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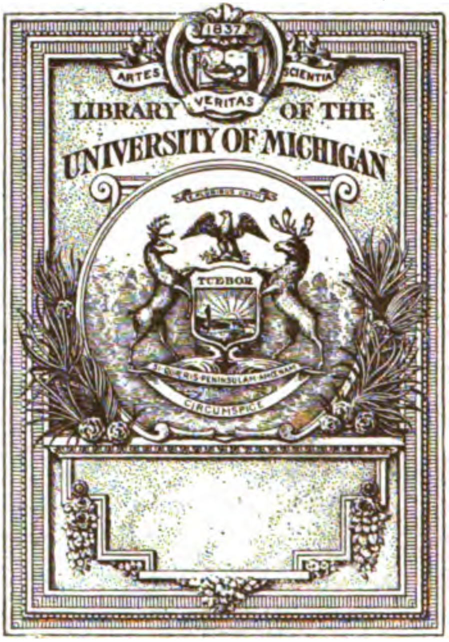

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SUBMITTED TO THE

Thirty-second General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

Which Convened at Des Moines, January 14, 1907

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WARREN GARST,	Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate
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Report of Custodian of Public Buildings.
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
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Report of State Normal School.
Report of Historical Department.
Report of Historical Society.
Report of Board of Health.
Report of List of Documents.
Report of State Dairy Commissioner, 1906.

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Report of State University.
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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF

STATE INSTITUTIONS

OF

IOWA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

DES MOINES, IOWA
BERNARD MURPHY, STATE PRINTER.
1906

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DES MOINES, IOWA, NOVEMBER 15, 1906.

To the Governor and Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of the law the Board of Control of State Institutions hereby presents its Fifth Biennial Report, for the year ending June 30, 1906.

J. T. HAMILTON,
JOHN COWNIE,
G. S. ROBINSON.
Board of Control of State Institutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Page

Appointment of officers 1-3
Opening of hospitals for inebriates 1
Gains and losses in population 2
Improvements and purchases.
  Soldiers' Home 4
  Soldiers' Orphans' Home 4
  College for the Blind 5
  School for the Deaf 5
  Industrial School for Boys 6
  Industrial School for Girls 6
  Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 7
  Mt. Pleasant State Hospital 7
  Independence State Hospital 8
  Clarinda State Hospital 9
  Cherokee State Hospital 9
  State Hospital for Inebriates 10
  Penitentiary at Ft. Madison 11
  Penitentiary at Anamosa 12
Population—average daily 12
Expenditures during period 12
Tuberculosis 12
  Distribution of literature 12
  Location of sanitarium 12
  Per capita allowance for support 13

CHAPTER II.

FARMS AND GARDENS.

Farm and garden products 14
Live stock 15
Land 15
Employment for inmates 16
Switching facilities 16

CHAPTER III.

WATER SUPPLY.

Cherokee State Hospital, wells and cistern 18
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 18
  Old reservoir 18
  Old well 18
  New well 19
  New reservoirs 19
State Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville 19
  Shallow wells 20
  Deep wells 20
Industrial School for Girls 20
  Old well, failure of 20
  New well 21

CHAPTER IV.

FIRE PROTECTION AND LOSSES BY FIRE AND STORMS.

Page
Industrial School for Boys 22
  Water mains and hydrant 22
  Fire station 22
Independence State Hospital 22
  Water mains and hydrants 22
  Extension of system 22
State Hospital for Inebriates 22
  Water mains and hydrants 22
  Extension of system 22
Soldiers' Home 22
  Lack of water supply for fires 23
  Means of increasing supply 23
  Extension of water system 23
Values subject to loss by fire and storms June 30, 1905 23
Losses during period 23
Value subject to losses by fire and storms June 30, 1906 23

CHAPTER V.

THE INSANE.

Number of—in state hospitals 24
  In county and private institutions 24
  Estimate as to increase of 24
  Additional room needed 24
  Transferred from county and private institutions to state hospitals 24
  Transferred from state hospitals to county and private institutions 24

CHAPTER VI.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Soldiers' Home, contribution by members for their support 25
Hospitals for Inebriates 25
  Exclusion of persons whose cure is not probable 25
  Enforcement of law against escapes 26
Publication of Reports 26
  Omission of schedule showing employes and salaries paid 26
  Omission of institution reports 27
Printing and Binding, addition to plant in state penitentiary at Anamosa 28
Wardens' Bonds 28
Establishment of reformatories 28
Indeterminate sentence 28

CHAPTER VII.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For state agents 29
For Soldiers' Home 29
For Soldiers' Orphans' Home 29
For College for the Blind 29
For School for the Deaf 29
For Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 30
For Industrial School for Boys 30
For Industrial School for Girls 30
For Mt. Pleasant State Hospital 30
For Independence State Hospital 31
For Clarinda State Hospital 31
For Cherokee State Hospital 31
For State Hospital for Inebriates 31
For State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison 32
For State Penitentiary at Anamosa 32

CHAPTER VIII.

VISITATION OF INSTITUTIONS.

Page
When and by whom made 33

CHAPTER IX.

Salaries and wages paid and positions held by the officers and employes of of the Board of Control and by the officers and employes of the several state institutions subject to the control of the Board 36

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Normal School 60
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts 61
State University 60

PART II.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND FINANCE.

We present in Part II of this report statistical tables prepared under our direction by F. I. Herriott. Ph. D., Professor of Economics and Political Science in Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa.

DIVISION I.—INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

CHAPTER I.

AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

Table 1 Movement of population 63
Table 2. Total population cared for, admitted, deaths and ratios 64
Table 3. Sex and color of population admitted 66
Table 4. Nativity of population admitted 67
Table 5. Nativity of parents of population admitted 69
Table 6. Conjugal condition of adult population admitted 70
Table 7. Occupations of adult population admitted 71
Table 8. County residence of population admitted 73
Table 9. Population admitted from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905 76
Table 10. Geographical distribution of population admitted according to grand divisions of state 78
Table 11. County residence of population on June 30, 1906 82

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 12. Total number cared for, 1904-5 and 1905-6 85
Table 13 Population admitted for first time, 1904-5 and 1905-6 86
Table 14. Deaths in institutions in 1904-5 and 1905-6 87
Table 15. Population in residence on June 30, 1905 and 1906 88
Table 16. Average daily population, 1904-5 and 1905-6 88
Table 17. Average daily population for periods ending June 30, 1891-1906 89
Table 18. Average population in residence by classes for periods ending June 30, 1891-1906 90
Table 19. Population in residence June 30, 1891-1906 91
Table 20. Deaths occurring in institutions for periods ending June 30, 1899-1906 92

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN. Page

Table 21. Movement of population 93
Table 22. Post return, June 30, 1906 93
Table 23. Sex and color of members admitted 93
Table 24. Literacy of members admitted 94
Table 25. Ages at time of admission 94
Table 26. Ages of all members in Home 94
Table 27. Nativity of members admitted 95
Table 28. Conjugal condition of members admitted 95
Table 29. Religious affiliations or preferences of members admitted 96
Table 30. Physical condition of members admitted 96
Table 31. Occupations of members prior to admission 97
Table 32. County residence of members admitted 1905-6 and remaining June 30, 1906 98
Table 33. Members admitted from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905 99
Table 34. Nature of army service of members admitted 100
Table 35. States whence members admitted enlisted 101
Table 36. Occupation of members in Home 101
Table 37. Causes of death of members 102
Table 38. Ages of members at death 103

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 39. Movement of population, 1888-1906 104
Table 40. Sex and color of members admitted, 1889-1906 105
Table 41. Ages of members admitted, 1901-1906 105
Table 42. Nativity of members admitted, 1901-1906 106
Table 43. Conjugal condition of members admitted, 1895-1906 107
Table 44. Occupations of members admitted prior to admission, 1887-1906 108
Table 45. Geographical distribution of members admitted, 1887-1906 112
Table 46 Nature of army service of members admitted, 1901-1906 116
Table 47. Pensions drawn by members admitted, 1891-1906 117

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

Table 48. Movement of population 118
Table 49. Sex and color of children admitted 118
Table 50. Ages of children at time of admission 118
Table 51. Nativity of children admitted 119
Table 52. Nativity of parents of children admitted 119
Table 53. Parental condition of children admitted 119
Table 54. Ages of children in Home June 30, 1906 120
Table 55. Average age of children admitted 120
Table 56. Literacy of children at time of admission 120
Table 57. Physical condition of children admitted 120
Table 58. Disposition of children discharged 120
Table 59. Average duration of residence of children 121
Table 60. County residence of children admitted 121
Table 61. County residence of children in Home June 30, 1906 122

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 62. Movement of population, 1891-1906 124
Table 63. Soldiers' and county children admitted during periods ending June 30, 1883-1906 125
Table 64. Sex and color of children admitted, 1892-1906 125
Table 65. Ages of children at time of admission, 1868-1906 126
Table 66. Nativity of children admitted, 1892-1906 127
Table 67 Nativity of parents of children admitted, 1899-1906 129
Table 68. Parental condition of children admitted, 1868-1906 130
Table 69. Literacy of children admitted, 1901-1906 131
Table 70 Disposition of children discharged, 1901-1906 131
Table 71. County residence of soldiers' and county children in Home on June 30, 1881-1906 132

COMPARATIVE TABLES—Continued. Page

Table 72 County residence of children admitted from opening of institution, 1868-1906 135
Table 73. Geographical distribution of children admitted by grand divisions of state, 1868-1906 136
Table 74. Children admitted from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905, 1890-1906 139

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Table 75. Movement of population 139
Table 76. Sex and color of pupils admitted 140
Table 77. Sex and color of pupils in attendance 140
Table 78. Ages of pupils admitted 140
Table 79. Nativity of pupils admitted 140
Table 80. Nativity of parents of pupils admitted 141
Table 81. Physical condition of pupils on admission 141
Table 82. Character of parents 141
Table 83. Pupils admitted having relatives with defective vision 141
Table 84. Pupils enrolled having relatives with defective vision 142
Table 85. Literacy of pupils 142
Table 86 Causes of blindness of pupils admitted 143
Table 87. Pupils pursuing specified studies 143
Table 88. Trades in which graduates were especially fitted 144
Table 89. County residence of pupils 144

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 90. Admission and enrollment, 1881-1906 146
Table 91. Average monthly attendance, 1895-1906 146
Table 92. Sex and color of pupils admitted, 1901-1906 147
Table 93 Ages of pupils at time of admission, 1877-1906 147
Table 94 Nativity of pupils admitted, 1887-1906 148
Table 95. Nativity of parents of pupils admitted, 1901-1906 150
Table 96. Literacy of pupils at time of admission 1901-1906 150
Table 97 Physical condition of pupils at time of admission, 1901-1906 151
Table 98 Probable causes of blindness 1883-1906 151
Table 99. Geographical distribution of pupils enrolled according to grand divisions of state, 1897-1906 154
Table 100. Pupils admitted from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905, 1905-1906 157

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Table 101. Movement of population 157
Table 102. Sex and color of pupils admitted 157
Table 103 Ages of pupils at time of admission 158
Table 104 Nativity of pupils admitted 158
Table 105. Character of parentage of pupils 158
Table 106. Pupils having defective relatives who are or have been in state institutions 159
Table 107 Nativity of parents of pupils admitted 159
Table 108. Literacy of pupils on admission 159
Table 109 Physical condition of pupils on admission 159
Table 110 Probable causes of deafness of pupils admitted 160
Table 111. Pupils admitted from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905 161
Table 112 County residence of pupils first enrolled and of all pupils enrolled for year ending June 30, 1906 162

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Page
Table 113. Average monthly attendance 1897-1906 163

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

Table 114. Movement of population 164
Table 115 Sex and color of inmates admitted 164
Table 116. Ages of inmates at time of admission 164
Table 117. Nativity of inmates admitted 164
Table 118. Nativity of parents of inmates admitted 165
Table 119. Character of parentage of inmates admitted 165
Table 120. Inmates having defective ralatives other than parents 166
Table 121. Ages at which feeble-mindedness developed 166
Table 122 Literacy of inmates on admission 166
Table 123. Health and physical condition of inmates admitted 167
Table 124. Probable causes of feeble-mindedness of inmates admitted 168
Table 125 Causes for dismissal 169
Table 126. Mental condition of inmates discharged by death 169
Table 127 Causes of death 169
Table 128 County residence of inmates admitted for first time and of those remaining 170
Table 129. Inmates from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905 ... 171

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 130. Movement of population, 1876-1906 172
Table 131. Sex and color of inmates admitted, 1900-1906 173
Table 132. Ages of inmates at time of admission, 1900-1906 174
Table 133 Ages of which feeble-mindedness developed, 1900-1906 176
Table 134. Literacy of inmates at time of admission, 1900-1906 178
Table 135. Nativity of inmates admitted, 1900-1906 179
Table 136. Nativity of parents of inmates admitted, 1900-1906 181
Table 137. Probable causes of feeble-mindedness, 1900-1906 182
Table 138. Geographical distribution of inmates admitted according to grand divisions of state, 1900-1906 186
Table 139 County residence of all inmates, 1883-1906 190
Table 140. Assignment of inmates, character of discharges and re-admissions, 1883-1906 192

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—ELDORA (BOYS), MITCHELLVILLE (GIRLS).

Table 141. Movement of population 193
Table 142. Sex and color of children committed 193
Table 143 Ages at time of commitment 193
Table 144. Parental condition of children committed 194
Table 145. Conjugal condition of parents of children committed 194
Table 146 Character of parents of children committed 194
Table 147. Nativity of children committed 195
Table 148 Nativity of parents of children committed 195
Table 149. Ages of children at death of parents 196
Table 150. Children having defective or delinquent relatives 196
Table 151. Literacy of parents of children committed 196
Table 152. Literacy of children on commitment 196
Table 153. Court committing 197
Table 154 Offenses for which committed 197
Table 155. Character and mode of discharge 197
Table 156. Children committed from cities having a population of 4000 or over in 1905 198
Table 157. County residence of children committed during period and present on June 30, 1906 199

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Page
Table 158 Movement of population, 1889-1906 201
Table 159 Ages at time of commitment, 1889-1906 202
Table 160 Parental condition, 1839-1906 203
Table 161 Nativity of children, 1889-1906 204
Table 162. Offenses for which committed, 1893-1906 207
Table 163. Geographical distribution of children committed according to grand divisions of state, 1889-1906 209

STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE), MT. PLEASANT, INDEPENDENCE, CLARINDA, CHEROKEE.

Table 164 Movement of population 214
Table 165 Changes in population by transfers, paroles and escapes 215
Table 166 Movement of population on parole 215
Table 167. Number of times patients admitted 216
Table 168 Sex and color of patients admitted 216
Table 169. Condition when last discharged of patients readmitted 217
Table 170 Ages of patients at time of admission 217
Table 171 Education of patients admitted 218
Table 172. Conjugal condition of patients admitted 218
Table 173. Nativity of patients admitted 219
Table 174. Nativity of parents of patients admitted 221
Table 175. Parental condition of patients admitted 222
Table 176. Occupations of patients prior to admission 223
Table 177. Physical condition of patients on admission 227
Table 178 Probable causes of insanity of patients admitted 232
Table 179. Forms of insanity of patients admitted 236
Table 180. Forms of insanity of patients recovered 238
Table 181. Forms of insanity of patients who died 240
Table 182. Forms of insanity and degree of heredity of patients admitted 242
Table 183. Patients discharged improved—duration of insanity before admission 247
Table 184. Patients discharged unimproved—duration of insanity before admission 247
Table 185. Patients discharged recovered—duration of insanity before admission 248
Table 186 Patients discharged by death—duration of insanity before admission 248
Table 187 Patients discharged—duration of insanity before admmission 249
Table 188. Duration of treatment of patients recovered 249
Table 189 Duration of treatment of patients who died 250
Table 190. Whole duration of disease of patients recovered 250
Table 191 Whole duration of disease of patients who died 251
Table 192. Ages of patients at death 251
Table 193. Causes of death 252
Table 194. Forms of insanity in cases of death from certain classes of diseases 255
Table 195. County residence of patients admitted 259
Table 196. County residence of patients remaining 262
Table 197. Patients admitted from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905 265
Table 198. Average number of patients employed 267

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 199 Sex and color of patients admitted, 1901-1906 270
Table 200. Ages at time of admission, 1893-1906 271
Table 201. Conjugal condition of patients admitted, 1893-1906 273
Table 202. Nativity of parents of patients admitted, 1901-1906 274
Table 203. Nativity of patients admitted, 1893-1906 275
Table 204 Education of patients on admission, 1895-1906 277
Table 205. Occupation of patients prior to admission, 1885-1906 280
Table 206. Probable causes of insanity of patients admitted, 1885-'06 290

COMPARATIVE TABLES—Continued. Page

Table 207. Causes of death, 1893-1906 300

Table 208. Geographical distribution of patients admitted according to grand divisions of state, 1891-1906 302

Table 209. Total number of insane in Iowa on June 30, 1899-1906 305

HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES—MT. PLEASANT, INDEPENDENCE, CHEROKEE, KNOXVILLE.

Table 210. Movement of population 306

Table 211. Changes in population by transfers, parole or escapes 307

Table 212. Times patients have been committed 307

Table 213 Terms of commitment of patients 308

Table 214 Parties securing commitment of patients 309

Table 215. Sex and color 310

Table 216. Nativity of patients 311

Table 217 Nativity of parents of patients 312

Table 218. Character of parents of patients 313

Table 219 Ages at time of commitment 314

Table 220 Ages when habit began 314

Table 221. Conjugal condition of patients committed 315

Table 222 Occupation of patients prior to commitment 315

Table 223. Education of patients committed 319

Table 224 Church affiliation of patients committed 319

Table 225. Moral conditions causing inebriety 320

Table 226. Forms of inebriety of patients committed 321

Table 227. Forms of inebriety and percentage of heredity 322

Table 228. Drugs, liquors and narcotics used 323

Table 229. Degree of use of intoxicants and narcotics 325

Table 230 Degree of use of tobacco 325

Table 231. Physical condition of patients committed 326

Table 232 Prior treatment of the inebriety of patients committed 330

Table 233 Causes given by patients recommitted for returning to use of liquors and narcotics 331

Table 234. Condition when last discharged of patients recommitted 331

Table 235. Duration of inebriety of patients discharged or paroled unimproved 332

Table 236. Duration of inebriety of patients discharged or paroled—improved 332

Table 237. Duration of inebriety of patients discharged or paroled—recovered 333

Table 238. Duration of inebriety of patients discharged or paroled—died 333

Table 239. Patients discharged unimproved—duration of inebriety before commitment 334

Table 240. Patients discharged improved—duration of inebriety before commitment 335

Table 241. Patients discharged recovered—duration of inebriety before commitment 336

Table 242. Patients discharged by death—duration of inebriety before commitment 337

Table 243. Summary of all patients discharged-duration of inebriety before commitment 337

Table 244. Duration of treatment of patients paroled or discharged—unimproved 338

Table 245. Duration of treatment of patients paroled or discharged-improved 338

Table 246. Duration of treatment of patients paroled or discharged-recovered 339

Table 247. Duration of treatment of patients paroled or discharged—died 339

Table 248. Causes of death 340

Table 249, Ages at death 340

HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES—Continued. Page

Table 250. Average number of patients employed 341
Table 251. County residence of patients committed 343
Table 252. County residence of patients remaining June 30, 1906 346
Table 253. Patients committed from cities having a population of 4000 or over in 1905 348

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 254. Sex and color of patients, 1903-1906 350
Table 255. Ages of patients at time of commitment, 1903-1906 351
Table 256. Ages when habit began, 1903-1906 352
Table 257. Nativity of patients, 1903-1906 353
Table 258. Nativity of parents of patients, 1903-1906 357
Table 259. Conjugal condition of patients, 1903-1906 358
Table 260. Occupations of patients prior to commitment, 1903 1906 359
Table 261. Treatment of patients prior to commitment, 1903-1906 366
Table 262. Geographical distribution of patients committed according to grand divisions of state, 1903-1906 368
Table 263. Patients committed from cities having a population of 4000 or over in 1905, 1903-1906 370

PENITENTIARIES, FT. MADISON, ANAMOSA.

Table 264. Movement of population 371
Table 265. Sex and color 371
Table 266. Ages of prisoners when committed 372
Table 267. Nativity of prisoners 372
Table 268. Conjugal condition of prisoners 373
Table 269. Literacy of prisoners 373
Table 270. Physical and mental condition of prisoners when committed ... 374
Table 271. Degree of use of intoxicants and narcotics 375
Table 272. Conjugal condition of parents 375
Table 273. Character of parents 375
Table 274. Literacy of parents 376
Table 275. Nativity of parents 376
Table 276. Heights of prisoners 376
Table 277. Weights of prisoners 377
Table 278 Occupations of prisoners received prior to commitment 377
Table 279. Crimes or offenses for which committed 379
Table 280. Terms served by prisoners 381
Table 281. Terms of sentence of prisoners 382
Table 282. Employment of prisoners in prisons 382
Table 283. Church affiliations or preferences 383
Table 284. Ages of prisoners at death of parents and departure from home. 383
Table 285. County residence of prisoners 384
Table 286. Prisoners committed from cities having a population of 4,000 or over in 1905 387

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 287. Sex and color, 1885-1906 388
Table 288. Conjugal condition of prisoners. 1885-1906 389
Table 289. Ages at time of commitment, 1891-1906 390
Table 290 Nativity of prisoners, 1893-1906 391
Table 291. Nativity of parents, 1901-1906 396
Table 292. Occupations of prisoners prior to commitment, 1893-1906 397
Table 293. Crimes or offenses for which committed, 1891-1906 399
Table 294. Geographical distribution of prisoners committed according to grand divisions of state, 1891-1906 406
Table 295. Prisoners received from cities having population of 4,000 or over in 1905, 1901-1906 408
Table 296. Terms of sentence of prisoners, 1885-1906 409
Table 297. Character of discharges of prisoners, 1885-1906 410

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

(WHERE INSANE ARE KEPT.)

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Page
Table 1 Movement of population ... 412
Table 2. Employment and restraint of insane inmates ... 414
Table 3. Number and compensation of officers, and employes and physicians ... 416
Table 4. Dietary for insane ... 418
Table 5. Fire protection and sanitary conditions ... 426
Table 6. Paupers and defectives on June 30, 1906 ... 438
Table 7. Geographical distribution of paupers and defectives June 30, 1906. 444

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Table 8. Movement of insane population ... 447
Table 9. Employment and restraint of inmates ... 448
Table 10. Number and compensation of officers and employes ... 449
Table 11. Dietary for insane ... 450
Table 12 Fire protection and sanitary conditions ... 451
Table 13. Character of population June 30, 1906 ... 452

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Table 14. Insane population in county and private institutions at times of inspection, 1900-1906 ... 454
Table 15. Character of population in county institutions on June 30, 1901-1906 ... 458
Table 16 County residence of paupers and defectives in county institutions on June 30, 1901-1906 ... 459

CHAPTER III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

Table 1. Corporate names, location, governing boards, executive ..... officers, sources of support, purposes, etc ... 461
Table 2. Conditions governing admission of children ... 464
Table 3. Administrative officials, employes and their reported compensation ... 468
Table 4. Reported value of property owned by institutions ... 470
Table 5. Reported receipts of revenue ... 471
Table 6. Reported expenditures for maintenance ... 472
Table 7. Reported number of children received and their disposal ... 473
Table 8. Comparative showings of administrative force and compensation, property, revenues and expenditures, 1902-1906 ... 474
Table 9. Comparative showings of children cared for, 1902-1905 ... 476
Table 10. Comparative showings of disposition of children, 1902-1905 ... 477

DIVISION 2—FINANCE OF INSTITUTION.

Table 1. Condition of all funds and aggregate transactions ... 479
Table 2. Condition of support funds and aggregate transactions ... 480
Table 3. Condition of special funds and aggregate transactions ... 480
Table 4. Receipts of revenue from institutions covered into state treasury ... 481
Table 5. Monthly expenditures for support ... 482
Table 6. Monthly expenditures for all purposes ... 482
Table 7. Expenditures from support funds ... 484
Table 8. Expenditures from special funds ... 486
Table 9. Reported value of products of farm, garden, orchard, factory, kitchen and shop ... 488
Table 10. Summary of inventories of property June 30, 1906 ... 497
Table 11. Expenses of Board of Control ... 498

COMPARATIVE TABLES. Page

Average Population, allowances and expenditures, 1899-1906.

Table 12. Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown 499
Table 13. Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport 500
Table 14. College for the Blind, Vinton 501
Table 15. School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs 502
Table 16. Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood 503
Table 17. Industrial School for Boys, Eldora 504
Table 18. Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville 505
Table 19. State Hospital (Insane), Mt Pleasant 506
Table 20. State Hospital (Insane), Independence 507
Table 21. State Hospital (Insane), Clarinda 508

Average population, allowances and expenditures, 1901-1906.

Table 22. State Hospital (insane), Cherokee 509
Table 23. Hospital for Inebriates, Mt Pleasant 509
Table 24. Hospital for Inebriates, Independence 510
Table 25. Hospital for Inebriates, Cherokee 510

Average Population, allowances and expenditures, 1905-1906.

Table 26 State Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville 511

Average Population, allowances and expenditures, 1889-1906.

Table 27. Penitentiary, Ft Madison 511
Table 28. Penitentiary, Anamosa 512
Table 29. Cost per capita in salaries and general support, 1889, 1906 513
Table 30. Summary of expenditures for support, 1889-1906 517
Table 31. Summary of expenditures for salaries, 1889-1906 518
Table 32. Summary of special appropriations, 1889-1906 519
Table 33. Summary of total expenditures from all funds, 1889-1906 520
Table 34. Comparative expenditures for maintenance, 1887-1906 521
Table 35. Capital investments on June 30, 1901-1606 526
Table 36. Summary of aggregate allowances for support and per capita, 1899-1906 528

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Our last biennial report was made in November, A. D., 1905 but as we are required to make a biennial report not later than November 15th of the year preceding the meeting of the General Assembly the change of the time of the meeting of that body to odd-numbered years, which takes effect in January of next year, we present this report. Although called a biennial report and containing some statistics for more than one year, it is in fact a report for the year commencing July 1, 1905, and ending June 30, 1906.

On the 15th day of March, 1906, Member L. G. Kinne died and was succeeded by John T. Hamilton, of Cedar Rapids, who assumed the duties of the office on the 17th day of April, 1906, and became Chairman by virtue of law.

On July 16, 1906, J. T. Harnett, late steward of the Industrial School for boys at Eldora, was appointed state agent of that institution under the provisions of Chapter 181 of the Acts of the Thirty-first General Assembly and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the first day of August, 1906. His salary is $60.00 per month and board. Miss Clare Lunbeck, who had acted as state agent for the industrial schools and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport by appointment under Chapter 157 of the Acts of the Thirtieth General Assembly, was continued as state agent for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Industrial School for Girls.

The State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville was opened for patients on the 18th day of January, 1906. On that day 55 male patients were received on transfer from the Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, on the 25th 29 were received on transfer from the Independence State Hospital, and on the 26th 27 were received on transfer from the Cherokee State Hospital. The departments for male inebriates in the State Hospitals at Cherokee, Independence and Mt. Pleasant were closed when the transfers of patients from them were made, and all male patients committed since that time have been sent to the State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville. Two female inebriate patients in the Cherokee State Hospital and one in the Independence State Hospital were transfered to the department of the Mt. Pleasant State Hospital known as the Hospital for Female Inebriates, and it was ordered that all female inebriates committed after the 18th day of January, A. D., 1906, should be sent to that hospital and that has been done and the departments for female inebriates in other state hospitals have been closed.

The gains and losses in population of the several institutions during this year are shown as follows:

Soldiers' Home	Gain	11
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Gain	47
College for the Blind	Gain	9
School for the Deaf	Gain	6
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Gain	29
Industrial School for Boys	Gain	38
Industrial School for Girls	Gain	12
Mt. Pleasant State Hospital,		
Insane	Gain	16
Inebriates	Loss	34
Independence State Hospital,		
Insane	Gain	21
Inebriates	Loss	22
Clarinda State Hospital,		
Insane	Gain	49
Cherokee State Hospital,		
Insane	Gain	70
Inebriates	Loss	18
State Hospital for Inebriates	Gain	196
Penitentiary at Ft. Madison	Loss	33
Penitentiary at Anamosa	Gain	7

It thus appears that the net gain in population during the year was 404. The only loss in classes of inmates was in the penitentiaries in which the net loss was 26. The losses of the inebriates in the state hospitals were more than made up by the gains in the State Hospital at Knoxville. The net increase during the year in the number of inebriates was 122. The increase in the number of insane was 156, or about the average number for a year. The increase of 38 in the Industrial School for Boys is unusual and probably will not be repeated. With the aid of the additional state agent authorized by the last general assembly we hope to effect a permanent reduction of population. The increase of 12 in the Industrial School for Girls was not unexpected and is due in part if not wholly to the raising of the age of admission from 16 to 18 years by the last general assembly. The ratio of increase is likely to be as large and perhaps larger in the future.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 10th day of January, A. D., 1906, Miss Miriam E. Carey was appointed Librarian of State Institutions under our control at a salary of $100.00 per month and traveling expenses, and entered upon the discharge of her duties on the first day of the following March.

M. N. Voldeng, whose term as Superintendent of the Cherokee State Hospital expired on the first day of March, A. D., 1906, was appointed for a second term.

Superintendent McCune retired from the superintendency of the College for the Blind on the 30th day of June, A. D, 1906, at his own desire after a continuous service in the institution of 29 years, of which 24 years were spent as superintendent. He was succeeded by J. E. Vance, of Marion.

W. P. Crumbacker, whose term as Superintendent of the Independence State Hospital expired on the first day of July, A. D, 1906, was reappointed, as were Henry W. Rothert, whose term as Superintendent of the School for the Deaf expired September 1, 1906, and Max E. Witte, whose term as Superintendent of the Clarinda State Hospital expired on the first day of October, A. D., 1906.

Each of the appointees accepted his appointment and is in the service of the state.

In June, 1906, O. C. Willhite resigned his position as Superintendent of the State Hospital for Inebriates to accept the superintendency of the Cook county, Illinois, institution at Dunning. The resignation was accepted on the 29th day of the month to take effect on the 15th of July and on the same day First Assistant Physician W. S. Osborn was appointed to fill the vacancy.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

A contract for constructing additions to buildings authorized by the last general assembly was entered into with C. F. Reimer of Marshalltown, for prices as follows:

For addition to hospital building, including tunnel..	$22,964.00
For addition to women's dormitory..................	12,925.00
For addition to nurses' cottage........................	3,250.00
For addition to boiler house..........................	2,500.00

Work is well advanced under this contract, a part is completed and it is hoped that all will be completed in time to permit the occupation of the various additions before the end of the year.

Contracts have also been entered into for the plumbing and heating for the aggregate sum of $4,246.00. Contracts for a lighting system and furniture have not yet been awarded. The state is also to furnish certain plumbing fixtures not included in the contract for plumbing.

A Middleby oven, No. 4, was purchased at a cost of $155 00. Some material is required not included in the contract and changes in the room in which it is installed were necessary. The appropriation made for the oven is however large enough to cover all expenses and leave a balance for other purposes.

A mangle has been purchased for the sum of $1,600.00 but is not yet installed.

Three tubular boilers, 60 inches by 16 feet, have been purchased at a cost of $1,823.00 on blocking. The cost of setting the boilers and making the necessary connections is to be added, but the entire cost will be somewhat less than the appropriation made for the purpose.

Much needed improvements have been made in painting hospital wards and in numerous repairs. A brick blacksmith shop has also been constructed.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

A generating unit consisting of a 75 H. P. engine and a 50 K. W. generator was purchased for the sum of $2,057.00. Foundations and connections were furnished by the state.

A contract has been let for portico roof repairs, new porches, and an additional porch floor, for storm entrances to dining-room and for changing old kitchen for library and other purposes, for sums aggregating $2,098.00. The work under this contract has been commenced and is to be completed before January, 1907.

We have not yet been able to make satisfactory arrangements for other improvements for which appropriations were made.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The only improvements and equipment for which appropriations were made by the last general assembly were new boilers, a new smokestack, a new coal house and changes in the boiler house. A battery of two boilers 60 inches by 16 feet in size was purchased for $1,219.00 delivered on blocking, a smokestack 5 feet 6 inches inside diameter and 100 feet high has been constructed at a cost of $2,872.00, and certain changes in the boiler house have been made, two old boilers have been removed, foundations have been made and the new boilers set for the sum of $1,652.24. These improvements are all in use. No provision has yet been made to use the appropriation for a coal house.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The main building, authorized by the Thirtieth General Assembly, which was being constructed at the date of our last report has been completed and is now occupied by the school. Full settlement for all work has not been made, but settlements thus far made warrant us in saying that the total cost of the building, including fixtures for plumbing, heating and lighting and connections, and excluding furnishings, will be about $218,223.23.

Contracts for the construction and equipment of the new power plant authorized by the last general assembly were awarded as follows:

For constructing building for power plant, laundry and coal sheds ....$	27,111.00
For constructing tunnels....................................	2,266 00
For wrecking parts of old building....	1,200 00
For constructing cistern....................................	800.00
For smokestack 6 feet inside diameter and 150 feet high..	4,925.00
For two 250 H. P. and two 150 H. P. water-tube boilers delivered on blocking......................	5,909.00
For one direct connected generating unit consisting of an engine 150 H. P. and a generator 100 K W.	3,075.00
For foundations for engines and generators, pumps, etc., at a fixed rate per yard—amount not yet ascertained. .	
For setting boilers..	2,000.00

Contracts have also been awarded for various appliances and supplies for completing the plant and connections. We expect to have the plant ready for use before January, 1907. So much of the old building as contained the dining-room and kitchen has been wrecked, but the remainder of that building and the temporary school building have not yet been disturbed. Some grading has been done and repairs made.

New presses and type have been added to the printing department at a cost of an old press and some old material and money to the amount of $600.00.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The cold storage building and storeroom in process of construction at the date of our last report has been completed and occupied. The implement house and piggery authorized by the Thirtieth General Assembly have been completed and the blacksmith and machine shop authorized by the last general assembly has been commenced and is being constructed, but will not be completed before next year. All of the labor required to build the implement house and piggery was done by the boys of the school aided by their instructors, and the shop is being constructed in like manner. A considerable quantity of drain tile has been laid.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The power plant has been enlarged and improved by constructing a new coal house and increasing the height of the smokestack at a cost of $1,952.00, two new boilers have been purchased and installed at a cost of $1,589.00, not including grates and settings, and a new hose house has been constructed at a cost of $410.00. Permanent cement sidewalks have been constructed and the appropriation therefor exhausted. Various small buildings have been erected for pumps, garden tools and other purposes, and basements furnished with concrete floors and the barn has been newly shingled. The drilled well at the power plant has given much trouble for some years, and finally its condition became so bad as to compel its temporary abandonment. We are arranging to have the casing drawn and well reamed out or a new well drilled near the other. At present the larger part of the water supply is obtained from a drilled well which furnishes water so full of deleterious ingredients that its use was abandoned several years since. The water is very injurious to clothing and boilers, is not suitable for domestic purposes and should not be used longer than is absolutely necessary.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The new power plant for which an appropriation was made by the Thirtieth General Assembly has been completed and four water-tube boilers, each with a capacity of 150 H. P., have been installed, the steam and water pipes have been placed in the new tunnels and most of the steam and hot water pipes have been covered and connections made. The ice-making and refrigerator machinery has been moved from the old to the new power plant and is now in use. An engine of 125 H. P. has been purchased at a cost of $1,475.00, and an old engine valued at $200.00 to connect with the 75 K. W. generator heretofore in use. In addition to what has been mentioned two feed water pumps and one circulating pump have been purchased at a cost of $540.00 and will soon be in use, with a feed water heater which cost $510.00 A contract has been let for a fireproof custodial building for boys for which the last general assembly made an appropriation. The contract price is $45,421.00, but this does not include plumbing, heating or lighting. The building has been commenced and is to be completed not later than November 1, 1907. It is designed to furnish living and sleeping rooms for 100 boys and the necessary officers and attendants.

The new kitchen floor in the main building has been completed at a cost of $1,170.00, exclusive of a reinforced concrete foundation made by the institution. A pipe threading machine has been purchased for the machine shop at a cost of $932.00 and numerous other additions to the equipment of the institution have been made. Attention has also been given to keeping buildings and fixtures in repair, a large amount of fencing has been done and large quantities of earth have been moved in grading operations.

MT. PLEASANT STATE HOSPITAL.

The appropriations made by the last general assembly were in small sums for the general improvement of the institution. These sums are being used from time to time for the purposes intended. Contracts have been let for moving and improving the old horse and cow barns, they have been moved and foundations therefor are being constructed. The cost of this improvement cannot be stated at this time, but the price for moving the building is $750.00 and the cost of masons' labor in constructing new foundations will be about $797.25. The cost of material and repairs is not yet known as the work is not completed. The barns will probably be ready for use early in the winter. The work of tiling the farm has been continued and the appropriation for that purpose will soon be exhausted.

A new root cellar has been constructed in the basement of the industrial building at a cost of about $350.00. A new tunnel has been constructed between the engine room and industrial building, topped with a cement walk. In this tunnel all pipes leading to the industrial building and paint shop have been installed at a cost of about $1,800.00.

Five wards have been replastered and repainted and ten other wards improved at a cost of about $2,000.00. Sidewalks have been constructed at a cost of $400.00 and an extension of the greenhouse made at a cost of about $550.00. New tempering coils have been placed in the basement of the main building and the appropriation of $2,000.00 therefor has been exhausted.

Large additions have been made to the equipment of various departments of the institution, and much repair work has been done.

Section 10 of Chapter 179 of the Acts of the last general assembly appropriated $3,326.46 for the purchase of land. It is the balance remaining of the amount originally appropriated by Section 18 of Chapter 80 of the Acts of the Thirtieth General Assembly for the transfer of inebriate patients to the Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville. We asked that this balance be reappropriated for the purchase of land for that institution, and an amendment to that effect was offered to Section 14 of Chapter 179 aforesaid, and adopted, but in the enrolled bill and in the act as published the amendment appears as a part of Section 10 for the benefit of the Mt. Pleasant State Hospital. In view of the facts set out we have concluded that the appropriation apparently made was not intended and it has not been touched.

INDEPENDENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

The chief appropriation made for this institution by the last general assembly was $12,000.00 for new boilers, settings and connections. Two water-tube boilers, each 252 H. P., have been purchased for the sum of $4,392.00 delivered on foundation to be furnished by the state. The cost of foundations, grates, brick work, breeching and other connections, and of certain necessary changes in the boiler house is not yet known as this work is not yet completed.

A contract for the cow barn to be completed before December 20, 1906, for the sum of $3.707.00, has been awarded and the work of construction is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

A contract for slating the coal house roof has been let. New material for the frame of the roof is required and the entire appropriation of $1,200.00 for the roof will be needed to construct it.

An attempt was made to rebuild the north wing of the green house, but it was found that the sum appropriated for that purpose was insufficient and nothing further has been done.

The appropriations for painting, laying of floors and wood working machinery are being used or will be within a short time for the purposes designated.

CLARINDA STATE HOSPITAL.

The new cottage for men which was in process of construction at the date of our last report is completed and occupied.

The chief appropriation for this institution was of $15,000.00 for four new boilers with settings and connections. Three water-tube boilers, each having a capacity of 335 H. P., have been purchased for the sum of $8,500.00 delivered on foundations to be furnished by the state. Six underfeed stokers have been purchased for the sum of $4,000.00 The cost of setting the boilers, of the breeching and necessary connections including coal chutes is not known. It is expected that the boilers will be ready for use before December.

Painting is being done as there is opportunity. The appropriation for plumbing made by the last general assembly has been exhausted. Some additions have been made to the equipment of the institution and much ordinary repair work has been done.

CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Two soft water cisterns, each with a capacity of about 100,000 gallons, have been completed since our last report and the necessary connections have been made .and a pump to circulate the water has been installed. A pit for this pump and also for a large hot water heater was constructed and the heater purchased. That is now in use. The pump house for well No. 2 has been completed. Well No. 3 has been completed, a pump house has been constructed for it, a pump purchased and placed in position, and a tunnel extending from the tunnel at well No. 1 westward along the pump house of well No. 3 to the pump house for well No. 2 has been constructed and the necessary steam and supply pipes for the pumps have been installed. A large amount of grading has been done, cows have been purchased, fences have been made, books, periodicals and picture moulding have been purchased.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

The changes in the old main building and the administration building and cottage No. 1 were completed and the institution was opened for patients on the 18th day of January, 1906.

A sewage disposal plant, including a septic tank and contact beds planned by Prof. A. Marston, has been completed and sewage has been turned into it, but so recently that but little can now be said of its actual operation. However, we are confident that it will be made to operate satisfactorily. The cost of the plant, exclusive of engineering, and excavations made and grading done by patients, was $ 3,253.19. This sum does not include anything for sewers.

Heretofore the larger part of the water supply has been furnished by the city of Knoxville, a small part only having been obtained from a shallow well. The appropriation for water supply and equipment made by the last general assembly was for the purpose of securing a supply of water which should be independent of the city. Since the appropriation was made a well five feet in diameter and 25 feet 6 inches deep was dug and walled with brick which supplies 2000 gallons of water per day. A well 8 inches in diameter at the top has been drilled near the other, and a supply of water found at a depth of 326 feet which seems to be good and abundant. A second well of the same kind is being drilled and arrangements are being made to construct a pump house, water reservoir, tunnel and connections. It is hoped to have one of the wells in use before the end of the year.

For additional fire protection 876 feet of 6 inch and 285 feet of 4 inch mains have been laid and new hydrants have been installed.

A contract for granary and barn has been let for the sum of $3,963.00 which is to be completed before December, 1906.

Some fences have been constructed and some tile laid, but this work has not been completed.

A generating unit consisting of direct connected engine of 60 H. P. and a 40 K. W. generator has been purchased and installed at a cost of $1,675.00 besides foundations and connections,

A large amount of grading has been done by patients and the grounds are being placed in good condition.

PENITENTIARY AT FT. MADISON.

The new hospital and school building has been completed and is now occupied. Steel book stacks will soon be installed in the library room of the new hospital of sufficent capacity for all the books now owned by the prison and for many more to be added in the future. The work of constructing the new prison wall has been continued, but its completion has been delayed in consequence of the appropriation made by the last general assembly for commencing a new cell house. In order to secure the best available location for a new cell house and sufficient space for it we decided to extend the east part of the prison enclosure 100 feet further north and that made it necessary to excavate and move a large quantity of earth. The larger part of this work has been done but it is not yet completed, and as the number of prisoners who can be placed on this work is small the wall will not be completed nor the cell house commenced before next year.

A tract of land adjoining the prison grounds on the east and tracts located on the south of the prison containing about seven and one-half acres have been purchased at a cost of $6,000.00 and the delivery on wagons of 4,000 cubic yards of earth which is excavated to extend the prison yard. The contract of purchase includes an option to purchase the land situated south of that purchased and extending to the railroad right-of-way.

The work of changing the old power house to a kitchen and storeroom and for other purposes has been completed and an extension of the electric lighting system has been made. Bath room and kitchen furniture has been purchased and installed and the material condition of the prison much improved.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

Work on the new cell bank is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence. The steel work of the cells, balconies and gratings is substantially completed and the plumbing is being installed. It is probable the cells will be ready for use in the year 1907.

A tubular boiler 72 inches by 18 feet in size has been purchased at a cost of $872.00 delivered on blocking but not including grates, setting or connections. Eight motors costing $1,400.00 have also been purchased. The new buildings are not yet sufficiently advanced to permit the installing of the remainder of the electrical machinery desired, but good progress is being made with the building in which are to be located the new boiler, blacksmith shop and foundry, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use before midwinter.

The average daily population of the institutions under our control increased from 7,742 during the biennial period ending June 30, 1905, to 8,336 during the year ending June 30, 1906.

The expenditures during the year specified aggregated $2,390 287.72, of which $496,697.10 were paid for salaries, $920,337.95 for support and $476,555.57 for special purposes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

We have caused to be printed and distributed throughout the state a large number of folders and are now distributing a large number of pamphlets all approved by the Iowa Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, containing information in regard to the means of preventing infection from tuberculosis and of treating the disease.

We have not yet located the State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis authorized by the Thirty first General Assembly, although we have inspected more than forty sites. A few remain to be examined and when they shall have been seen we hope to reach a speedy conclusion and to arrange for opening the institution next year. Our investigations have led us to the conclusion, however, that a considerable addition to the appropriation already made will be needed to purchase the necessary land and construct and equip the buildings which will be needed before the meeting of the Thirty-third General

Assembly. Also that the per capita allowance of $20.00 per month for support is inadequate. The diet of the patients in such institutions consists of large quantities of eggs and milk and other expensive foods and the sum of $30.00 per capita per month will be needed to supply the necessary food and meet all other expenses of the institution which will have to be paid from the support fund.

CHAPTER II.

OUR STATE FARMS AND GARDENS.

The season of 1906 has been favorable for farm and garden products and the crops secured at our state institutions have again proved beyond question the wisdom of the General Assembly in making appropriations for purchase of additional land At our state hospitals, the penitentiaries and industrial schools, there is a surplus of labor that can be profitably employed in the production of food products with benefit to the inmates and profit to the state. The utilizing of inmate help in caring for cows, hogs, sheep and poultry, and the production of an abundant supply of milk, meats, potatoes, beans and other farm and garden products without expense to the taxpayers of the state is surely a condition that appeals to every one who desires to see our state institutions conducted in an economical and business like manner.

The following table shows the amount of the different articles produced on the institution farms and gardens under the control of this board for the year 1906:

Apples	7,656 bus.
Asparagus	11,219 lbs.
Butter	7,279 lbs.
Beef	21,456 lbs.
Beans, string	366 936 lbs.
Beans	3,646 bus.
Beets	1,971 bus.
Blackberries	9,718 qts.
Broom corn	9,360 lbs.
Buckwheat	77 bus.
Cabbage	316,825 lbs.
Cherries	18 814 qts.
Chickens	3,518 lbs.
Corn, field	49,516 bus.
Corn, sweet	286,772 lbs.
Corn, pop	99 bus.
Corn fodder	1,205 tons.
Cucumbers	58,931 lbs.
Cantaloupes	18,977 only
Carrots	88 995 lbs.
Currants	6 778 qts.
Cauliflower	14,128 lbs.
Celery	10,198 lbs.
Cider	417 gals.
Eggs	9,887 doz.
Egg plant	5,801 lbs.
Goose berries	4 236 qts.
Grapes	50.575 lbs.
Greens	17,299 lbs.
Hay	1 413 tons
Horse radish	3 273 lbs
Sauerkraut	7,485 gals.
Kale	2 489 lbs.
Lard	66 049 lbs.
Lettuce	19,344 lbs.
Mangel wurzel	300 tons.
Milk	248,647 gals.
Mutton	764 lbs.
Oats	12,698 bus.
Onions, green	55,588 lbs.
Onions	3,272 bus.
Pasture	1,560 acres.
Peas	50,792 lbs.
Plums	88 bus.
Potatoes, Irish	56,952 bus.
Potatoes sweet	59,882 lbs.
Pepper	2,179 lbs.
Parsley	682 lbs.
Peaches	312 bus.
Pumpkins	9,264 only.
Parsnips	98,796 lbs.
Pears	13 bus.
Pickles	6,133 gals.
Pork	162 606 lbs.
Radishes	56 334 lbs.
Rhubarb	58,880 lbs.
Raspberries	9,569 qts.
Rye	686 bus.
Rutabagas, etc	135 tons.
Squash	12,271 only.
Strawberries	27 939 qts.
Spinach	42,048 lbs.
Sage	80 lbs.
Straw	246 tons.
Salsify	6,100 lbs.
Tomatoes	5,914 bus.
Turnips	3,832 bus.
Tobacco	800 lbs.
Watermelons	9,691 only

From the foregoing table it is seen that the farms and gardens have contributed in no small degree to the support of the inmates of the state institutions, and in addition have furnished healthful employment to a large number of unfortunate people.

The following table shows the number and value of the live stock on the state farms under our control June 30, 1906:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	146	$ 20,897 00
Mules	39	4,520 00
Bulls	19	1,360.00
Cows	694	25 892.00
Heifers	157	3,251 00
Calves	105	1,104.00
Hogs	3,142	26,869 00
Sheep	59	236 00
Chickens	3,745	1,420 00
Ducks	646	193 80
Geese	37	37.00
Turkeys	10	20 00
Pigeons	174	17 00
Hares	27	14.00
Total		$ 85.667 80

That more land could be used with profit to the taxpayers of the state at a number of our state institutions requires no argument to prove, the results already attained being sufficient guarantee that abundant crops on the state farms and gardens can be produced by the labor of the inmates.

This is particularly true at the state penitentiary at Fort Madison where we have no land for farm purposes, necessitating the purchase of all the potatoes, onions, beans and other garden vegetables required, which proves to be very expensive, and frequently the allowance of green vegetables is much more limited than is desirable for the health of the inmates.

At the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood more land could be utilized with profit, in furnishing pasture and other food for cows, milk being one of the best articles of diet that can be furnished the inmates of this institution.

The acreage at the Industrial School for Boys at Eldora is altogether too small, as we have an average attendance of over 450 boys and at all times over 200 boys capable of handling a team and doing farm work, and yet our farm land is so limited that we are compelled to purchase every year a large quantity of corn to supply the wants of the institution.

As one-half of the older and advanced boys attend school in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon, it is apparent that we have a large surplus of labor going to waste for lack of profitable employment, and as there is always a demand for farm help, a thorough training in practical and scientific agriculture would enable the students at this school to secure at graduation prompt and remunerative employment.

At the Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville more land to be used for pasture could be utilized with profit to the state and benefit to the girls who are not only willing, but anxious to have more cows to milk, consequently the labor would be without cost to the state, and a larger supply of milk would prove a valuable addition to the dietary.

At the College for the Blind at Vinton the state owns only 40 acres of land. but even with this limited acreage cows are kept to furnish milk for the students and about 100 hogs are raised annually. With such limited acreage it is impossible to adopt any system of rotation of crops and in consequence the grass land, continuously pastured for many years and kept bare the greater part of the time, produced at last nothing but noxious weeds, necessitating plowing and planting in corn and potatoes. Excellent crops were produced, but for two years we have been without pasture for the cows, and at least 80 acres of land should be procured for this institution.

With the results secured of late years on our state farms the excellent crops produced, the utilizing of the labor of the inmates to their physical and mental benefit, and the large saving to the taxpayers of the state by producing instead of purchasing such large quantities of food supplies, as shown in this chapter, there should be no objection whatever to the purchase of more land while it can be secured at a reasonable price and in close proximity to the institutions.

With all the success that has attended our efforts to make our state farms and gardens models for emulation there is still one serious drawback with which we have to contend, and until this condition is eliminated the best results cannot be secured. We refer to the lack of switching facilities at our state institutions, necessitating the use of our horses hauling freight, often at a time when they should be at work in the field During the winter our teams are constantly employed hauling coal, with the roads often almost impassable, and when spring work begins in the fields our horses are in no condition for active work. In our last report we called attention to the necessity of having railway switches at all our state institutions, and we again urge that this matter be no longer deferred and that the necessary appropriations be made to provide all our state institutions with switching facilities. At some of our state institutions during the cold weather in winter the consumption of coal is from 50 to 70 tons daily, and to shovel this coal twice loading and unloading, and haul it over bad roads as is often the case, is a burden that ought not to be placed on either men or horses. With railway switches such as are at the Clarinda State Hospital, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport the Penitentiary at Anamosa, and the State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville, the coal cars are switched to the side of the coal house where they can be unloaded regardless of the condition of the weather or the roads, and without any claims for demurrage, which unfortunately we have been compelled to pay, owing to our inability to unload cars in the specified time allowed by the railway companies.

During the past year a number of new barns have been erected, old fences have been removed and new and creditable fences have taken their places, a large amount of tile draining has been done, all the manure has been carefully saved and spread upon the land, and in addition manure has been hauled from the adjoining towns, wherever possible to secure it.

Our seed corn was all carefully selected in the early part of October; it has been placed where frost cannot reach it, but with abundant ventilation, and as a result of this painstaking care we never have to replant a single hill of corn on account of poor seed at any of our state farms.

Where the hay crop was short on account of drouth, an abundance of corn fodder has been secured in excellent condition and it will be shredded and fed to stock in place of hay, the refuse being utilized for bedding, and again returned to the soil to conserve fertility as much as possible.

Our state farms were never more productive or in better condition than they are at present and with the improvements contemplated, we can reasonably expect still greater returns for the limit to the productiveness of Iowa soil when properly treated is still far from being reached.

CHAPTER III.

WATER SUPPLY.

There have been few additions to the water supply of the various institutions since the date of our last report.

CHEROKEE.

The third well of the Cherokee State Hospital which was being drilled at the date of our last report was not completed until August, 1906. It is 361 feet deep, is cased from the top to a depth of 308 feet with 12 inch standard wrought iron pipe and from the bottom of that pipe to a depth of 335 feet with pipe of the same kind ten inches in diameter. The well has been tested and furnishes an abundant supply of good water like that obtained from well No. 2. It has been furnished with a pump house, pump and connections and is in use. The supply of water at this institution now appears to be adequate for all ordinary needs and for unusual contingencies, with sufficient machinery to make it available for all institution purposes.

GLENWOOD.

The pressing need for a better supply of water for the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children has not yet been met. Since the adjournment of the last general assembly one of the walls of the large reservoir at the pumping station fell in, the roof collapsed and the reservoir is a ruin. We do not know when it was constructed but it was on soft marshy ground and was never satisfactory for the reason that although considerable sums of money were spent to strengthen and repair it, leaking could not be prevented and but a small quantity of water could be kept in it. In view of the change to be made in the water system it does not seem advisable to attempt to reconstruct it.

The supply of water from the deep well has been much interrupted of late by the breaking of machinery and by other causes which are unknown. There is some indication that the supply of water is failing, and some that there are openings in the pipe which admit earthy substances which tend to obstruct the flow of water and stop the pump. As this well furnishes the only supply of potable water which the institution possesses alterations or repairs can not be made so long as water is obtainable from it. The only other supply is of water from Keg Creek, which cannot be used for many domestic purposes and is not good for any use unless to extinguish fires, water lawns and sprinkle streets.

In the matter of improving the water supply we regret to be able to report little progress. On the 21st day of April A. D., 1805, an agreement was entered into with a competent contractor to drill and case a well to such depth as we should require not exceeding 2 500 feet. The contractor is required to furnish all labor and machinery needed to do the work for $3.00 per foot, the state furnishing the necessary standard wrought iron pipe for casing. The drilling of the well with a diameter of 15 inches was commenced soon after the contract was let, and has been prosecuted steadily since except during periods where stoppage was necessary to recover lost tools to repair machinery or for other unavoidable causes. The diameter of the well was reduced to 12 inches at a depth of 124 feet 3 inches and to 10 inches at a depth of 557 feet 8 inches. At this time a depth of about 800 feet has been reached.

It is impossible to determine when if ever this well will be available for use. We have caused to be let a contract for two water reservoirs at the new power plant, each with a capacity of 65,000 gallons and they are to be completed by the end of this year. The contract price is $3,250 00. It is our purpose to have these reservoirs constructed, connections made and pumps which will be needed in the new water system, whatever the source of supply, installed as soon as they can be used.

INDEPENDENCE.

There has not been any material change in the water supply of the Independence State Hospital since the date of our last report. The institution is still dependent upon the city for nearly all the water it uses.

KNOXVILLE.

The water supply of the State Hospital for Inebriates is obtained chiefly from the city of Knoxville at a cost of 12 cents per thousand gallons. It is pumped from a small stream and is unfit for general use. A small additional supply of water was obtained from the well three feet in diameter and 30 feet deep. During the early part of the year 1906 we caused to be made a well 5 feet in diameter and 25½ feet deep, walled with brick which can furnish 2,000 gallons of water each day but not a sufficient quantity for boiler use.

In the latter part of June we contracted for the drilling of a well which has now been completed and is 320 feet in depth. It is cased to a depth of 101 feet with 8 inch standard wrought iron pipe, and from that point to a depth of 278 feet with 6 inch pipe of the same kind. The latter rests on a stratum of sandstone 36 feet thick; below that is a stratum of limestone 1 foot thick; below that a stratum of sandstone 6 feet thick. The well extends below that stratum four feet in limestone. A test of the well shows that it will furnish at least 12,000 gallons of water each day. The water comes from the sandstone and appears to be of excellent quality. The cost of the well exclusive of pump was $396 50. The pump house has not yet been constructed nor the pump installed.

The quantity of water obtainable from the well probably is not enough for the present and prospective needs of the institution, and we have authorized the drilling of a second well rather than to attempt to find water at a greater depth. The second well has now reached a depth of more than 200 feet. Information obtained from the United States Geological Survey is to the effect that a further supply of water cannot be obtained at a less depth than 775 to 950 feet and that the water found at that depth would not be satisfactory. We have deferred procuring pumping machinery and constructing reservoirs until the supply of water should be known.

MITCHELLVILLE.

The supply of water for the Industrial School for Girls has been unsatisfactory for nearly a year. The well at the power plant has been stopped repeatedly by an inflow of earthy material which we have not been able to control and the well is now abandoned temporarily and the pumping machinery has been moved to the 835 foot well, the use of which was discontinued five years ago because of the bad quality of its water. The present supply of good water is but small—wholly insufficent to supply the needs of the school.

After a careful inspection of the well we found that it would be more economical and satisfactory to drill and case a new well than to attempt to enlarge and repair the old one and a contract has been awarded for a new well which is now being drilled. The contractor is to receive $4.75 per foot of the well when drilled and cased. A sufficient supply of water is expected at a depth not exceeding 460 feet.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRE PROTECTION AND LOSSES BY FIRE AND STORMS

The additions to the fire equipment of the various state institutions under our control made since the date of our last report have not been numerous. One hundred thirty feet of 4 inch water mains were laid to protect barn, hog house and other buildings of the Industrial School for Boys at Eldora, a fire hydrant has been installed and some fire hose has been purchased. A fire station is much needed to protect the fire apparatus in a central and convenient location.

Four hundred seventy-five feet of 6-inch and 165 feet of 4 inch fire mains have been laid and two fire hydrants installed for the protection of the cow barns of the Independence State Hospital. A further extension of the system will be needed to protect the additional cow barn now is process of construction.

The fire protection system of the State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville has been improved by connecting a 6-inch water main with the city main in the street in front of the old main building. and extending the system from that point around the west end and north side of that building to a point northeast of it. From the east end of that main a 4-inch main extends northward for the additional protection of the horse and cow barn now being constructed. To do this work 876 feet of 6-inch pipe and 285 feet of 4-inch pipe have been laid and 3 hydrants have been installed. The system now affords fairly good protection against fire, but is not so complete as it should be for the reason that there are dead ends in the mains and some of the buildings can be reached with water from but one direction.

MARSHALLTOWN.

The fire protection for the Soldiers' Home is wholly inadequate. Although there is connection with the city water system the water cannot be delivered at the institution pumps as rapidly as it would be needed for use in case of fire.

AR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

SUBJECT TO LOSS JUNE 30, 1906.					
BY FIRE.			BY STORM.		
and Fixtures.	Personal.	Total.	Buildings and Fixtures.	Personal.	Total.
,888.00	$ 43,000.00	$ 369,888.00	$ 326,888.00	$ 43,000.00	$ 369,888.00
,260.00	86,340.00	275 600 00	239,260 00	86,340 00	275 600.00
,250.00	30,928 94	196.178 94	165,250 00	30,928.94	196,178.94
5.000.00	35,000.00	370 000.00	335 000.00	35 000.00	370,000.00
4.650.00	91,246.00	475,896.00	384,650.00	91,246.00	475,896.00
7 993.00	48,481.42	296 474.42	247,993.00	48 481.42	296 474.42
3 400.00	29,102.92	112.502.92	103,400.00	29 102 29	132,502.29
1.574 00	156,714 79	998,688.79	841 974 00	156,714.79	998 688.79
2,160.00	120 000.00	852,160.00	732,160 00	120,000.00	852,160.00
4,603.43	101,682.17	1.056,285.60	954,603.43	101 682.17	1,056,285.60
2,627 92	98,921.37	1,121,549.29	1,022 627.92	98.921.37	1.121 549.29
5.702.50	56,214.31	152,916.81	96 702 50	56.214.31	152,916.81
2,500 00	63,657.27	296,157.27	232,500.00	63 657.27	296,157.27
3,550.36	64,697 12	341,247.48	1,604,559.71	72.235.30	1,676,795.01
,559.21	$ 975,986.31	$ 6 915 545.52	$ 7,287,568.56	$ 963,523 86	$ 8,271,092.42

5 000.00	$ 300,000 00	$ 925,000 00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 330.000.00	$ 1 330,000.00
,000 00	100,000.00	500,000.00	400,000.00	100,000 00	500,000.00
,000 00	200,000.00	778,000.00	578,000 00	200,000.00	778 000.00
3 000 00	$ 600 000 00	$ 2,203,000.00	$ 1,978,000.00	$ 630,000.00	$ 2,608 000 00
2,559.21	$ 1,575 986.31	$ 9,118,545.52	$ 9,265,568.56	$ 1,613,523.86	$10,879,092.42

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This lack can be supplied in two ways. First, by constructing reservoirs of a capacity of 200,000 gallons, to be kept full as a fire reserve. This plan would cost about $4,500 00. Second, by laying an 8-inch water main from the nearest point on the city main, a distance of 1,700 feet. This plan would cost about $3,000.00 and would be efficient when the city system is in good condition. This plan is recommended by the Commandant and by us. It should be said that the existing connection with the city main is by a 6-inch pipe placed many years ago before the larger main now nearer the institution was laid. The institution main connects with a 6-inch city main of considerable length and the distance of the pumping station and loss of power by friction probably account for the slow delivery of water at the institution even under fire pressure.

There should also be a considerable extension of fire mains to give adequate protection to the hospital and the several buildings near it.

LOSSES.

The value of the property of the state used by its charitable, penal and educational institutions on the first day of July, A. D., 1905, was as follows:

Subject to loss by fire—	
Buildings, including fixtures	$7,077,537.58
Personal property	1,458,424 83
Total	$8,535,962,41
Subject to loss by storms—	
Buildings, including fixtures	$ 8,796,546.93
Personal property	1,458 801.25
Total	$10,255,348.18

The losses during the year ending June 30, 1906, as shown by the table submitted herewith were a barn and its contents consisting of 35 tons of hay, of the value of $540.00 and belonging to the State Penitentiary at Anamosa.

The losses by fire and storms of all the institutions of the classes named for the three years ending June 30 A. D., 1906, aggregate $2,775.00.

The table referred to shows that the property of the state used by the institutions referred to on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1906, subject to loss by fire was $9,118,545.52 and subject to loss by storms, $10,879,092.42.

The following table sets out the facts in detail:

CHAPTER V.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane requiring care in our state hospitals is steadily increasing, and on the 30th day of June A. D , 1906, was 3,835. At the same time there were 1,468 in county and private institutions. During the year ending on that date there was an increase of 156 in our state hospitals and an increase of 119 in county and private institutions, a net increase of insane persons in hospitals and other custodial institutions of 275. The increase of the number in state hospitals during the seven years ending on the date specified was 1,038, and the increase in county and private institutions during the same time was 74. Our estimate of one year ago that it will be necessary to provide for a biennial increase of 300 patients in our state hospitals is confirmed by the increase during the last year. The hospitals at Mt. Pleasant and Independence need additional room for patients of both sexes, and those at Cherokee and Clarinda need more room for female patients The need for more room exists now and is urgent, and even though appropriations be made now there will be of necessity much crowding and consequent suffering before new buildings can be erected and made ready for use. There should be provided at once an infirmary for women at the Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, an infirmary for both sexes at the Independence State Hospital, a cottage for women at the Clarinda State Hospital and an infirmary for both sexes at the Cherokee State Hospital.

The number of insane transferred from county and private institutions to state hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1906, was 37, of whom 3 were transferred on our order, and the number transferred on our order from state hospitals to county and private institutions during the same time was forty-one.

CHAPTER VI.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

We are authorized to receive in the Soldiers' Home honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and others who possess certain qualifications who do not have sufficient means of support and who are disabled by disease, wounds, old age or otherwise.

The law as it appears in Section 2606-a and following sections of the Supplement to the Code prevents the taking of any pension money from any member of the Home and in the absence of any permissive statute we have not deemed it proper to make any arrangements for receiving money, however obtained, which members of the Home have been willing to contribute for their support. There have been several members of the Home who received pensions not sufficient for their support elsewhere, but more than they needed while in the Home, who desired to contribute to the state something for their support. There have also been applicants who had adequate means of support and therefore could not be admitted who were without homes and desired to enter the Home and pay for their support.

We are of the opinion that provision should be made for accepting money for the support of members when desired by them, and that authority should be given to receive applicants who are able to pay for their support and are not now eligible for admission for that reason, provided that such persons pay to the state the cost of their support, and that there be room for them not required for other applicants entitled to admission who are unable to support themselves.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

Patients are committed to the state hospitals for inebriates who are dipsomaniacs, inebriates, or who are addicted to the excessive use of certain drugs, without regard to their probable cure. Many of the patients received have been addicted to the excessive use of liquors or drugs or both for many years, have little self-respect and no desire to reform their habits. In many cases they are sent to the hospitals chiefly because they have become offensive to the communities where they reside. Such persons are not restrained by fear of imprisonment and are apt to take advantage of every opportunity to escape. They are a constant source of annoyance, have a demoralizing influence upon other patients, and are helped only when in actual confinement. We recommend that the law be so amended as to exclude that class of patients from the institution. This may be done by providing that no person shall be committed unless there be reasonable grounds for believing that he will receive lasting benefit from hospital treatment, and by authorizing the superintendent to discharge any patient when thoroughly satisfied that he will not receive substantial benefit from further treatment. If such provision be made and followed we are satisfied that the general character of the inmates will be much improved, that greater benefit will be derived by the patients, that the institution will be a more desirable institution for persons really desirous of receiving help from treatment, and that the expense of operation will be materially lessened.

It is proper to state further that an earnest attempt has been made to enforce the law providing for the punishment of escapes and a considerable number of them have been convicted and imprisoned in the jail of Marion county, but many patients who run away have served jail sentences and have no fear of them and the efforts to enforce the law have not had any appreciable effect in preventing escapes but have resulted in much expense to the state.

PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

We desire to call attention again to the fact that the law provides for the publication in our biennial report of matter which is in part obsolete when published or would be of greater benefit to the public if published in a different form. For example, we are required to set out the name and salary of each of our employes and the name and salary of each officer and employe of the several institutions subject to our control. This list is made up from the pay rolls for the last month of the biennial period except for the College for the Blind. As that institution is closed to students after May of each year the pay roll for that month is used. But the officers and employes are constantly changing and the list published is always materially different from the one showing the officers and employes in actual service when the publication is made. We recommend that the publication of the list be omitted and if information on the subject be desired that a schedule of wages paid the various classes of officers and employes be substituted.

The law also requires us to include in our biennial report the reports of the executive officers of the several state institutions subject to our control. The report of the School for the Deaf contains the name, age, sex, residence, place of nativity and cause of deafness of each pupil, and the report of the College for the Blind contains the name, age, sex, residence, place of nativity and cause of blindness of each pupil. We doubt if this information is of sufficient general interest to be published in the institution reports. However that may be we are of the opinion that none of the institution reports should be published in our biennial report. The reasons for our opinion are in part that there is more frequent demand for the information contained in the report of a single institution or for the institutions of one class than for the reports of all the institutions together, and there is urgent need for the separate publication of the report of each institution in pamphlet form, and the demands of students as well as of the general public can be met much more economically with the separate institution reports than with our biennial reports alone. The latter contain synopses of the institution reports and all that most readers not studying special institutions would need.

We therefore recommend that the law be so changed as to require or permit us to omit from our biennial report when published all institution reports and from the published reports of the School for the Deaf and the College for the Blind the statistics to which we have referred.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

A large quantity of printing and binding is required for our office and for the several state institutions subject to our control. A considerable portion of the printing of stationery, blanks and pamphlets is now done by the printing offices of our state institutions, especially by the Industrial School for Boys. The capacity of that institution to do work of this kind will be increased, but it is not probable that it can be enlarged sufficiently to do all of our printing, and no provision is made there for the binding of books. We now have in the penitentiary at Anamosa and no doubt shall always have a considerable number of young men who can learn printing and binding and do all the work required by our office and for state institutions subject to our control. All of those institutions have large numbers of books, many of which require rebinding from time to time. Other binding is needed. Our biennial report should be printed and bound and copies should be in the hands of members of each general assembly as soon as it is organized and ready for business. But our report to the Governor and to the Thirty-first General Assembly, although filed in due time, was not ready for distribution until after that body had adjourned and our report has never been ready for use when the general assembly was ready to receive it. We now have a small printing and binding establishment in the penitentiary at Anamosa. Additions could be made to it at a cost not exeeding $5,000.00 which would enable it to do all the work which we need with a material saving to the state and much benefit to the prisoners who shall learn either branch of the business.

WARDENS' BONDS.

Section 5662 of the Code requires the warden of each penitentiary to give an official bond with not less than five freehold sureties. We recommend that the section be so far modified as to permit the wardens to give bond with an approved surety company as surety.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have repeatedly urged the establishment of a reformatory for males over sixteen and under thirty years of age and for females over sixteen years of age convicted of felonies and for the indeterminate sentence for all persons sentenced to imprisonment for felonies except murder, with suitable provisions for releasing prisoners conditionally. Our belief grows stronger each year that the best interests of the state as well as of the prisoners in our penitentiaries would be promoted by these changes in our criminal laws. We strongly recommend that they be made.

CHAPTER VII.

APPROPRIATIONS

The following appropriations are asked:

GENERAL.

For salaries and expenses of state agents	$ 8,000.00

SOLDIERS HOME.

For quartermasters' building, store room, connections and equipments	$ 10 000.00
For enlargement of pump room	1,200 00
For Grand Army Hall	1 000.00
For walks	500.00
For hose house	800.00
For fire hose	500 00
For horse carts	200 00
For additional fire protection	5,000.00
Total	$ 19,200.00

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

For painting	$ 1 000 00
For fences	500 00
For permanent walks	300 00
For gymnasium apparatus	200 00
For books and periodicals	300 00
For contingent and repair fund	4,000.00
Total	$ 6,300.00

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

For contingent and repair fund	$ 2,000 00
For oculist fund	500.00
Total	$ 2,500 00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

For improvement of grounds, grading, walks, trees and shrubbery	$ 5 000.00
For storage and refrigerating plant	3,500.00
For wrecking and removing old and temporary buildings	2,000.00
For plastering and completing basement of main building	2 000 00
For blackboard wall slating	1,500.00
For fencing	500 00
For tools and machinery for industrial schools	300.00

For library and binding	$ 500 00
For tomb stones	100 00
For contingent and repair fund	3,500 00
Total	$ 18,900.00

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

For wings for new custodial building	$ 60.000.00
For furniture and furnishings for new custodial building	12.000.00
For new boilers	10,000.00
For engine and generator	8.000.00
For railroad switch	8.000 00
For tunnel to new custodial building for boys	3.000 00
For paints and painting	2.500.00
For furniture and furnishings	1 500.00
For beds and bedding	1 500.00
For contingent and repair fund	12,000 00
Total	$ 118,500 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

For hospital and equipment	$ 10.000.00
For draining land	2,000.00
For fencing	500.00
For greenhouse and connections	$ 3 000.00
For furniture and furnishing	3,000.00
For fire station	1,500.00
For repairing old barn	1,000.00
For live stock, horses, cattle	1,200.00
For poultry house	600 00
For band and orchestra instruments	500 00
For agricultural implements	300.00
For lectures, entertainments, etc	300.00
For contingent and repair fund	5.000.00
Total	$ 28,900.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

For admistration building	$ 15,000.00
For painting	1,800 00
For permanent walks	1,500 00
For cows and horses	1,000.00
For repairing superintendent's cottage	1 000 00
For books and periodicals	500 00
For chaplain's fund	300.00
For dental equipment	200.00
For contingent and repair fund	3,000.00
Total	$ 24.300.00

MOUNT PLEASANT STATE HOSPITAL.

For women's infirmary and equipment	$ 65,000.00
For hospital switch	15.000.00
For converting hay barn to farmers' lodge	10 000.00
For tunnels	7,500.00
For land	4,700 00
For furniture and furnishing	4,000 00
For painting	8,000 00
For tiling land	1.000 00

For fencing	$ 1,000.00
For books and periodicals	500 00
For kitchen equipment	500.00
For contingent and repair fund	10,000.00
Total	$ 122,200.00

INDEPENDENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

For infirmary and equipment	$ 125,000 00
For deep well and pump	12,000 00
For engine and generator	8 000.00
For electrical rewiring.	8,000.00
For tunnel to Grove Hall	4,000 00
For completion of ventilating system	5,000 00
For painting.	3,000.00
For tiling farm.	3,000.00
For addition to dry room	2,000.00
For repairing green house—additional	1,500.00
For laundry washers	1,500.00
For iron working lathe	500.00
For contingent and repair fund	10 000.00
Total	$183,500.00

CLARINDA STATE HOSPITAL.

For cottage for women	$ 75 000 00
For engine and generator	8 000.00
For sewer, tunnel and connections	4,000 00
For painting	4,000 00
For plumbing and fixtures	2,000.00
For contingent and repair fund	10,000.00
Total	$ 103,000.00

CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

For infirmary and equipment.	$ 125,000.00
For land	7,225.00
For fire station and root cellar	4,000 00
For painting	3,000 00
For barn—additional	2,500.00
For carpets and rugs	1,000.00
For fencing	800 00
For tiling land	500.00
For books and periodicals	500 00
For cement walks	500 00
For pictures and picture moulding	500.00
For contingent and repair fund	10,000.00
Total	$ 155,525 00

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

For land	$ 10,000.00
For additional fire protection	500.00
For fencing	500 00
For walks and improvement of grounds	500 00
For telephone system—additional	500 00
For contingent and repair fund	2,000.00
Total	$ 14,000.00

PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON.

For building new cell house and cell bank	$ 90 000.00
For land for farming	12 000 00
For land to complete prison grounds	4,000 00
For transportation of prisoners	2,000 00
For contingent and repair fund	5 000.00
Total	$ 113 000.00

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

For salariés of foremen	$ 8 000 00
For addition to printing and binding outfit	5.000.00
For completing cell bank	3 000 00
For barn	2 000.00
For roof for old boiler room	2,000.00
For derrick supplies	1,200 00
For lime and cement	1,500.00
For transportation of discharged prisoners	1,500.00
For tools for shop and quarry	600 00
For freight on stone	1,000 00
For powder and fuse	500.00
For sewer pipe	400 00
For contingent and repair fund	5 000 00
Total	$ 31.700.00

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

General appropriation	$ 8,000 00

INSTITUTION APPROPRIATIONS.

Soldiers' Home	$ 19,200 00
Soldiers' Orphans Home	6,300.00
College for the Blind	2,500.00
School for the Deaf	18,900.00
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	118,500 00
Industrial School for Boys	28,900.00
Industrial School for Girls	24 300 00
Mount Pleasant State Hospital	122,200 00
Independence State Hospital	183,500 00
Clarinda State Hospital	103 000.00
Cherokee State Hospital	155,525 00
State Hospital for Inebriates	14,000.00
Penitentiary at Fort Madison	113,000 00
Penitentiary at Anamosa	31,700 00
Total	$ 941,525 00
Grand total	$ 949,525 00

CHAPTER VIII.

VISITATION OF INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement shows the visits made to different institutions for inspection during the year ending June 30, 1906, and the persons by whom made.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Year.	When Made.	By Whom Made.
1905	July 29 30	Robinson.
	August 28-29	Robinson.
	October 20 21	Robinson
	November 8-10	Robinson, Cownie
	December 29	Robinson, Cownie.
1906	January 31-February 1	Robinson.
	February 14-19	Robinson, Cownie.
	March 14-15	Robinson.
	June 15	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

1905	July 13-14	Robinson.
	September 25-26	Robinson
	November 20-21	Robinson, Kinne, Cownie.
1906	May 16-17	Hamilton, Cownie

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

1905	November 23	Robinson Kinne, Cownie.
1906	May 21	Hamilton, Cownie

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

1905	July 22	Robinson
	September 1-2	Kinne
	September 15-16	Robinson.
	October 1	Cownie
	October 27-28	Robinson, Cownie.
	December 14	Cownie
1906	February 26	Robinson
	April 18-19	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson.
	May 26	Cownie.
	June 21	Hamilton.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

1905	July 20-22	Robinson.
	August 31-September 1.	Kinne
	September 15-16	Robinson.
	October 1	Cownie.
	October 28-29	Robinson, Cownie
	December 15	Cownie.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN—Continued

Year.	When Made.	By Whom Made.
1906	February 24-26	Robinson
	April 19-21	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson
	June 22	Hamilton

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

1905	August 1-2	Kinne
	August 28	Robinson
	October 20	Robinson
	December 28 29	Robinson, Cownie
1906	June 14-15	Cownie, Robinson

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1905	December 7	Robinson, Cownie
1906	January 13	Cownie
	January 21	Cownie
	March 10	Cownie
	March 12	Cownie
	April 17	Cownie
	June 7	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson

MT. PLEASANT STATE HOSPITAL

1905	July 15-18	Robinson
	August 19-21	Cownie
	September 27-29	Robinson
	October 31-November 2	Robinson, Cownie
	November 19	Cownie
	December 29-January 1, 1906	Kinne
1906	January 23-25	Cownie
	February 23-March 2	Robinson
	March 27-28	Treat
	April 23 25	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson
	May 14-15	Treat
	June 30	Cownie

INDEPENDENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

1905	July 29 August 1	Kinne
	August 25-27	Robinson
	September 26-30	Kinne
	October 17-19	Robinson
	November 24-26	Robinson, Kinne, Cownie
	December 26-27	Robinson
1906	January 29 31	Robinson
	February 17-18	Cownie
	March 12- 4	Robinson
	April 10-12	Robinson
	May 22 23	Hamilton, Cownie
	June 21-24	Robinson

CLARINDA STATE HOSPITAL.

1905	July 18-20	Robinson
	August 29-31	Kinne
	September 29-30	Cownie
	October 29-31	Robinson, Cownie
	November 17-20	Kinne
	December 16 17	Cownie
1906	January 17-19	Cownie
	February 23-24	Robinson
	March 29-30	Treat
	April 21 23	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson
	May 15	Treat.
	June 23-24	Hamilton

CHEROKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Year.	When Made.	By Whom Made.
1905	July 25-29	Kinne
	August 22 23	Robinson
	September 23-26	Kinne
	October 15-16	Robinson
	November 26-28	Robinson, Kinne, Cownie
	December 26	Robinson
1906	January 26-27	Robinson
	February 14 16	Cownie
	March 12	Robinson
	April 9-10	Robinson
	May 21-25	Hamilton, Cownie
	June 20 21	Robinson

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

Year.	When Made.	By Whom Made.
1905	August 10	Cownie
	September 5	Robinson, Kinne, Cownie
	September 22	Robinson
	November 16	Robinson
	December 14	Kinne
1906	January 8	Robinson
	January 23-24	Cownie
	March 2	Robinson
	June 2	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson

FT. MADISON PENITENTIARY.

Year.	When Made.	By Whom Made.
1905	July 15	Robinson
	August 18	Cownie
	September 27	Robinson
	November 8	Robinson, Cownie
190	April 25	Hamilton, Cownie, Robinson

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

Year.	When Made.	By Whom Made.
1905	November 21-22	Robinson, Kinne, Cownie
1906	May 18-19	Hamilton, Cownie

CHAPTER IX.

The name and salary of each officer and employe of the Board of Control and the name and salary of each officer and employe in the several institutions subject to its control and as shown by the pay-roll of June, 1906, are shown in the following schedules.

The asterisk opposite a name indicates that the person named served only a part of the month and the amounts given are the salaries allowed for the full month.

As the College for the Blind has no sessions in June the salaries given are for the month of May.

In addition to the officers and employes of this Board named, we have had for several months since June 1906, Frank I. Herriott, Statistician, for the preparation of this report at a salary of $125.00 per month and his assistant at a salary of $40.00 per month.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Members of the Board.		
J. T. Hamilton	Chairman	$ 250 00
John Cownie		250.00
G. S. Robinson		250.00
F. S. Treat	Secretary	166 66
H. F. Liebbe	Architect	250 00
Employes.		
A. B. McCown	Accountant	133 33
Anne M. Sheehan	Estimate clerk	75 00
Harry Shropshire	Storekeeper	65 00
Cora E. Bunce	Stenographer and clerk	75.00
Laura M. Pedersen	Stenographer and clerk	75.00
Maud E. Coffman	Stenographer and clerk	60.00
Mabel L. Plumb	Stenographer and clerk	60 00
Martin A. Hauge	Clerk and janitor	40.00
State Agents.		
Clare Lunbeck	State agent	100 00
J. T. Harnett	State agent	60 00
Miriam E. Carey	Librarian of State Institutions	100.00

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN

C. C. Horton	Commandant without board, civ	$ 150 00
Geo F. A. Walker	Adjutant, without board civ	83 33
Rufus Sniffen	Adjutant's clerk, with board mem	15 00
Jesse Cole	Chaplain without board, civ	83 33
H. P. Duffield	Surgeon without board, civ	125 00

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
W. G. Morton	Assistant surgeon, with board, civ	$ 75.00
Carl Shaffner	Hospital steward with board, civ	35.00
Carolyn Paulson	Hospital head nurse, with board, civ	55.00
M. A. Shaffner	Assistant nurse, with board civ	35.00
William Hull	Hospital nurse, with board civ	25.00
*N. L. Bascom	Hospital nurse with board, mem	15.00
John Sheriden	Hospital nurse, with board mem	15.00
John James	Hospital nurse, with board, mem	15.00
W. O. Hailstock	Hospital nurse with board, mem	15.00
Fred Twombley	O. M. B. nurse with board, mem	12.00
Geo. L. Nason	Hospital night nurse with ¼ board civ	37.50
Aaron Anfenson	Hospital night nurse, with board, mem	15.00
*William Doolittle	Hospital night nurse, with board, mem	15.00
*D. I. Martin	Hospital night nurse with board mem	15.00
Marie A. Nason	Hospital day nurse with board, civ	20.00
Anna Elliot	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	20.00
Flora McAtlin	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	20.00
Lena Ernest	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	20.00
Nettie Travis	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	14.00
Elsie Parker	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	12.00
Jennie Falkers	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	12.00
Marsina Probst	Hospital day nurse, with board, civ	14.00
Fredericka Bick	Hospital day nurse with board, civ	12.00
*E. B. Greenly	General help, with board mem	10.00
*Seward Shoudy	General help, with board mem	10.00
H. J. Bennet	Quartermaster without board civ	83.35
J. L. Woy	Quartermaster-Sergeant with ½ board, civ	45.00
E. W. Harrison	Quartermasters' clerk, with board, mem	10.00
C. H. Block	Bookkeeper, with board, civ	50.00
A. N. Taylor	Stenographer, with board, civ	35.00
E. W. Crowl	Stenographer with board civ	35.00
Julia A. Hanna	Supt dining rooms, with board, civ.	40.00
C. H. Frost	Captain O. P. B. with board, mem	14.00
Mrs. C. H. Frost	Housekeeper, O. P. B. with board, mem	10.00
Nicholas Swenson	Captain O. M. B. with board mem	12.00
L. W. Gates	Ward officer, O. M. B. with board, mem	2.00
Thos. Meagher	Captain M. B., with board mem	8.00
A. Campbell	Janitor A. H. & ward officer with bd., mem	11.00
*Oliver Gorrell	Officer ward No. 9 with board mem	5.00
*John E. Carter	Officer, ward No. 9 with board, mem	5.00
*B. Farnsworth	Officer, ward No. 15 with board mem	5.00
Geo. W. Bettesworth	Officer, ward No 16 with board, mem	5.00
Geo. E. Harrington	Officer, ward No 20 with board, mem	5.00
*H. W. Smith	Officer, ward No. 6 with board, mem	4.00
*Charles Stewart	Officer, ward No 6 with board, mem	4.00
Geo. Redfern	Officer, ward No. 14 with board, mem	4.00
Abner S. Chase	Officer, ward No. 1 with board, mem	3.00
John W. Taylor	Officer, ward No. 2 with board, mem	3.00
*J. J. Reeder	Officer, ward No. 3 with board, mem	3.00
*A. D. Smith	Officer, ward No 3 with board mem	3.00
A. D. Ingram	Officer, ward No. 4 with board, mem	3.00
William Sherman	Officer, ward No 7 with board, mem	3.00
*S. Thornton	Officer ward No 8 with board, mem	3.00
*W. E. Shields	Officer, ward No. 8, with board, mem	3.00
W. S. Putnam	Officer ward No 10 with board, mem	3.00
Alexander Cameron	Officer ward No. 13, with board, mem	3.00
W. H. Simmons	Officer ward No 18, with board, mem	3.00
Ed Pomeroy	Officer, ward No 19, with board, mem	3.00
John C. Flaugher	Officer, ward No 11, with board, mem	2.00
John Robinson	Officer of guard with board, mem	8.00
J. W. Reed	Inspector of guard, with board mem	15.00
*W. J. Carson	Night watch M. B., with board mem	15.00
*John Wise	Night watch M. B., with board mem	15.00
Wm. Hutchinson	Night watch O. M. B. with board, mem	10.00
Henry Bisorn	Baggageman, with board, mem	7.00
J. D. Foulk	Guide and sergeant, with board, mem	5.00
R. M. Ash	Guide, with board, mem	3.00
E. G. Greenslist	Carpenter, with board mem	15.00
John Zimmer	Assistant carpenter with board, mem	13.00
*Peter Mersch	Assistant carpenter with board, mem	13.00
*Silas Vanscoy	Mason (1.00 per day), with board, mem	
*Robert Newbanks	Mason (1.00 per day), with board, mem	
*Thomas Leonard	Mason tender (.50 per day), with board mem	
*Ransom Lee	Mason tender (.50 per day), with board mem	
*B. Bruner	Painter & music, with one-fourth board, civ	37.50
*Geo. Moquin	Painter and music with board, civ	30.00

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*M. W Barkhurst	Assistant painter, with board, mem	$ 15.00
F J. Barnes	Tailor, with one-fourth board, mem	37.50
M. D Boyd	Shoemaker & ward officer, with board, mem	12 00
Nellie Kleivenstein	Seamstress, with board, civ	25.00
Melvina Mason	Assistant seamstress, with board civ	15.00
W. D Milne	Barber (with supplies) with board, civ	7 50
*G. M. Fox	Milkman, with board, mem	8.00
*Chas Sanders	Milkman, with board, mem	8 00
J F. Gibson	Teamster with board, mem	12.00
F Huttenberg	Teamster, with board civ	25.00
*J. H Rhoades	Teamster, with board civ	25 00
*David Arnold	Teamster with, board, civ	25 00
C. M Sims	Express driver, with board, mem	12 00
Andrew Stom	Cartman, with board, mem	12 00
Henry Selken	Stableman, with board, mem	8.00
Ernest Webber	Gardener & florist with one-fourth board civ	57 50
John Shorter	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
John Staley	Helper with board, mem	10 00
*G W Wallace	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*Wm. Travis	Helper with board, mem	10.00
Ben Busse	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*V R Johnson	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*Wm McCandless	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
Jacob Meyer	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
C. E Williams	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*Wm Manley	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*Geo. Schott	Helper with board, mem	10 00
Frank Scribner	Helper, with board mem	10.00
Chris Hopkins	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
J. J Smith	Lawn sergeant, with board mem	17.00
W M Ayer	Chicken man and helper, with board mem	11.00
*R. D. Amlong	Helper, with board, mem	10 00
*Willis Champlin	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*W. D Robbins	Helper with board, mem	10.00
John Scholtzer	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*John Fay	Helper, with board mem	10 00
*R. Newbanks	Helper, with board, mem	10.00
*V. R. Johnson	Helper, with board mem	10.00
*P. J. Carter	Helper, with board mem	10 00
H. E Knapp	Park sergeant, with board mem	7.00
*J W. Drey	Guard, with board, mem	6.00
*S. F. Brobst	Guard, with board, mem	6.00
E. A. Goodwin	Guard, with board, mem	6.00
A. D. House	Guard, with board mem	6.00
*A. Jefferson	Guard, with board, mem	6 00
J. Fowlks	Guard, with board, mem	6.00
James Hanks	Guard, with board mem	6 00
*J. S. Holmes	Guard, with board, mem	6.00
Elias Park	Charge of hogs, with board, mem	12 50
Robert Mullin	Engineer, with one-fourth board, civ	87 50
W. L. Whitson	Assistant engineer, with board, civ	40 00
H. M. Wilson	Assistant engineer, with board, civ.	40.00
Fred Arnold	Fireman, with board, civ	35.00
Charles Nichols	Fireman, with board, civ	30.00
*L. H. McGorem	Helper, with board, mem	per da .50
C. M. Rupson	Helper, with board, mem	per da .50
Nicholas Goedert	Helper, with board, mem	per da .50
M Moore	Helper, with board, mem	per da .50
F. C. Ducane	Baker, with one-fourth board, civ	42.50
H. Brumme	Assistant baker, with one-fourth board, civ	32.50
Essie Arnold	Head cook M. B., with board civ	35.00
Laura Gibson	Assistant cook M. B, with board, civ	25.00
Hattie Young	Assistant cook M. B., with board civ	20 00
Rose Probst	Head cook hospital, with board civ	30 00
Sophia Wietholtes	Assistant cook hospital, with board, civ	25 00
Mary Rhoades	Head cook O. P B., with board, civ	30 00
*Stella Manship	Assistant cook O. P. B., with board, civ	25.00
*Marie Haycoch	Assistant cook O. P. B., with board, civ	25.00
James R. Wassom	General help M. B., with board, mem	8.00
*E. L. Fosdik	Butcher, with board, civ	25.00
*G. M. Fox	Butcher, with board, mem	15.00
R. H. Brooks	Bathman, with board, mem	10.00
G. W. Ross	Closet cleaner M B., with board, mem	4.00
B. Harmon	Closet cleaner M. B., with board, mem	4.00
*Nick Dorfee	Closet cleaner M B., with board. mem.	4.00
*W. H. Heacock	Closet cleaner, with board, mem	4.00

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Albert Granby	Closet cleaner, with board, mem	$ 4.00
*A. J. Finch	Closet cleaner, with board, mem	4.00
Grace Barnes	Custodian linen room, with ¼ board, civ	27.50
T. J. Parrott	Janitor head quarters, with board, mem	13.00
L. F. Stoddard	Cleaner M. B., with board, mem	5.00
George Work	Cleaner M. B., with board, mem	5.00
John Gesford	Cleaner O. M. B., with board, mem	8.00
D. E. Buck	Commissary, with board, mem	15.00
William Golden	Com. sergeant O. P. B., with board, mem	8.00
Rose Froman	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Martha Anderson	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Matilda Thorngren	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Honnor Coleman	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Alma Biggs	Waiter, with board, civ	12.00
Estella Hutson	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Eva Diller	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Helen Johnson	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Dolly Rockey	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Ella Moore	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Josephine O'Connor	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Leona Winterrowd	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Stella Anderson	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Emma Oldery	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Maude Parker	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Magretta O'Connor	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Mary Stelzer	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Hazel Everts	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Estella Sollars	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Mary Maben	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Eva Cumming	Waiter M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Hattie Crawford	Waiter O. M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Mary Patria	Waiter O. M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Hilda Bloom	Waiter O. M. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Estella Manship	Waiter O. M. B., with board, civ	12.00
Alice Brunton	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Anna Rowley	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
Mildred Merritt	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
Mary Petersen	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
Lena Thorpe	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
Etta Merritt	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
*Elsie McCoy	Waiter O. P. B., with board, civ	12.00
Dessie Rhodes	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
*Bertha Hines	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
*Eva Bowers	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
*Mamie Berg	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
Ina Hayden	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
Christa Bick	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
*Marie Robinson	Waiter hospital, with board, civ	12.00
Anna Thorpe	General substitute, with board, civ	12.00
Ida Buck	Waiter dormitory, with board, civ	14.00
Lena Marcks	Cleaner dormitory, with board, civ	15.00
Grace Lehrer	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
Victoria Dodd	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
Della Koeppel	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
*Ida Purdy	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
*Helen Hammard	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
Lydia Kelley	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
Alzuma Buck	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	15.00
Nellie Robinson	Cleaner hospital, with board, civ	12.00
Pat Carey	Cleaner and helper, with board, mem	10.00
W. T. Colwell	Cleaner and helper, with board, mem	10.00
Willard Field	Laundryman, with one fourth board, civ	42.50
G. W. Warner	Asst. laundryman, with ¼ board, civ	32.50
Guy Furnas	Asst. laundryman, with ¼ board, civ	32.50
Finley Gruber	Asst. laundryman, with board, civ	25.00
H. N. Long	Asst. laundryman, with board, mem	8.00
C. L. Walling	Asst. laundryman, with board, civ	8.00
*C. Sartorius	Laundrywoman, with board, civ	15.00
*Lola Stone	Laundrywoman, with board, civ	15.00
Nettie Wise	Laundrywoman, with board, civ	15.00
F. D. Hall	Sexton, with board, mem	10.00
George Terry	Librarian, with board, mem	10.00
F. T. Nokes	Bandmaster, with board, civ	40.00
O. W. Barnett	Telephone attendant, with board, mem	8.00
Samuel Berry	Telephone attendant, with board, mem	8.00
*H. H. Diller	Assistant carpenter, with board, mem	13.00

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Fred Folger	Picking berries, with board, mem	$ .24
M Prothero	Picking berries, with board, mem	.12
Wm. Curtis	Picking berries, with board, mem	.25
Thomas O Nolan	Picking berries, with board, mem	27
R. Lee	Picking berries, with board, mem	.76
G. Weir	Picking berries, with board, mem	.20
M. Spurlock	Picking berries, with board, mem	.24
James Walden	Picking berries with board, mem	.21
J. J. McPherson	Picking berries, with board, mem	.18
G W Wallace	Picking berries with board, mem	.22
Mrs. J. B. Stine	Picking berries, with board, mem	.09
Mary Milnor	Picking berries, with board, mem	.53
G W. Hickson	Picking berries with board, mem	.12
H. F. Bosquet	Picking berries, with board, mem	.15
William mith	Picking berries, with board, mem	.15
J S Holmes	Picking berries, with board, mem	.48
Mrs. A J. Prion.	Picking berries with board, mem	.69
G J. Johnson	Picking berries, with board, mem	.12
Mrs. J H Byers	Picking berries, with board, mem	.15
J. B. Gilbert	Picking berries with board, mem	.21
M. H. Tucker	Picking berries, with board, mem	2 01
E. Thompson	Picking berries with board, mem	.37
G. W. Riggs	Picking berries, with board, mem	1.44
W K. Pomeroy	Picking berries, with board, mem	4.05

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
F J. Sessions	Superintendent, with board for family	$ 125 00
William L. Allen	Physician, without board	33 33
U D. Runkle	Steward and storekeeper, with board	60.00
Lulu M. Coilett	Stenographer, with board	85 00
Alice Giles	Head matron with board	35 00
Mary Leonhard	Cottage matron, with board	30.00
*Nellie Barton	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Luelle Howard	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Lora Whalen	Cottage matron, with board.	25.00
Lettie S. Van	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Eleanor Hoffman	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Anna Cahill	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Mabel Hitchcock	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Mary Worthington	Cottage matron, with board	25.00
Amy Belot	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Katherine Moran	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Iris Coykendall	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
*Eliza R Little	Cottage matron, with board	30 00
*Carrie L Reid	Cottage matron, with board	30 00
Lena Brandenburg.	Cottage matron, with board	25.00
Esther Porter	Cottage matron, with board	30 00
Theresa Callahan	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
Mame Hanna	Cottage matron, with board	25.00
*Alma Christensen	Cottage matron, with board	22 00
*Mary D. Runkle	Cottage matron, with board	22.00
Harriet R Rowles	Cottage matron, with board	25.00
*Mary D Runkle	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
*Lillian Bandey	Cottage matron, with board	25 00
John Boesen	Night watch without board	40 00
W. H Blancke	Chaplain, without board	12 00
*Ella Hurd	Teacher, music, with one-fourth board	47 50
*C H Wood	Teacher music, with one-fourth board	70 00
*Mary Palmby	Teacher, with board	30 00
*Elsie Glaspell	Teacher, without board	40 00
*Bessie Banks	Teacher, without board	40.00
*Mary D Runkle	Teacher, with board	30 00
*Ella Wetzel	Teacher, with board	30 00
*Anna Russell	Teacher, with board	30 00
*Elfreda G Wood	Teacher, with board	30.00
*Lillian Bandey	Teacher, with board	30 00
*Martha E Bettes	Teacher, with board	40 00
*Agnes Conway	Trained nurse, with board	35 00
*Mrs G E. Lane	Assistant nurse, with board	20.00
John Bertram	Shop foreman with one-fourth board	55 00
Devenor Erech	Painter and janitor, with one-fourth board	47 50
August Hemmingberg	Shoemaker with one-fourth board	40 00
*Mildred Cram	Dressmaker, with board	22 00

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*Ella Wetzel	Sewing room manager. with board	$ 25 00
Mary Delfs	Seamstress, with one-fourth board	23.50
*Alma Christiansen	Seamstress with board	16 00
Levina Eastman	Seamstress, with board	16 00
*Jennie Petcher	Seamstress, with board	16.00
Huldah Farris	Seamstress, with board	14 00
*Lila Walters	Seamstress, with board	16.00
Alice Oakes	Seamstress, with board	16 00
*Mame Hanna	Seamstress, with board	16.00
*Lydia A. Hulse	Seamstress, with board	16 00
Helen Gabbert	Cook; teacher school with one-fourth board	30.00
C. Christensen	Farmer, with one-half board	55.00
William Klotz	Gardener with board	40.00
*G. M. Edwards	Butcher and gardener with board	30.00
Ed. McCloskey	Teamster with board	25 00
*Adolph Groth	Farm hand, with board	25.00
Marcus Christensen	Farm hand, with board	25.00
Tilman H. Gaumer	Farm hand, with board	18 00
*Adelbert D. Owen	Butcher and gardener, with board	30.00
W. S. Heifner	Engineer and electrician, without board	80.00
George Bethel	Assistant engineer with one-half board	45 00
Richard Krause	Fireman with board	35.00
Lee Orndorf	Assistant fireman, without board	18 00
Ida Lewis	Kitchen manager, with board	30.00
Nora Johnson	Assistant cook, with board	20 00
G. Schurr	Baker, with one-fourth board	52 50
Ella Carlson	Dining hall manager with board	18 00
Delia Carlson	Dining hall manager with board	18 00
Bessie Thomas	Dining hall manager with board	16 00
Harriet Holland	Kitchen help, with board	15 00
Della Close	Laundry manager with board	25 00
Sophia Kopp	Assistant manager with board	18 00
Jennie Rudolph	Laundry assistant, with board	15.00
*Lydia A. Hulse	Cottage matron, with board	25.00
*Lydia A. Hulse	Cottage matron, with board	25.00

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

T. F McCune	Superintendent, with board	$ 100 00
C C Griffin	Physician, without board	40 00
S Mahood	Nurse with board	30 00
George H. Bruner	Steward with board	50 00
Margaret Hindle	Stenographer, with board	25 00
Sara Palmer	Matron with board	25 00
Elizabeth Eastman	Matron, with board	25.00
Mary Lindemuth	Matron, with board	25 00
Alice Yates	Housekeeper with board	35 00
Edward Latham.	Nightwatch. without board	30 00
Emil Hutchinson	Teacher with board	40 00
G. W. Tannehill	Teacher without board	55 00
Lorana Mattice	Teacher. with board	37 50
Belle Vinall	Teacher. with board	35 50
Ella Johnson	Teacher, with board	37 50
Maud L. Manning	Piano Teacher, without board	50 00
Jennie H. Evans	Piano Teacher, with board	40 00
J M. Miller	Small Instruments Teacher, without board	65 00
C. J Hindman	Tuning teacher, without board	50 00
Emma Carlson	Sewing teacher with board	25 00
Mark Nissen	Broom teacher without board	50 00
J B Jordan	General work teacher, without board.	50 00
Norris Jackson	Porter. with board	20 00
H G Haines	Engineer without board	55 00
*Charley Viles	Fireman, without board	35.00
Clemmie Dippert	Baker, with board	30 00
E. J. Peck	Cook, with board	30 00
Emma Bort	Assistant cook with board	18 00
Sina McCall	Kitchen girl, with board	14 00
Maud Kernahan	Dining room girl, with board	12 00
Ella Demmel	Dining room girl, with board	12 00
Mary Hilton	Dining room girl with board	12.00
Margaret Burchard	Dining room girl with board	12 00
Maud E Chase.	Chamber maid, with board	12.00
Minnie Ridge	Chamber maid with board	12 00

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON—Continued

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Ida M Johnson	Chamber maid, with board	$ 12 00
Howard Starbird	General help witn board	20 00
Mary Bowman	Laundry manager with board	25 00
Mary Cabelka	Laundry help with board	14 00
Dollie Hilton	Laundry help with board	14 00

EXTRA PAY ROLL,

*Fred Gerhardt	Laborer on grounds, with board	$ 20 00
*Forrest Young	Laborer on grounds, with board	20 00
Jonas Ashley	Farmer with team (2.00 per day)	1 50
*Ray Alcox	Labor on grounds, with board	20 00
Carl Houdek	Labor on grounds with board	20.00
*Charles L. Own	Labor on grounds with board	20.00
*Virgil Hoke	Labor on grounds, with board	20 00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Henry W. Rothert	Superintendent, with board	$ 125.00
A. P. Hanchett	Physician, without board	35.00
John F. Schultz	Steward, st'rkeeper and bookkeep'r, 1 meal	80 00
Lizzie Hutton	Stenographer, with board	35.00
Mrs Anna W. Adams	Matron, with board	35 00
Carrie Jensen	Assistant matron with board	20 00
Mary Hormuth	Girls' supervisor, with board	35.00
Anna Peterson	Assistant supervisor with board	15 00
Frank E. Pitzer	Boys' supervisor, with board	35 00
Mrs. Lizzie Pitzer	Small boys' supervisor with board	20 00
Frank A Johnson	Boys' attendant with board	20 00
Gust Valentine	Nightwatchman with board	20 00
Mrs. Harriet Doak	Women's nightwatch, with board.	15 00
J. Schuyler Long	Acting principal without board	115 00
W. O Connor	Teacher with board	95 00
Margaret Watkins	Teacher, with board	85.00
Florence Wilcoxin	Teacher with board	75.00
Laura MacDill.	Teacher with board	75 00
Ben R. Showalter	Teacher, with board	60.00
Hiram Phillips	Teacher, with board	65 00
F O Holloway	Teacher, without board	75 00
John W. Barrett	Teacher, withou board	75 00
Mamie Cool	Teacher with board	60.00
Elizabeth B. Avery	Teacher with board	60 00
Clara L. Finley	Teacher with board	50.00
Elizabeth B. Kellogg	Teacher with board	45 00
Laura L Arbaugh	Teacher, with board	45.00
Nancy B. Read	Teacher, with board	45.00
Alice Alcorn	Teacher, with board	40 00
Marie M. White	Teacher, with board	83 33
Josephine Bennet	Teacher with board	35.00
Agnes Steinke	Teacher with board	65 00
Elizabeth Bandle	Drawing teacher with board	35 00
Maud Dawson	Nurse with board	35.00
A J. Anderson	Carpenter, without board	70 00
Z. B. Thompson	Printer, 1 meal	50 00
L. W. Pound	Shoemaker, without board	60 00
Anna Merrill	Sewing teacher and seamstress with bd	30.00
Edward Hewitt	Farm'r, gard , dairyman & flor., without bd	55.00
Albert Jensen	Farmhand and dairy helper, with board	25.00
T. B. Felton	Farmhand and dairy helper, with board	25.00
T. C. Kuiken	Farmhand and vegetable gardener, with bd	25 00
J. M. Tannehill	Engineer and electrician, without board	75 00
J. O. Smith	Assistant engineer, with board	35 00
James Damon	Day fireman with board	30.00
Thomas Moore	Chief cook, with board	40 00
E. J. Jackson	Assistant cook, with board	25 00
Otto Holz	Baker, with board	45.00
Pearl Gustine	Domestic and chamber maid, with board	15 00
Anna Snider	Domestic and chamber maid with board	15 00
Della Humphry.	Domestic and chamber maid, with board	15 00
Carrie Olsson	Dining room and chamber maid, with bd	15.00
Mrs Anna Norin	Attendant, with board	15.00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Mary Abraham	Domestic and chambermaid, with board	$15 00
Carrie Morrissette	Janitress, without board	25 00
Lois J. Allen	Superintendent pupils' D. R., with board	17.00
Sophia Nelson	Laundry manager, with board.	20.00
Edith Hewitt	Assistant laundry manager with board	17.00
Anna Seitz	Ironing teacher, with board	17.00
*Mary Coggshell	Dom. and chambermaid, three fourth bd	17.50
*Paula Coggshell	Dom. and chambermaid, three-fourth bd	17.50

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
George Mogridge	Superintendent, with board	$ 200 00
Nanette McKee	Stenographer with board	30 00
A. S. Schier	Asst. superintendent & physician, with bd	125 00
H. W. Benson	Assistant physician, with board	100 00
*J. A. Fuller	Interne, with board	30 00
*F. D. Caldwell	Dentist with board	30 00
I. Irwin	Stenographer and statistical clerk, with bd	40 00
E. C. Cook	Steward and storekeeper, without board	60 00
C. L. Winn	Assistant storekeeper and music, with bd	52.00
C. F. Wolfe	Bookkeeper, with board	50 00
J. Lane	Matron A. B., with board	35 00
M. Wilson	Assistant Matron A. B., with board	27.00
F. McKee	Matron C. B., with board	35.00
B. Woods	Assistant Matron C. B., with board	30.00
J. J. Winn	Superintendent girls, with board	35 00
C. M. Van Zandt	Superintendent boys and music with bd	37 00
J. A. Fogarty	Superintendent outside and music, with bd	32 00
Wm. Harrison	Nightwatchman, without board	35 00
F. Kenney	Matron hospital, with board	40 00
Anna Elwell	Head nurse with board	35 00
A. Barthold	Nurse, with board	22 00
*M. Moore	Nurse, with board	18 00
H. Wyatt	Nurse, with board	19 00
E. Harding	Nurse, with board	18 00
E. Alexander	Nurse, with board	18 00
*J. Van Dyke	Nurse, with board	18 00
*J. Nelson	Nurse, with board	18 00
J. H. Donohue	Attendant, with board	27 00
E. DeWeese	Attendant, with board	27.00
J. L. Greer	Attendant, with board	27 00
*P. E. Courter	Attendant, with board	25 00
W. F. Hall	Attendant with board	27 00
H. D. Nutting	Attendant, with board	27 00
C. A. Flinn	Attendant, with board	28 00
W. T. Admire	Attendant, with board	27 00
Sam Thomas	Attendant, with board	30 00
B. Thomas	Attendant, with board	20 00
O. Hille	Attendant, with board	30 00
R. Thirion	Attendant, with board	30 00
*B. R. Ruth	Attendant, with board	27 00
*T. O. Eller	Attendant, with board	27 00
*J. Herrod	Attendant, with board	27 00
*J. C. Pratt	Attendant, with board	27 00
A. E. Stevenson	Attendant and music, without board	40 00
J. H. Minchs	Attendant, with board	27 00
*W. C. Van Gilder	Attendant, with board.	25 00
*W. Bailer	Attendant, with board	27 00
F. Goodell	Night attendant, without board	37.00
O. G. Lawrence	Night attendant without board	37 00
S. B. Neilson	Night attendant, without board	37 00
M. Crawford	Night attendant without board	35 00
A. Cairns	Night attendant, with board	27 00
A. Wilson	Night attendant, with board	27 00
J. Villers	Night attendant, with board.	27 00
M. Triggs	Attendant, with board	27 00
P. Zeigler	Attendant, with board	25 00
I. Ellis	Attendant, with board	22 00
J. Coyne	Attendant with board.	28 00
J. Hansen	Attendant, with board	28.00
S. Taylor	Attendant, with board	27 00
M. Haney	Attendant, with board.	29.00

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—Continued.

Name.	Occupation,	Monthly Salary.
E. Mitchell	Attendant with board	$ 30 00
A Keeffe	Attendant, with board	27 00
H. Sonneschein... *	Attendant, with board	27.00
M Gallagher	Attendant, with board	25 00
*L Buckingham	Attendant, with board	26 00
*A. Burr	Attendant, with board	26 00
L. Martin	Attendant with board	15 00
M. Turner	Attendant, with board	25 00
J Cooper	Attendant with board	27 00
*L. Fogarty	Attendant, with board	25 00
G. Bailey	Attendant with board	25 00
G Kouhns	Extra attendant, with board	23.00
B. Barkley	Extra attendant, with board	20 00
*A. Burton	Attendant, with board	25 00
L. Murdock	Principal, with board	60 00
L. Caldwell	Instructor music, with board	40 00
E H Schulhof	Ind shop, band and music, with board	52 00
*P. Johnson	Vocal and piano, with board	40 00
*H. Amneus	Teacher sloyd work, with board	40.00
L. Kephart	Manual training with board	40 00
M. A. Smith	School work, with board	35 00
N. Gresham	Head kindergarten, with board	40 00
I. M Manley	Teacher physical culture, with board	45 00
E Laws	Teacher articulation, with board	35 00
W S. Asbury	Teacher printing, etc., with board	40 00
K. Killeen	Teacher primary, with board	35.00
R. Peterson	Teacher primary, with board	35.00
S E Hawkes	Teacher primary, with board	35.00
A Sullivan	Teacher primary, with board	35 00
O. Barnaby	Teacher primary, with board	35 00
M Shriver	Teacher primary with board	35.00
C. Schaffenberg	Teacher primary, with board	35.00
D. Judkins	Teacher primary with board	20 00
J H Tipton	Carpenter, without board	55 00
F. J Asbury	Painter without board	55.00
*A Davis	Shoemaker, without board	50.00
B Bridges	Head dress maker, with board	25.00
E. Searls	Seamstress, with board	12.00
D. Kelley	Seamstress, without board	22 00
M. Barthold	Seamstress with board	12 00
M. Lathrope	Seamstress with board	12 00
*S. Borberg	Seamstress with board	12.00
J. D. Bartholomew	Farmer without board	60.00
J. A. Ruby	Dairyman without board	40.00
C. C. Colbert	Assistant farmer, without board	35.00
F Ross	Gardener and florist without board	50 00
J. W. Murphy, Jr.	Farm hand, without board	35 00
Roy Grubb	Farm hand, with board	25.00
F. Turner	Farm hand, without board	35.00
W. F. Johnson	Farm hand without board	35.00
C. Harrison	Farm hand, with board	25 00
T. Edger	Farm hand and dray, without board	35.00
D. L Evans	Farm hand and barn, with board	25 00
Wm. Davidson	Engineer and electrician, without board	90 00
A. Parr	Assistant engineer without board	60.00
S. Anthony	Night eng. and elec. without board	50.00
W. T. Keller	Fireman, without board.	40.00
B E. Burson	Fireman, without board	40 00
M. A. Maxwell	Fireman without board	40.00
G W. Jacobs	Fireman, without board	40 00
J Davidson	Fireman, without board	40.00
H. Hammond	Fireman, without board	40.00
H. Butler	Head cook A. B., without board	40 00
A. Carter	Head cook C B., with board	31.00
*C. Dunagan	Diet cook, with board	24 00
R. Troth	First assistant cook A. B., with board	20 00
E. Marley	First assistant cook C B., with board	20 00
K. Grant	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
L. Tippens	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
V Hunt	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*F. Troth	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*S. Johnson	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
L. McDaniel	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
I. Hilt	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
*A. Shields	Assistant cook, with board	16 00
*M. Segrave	Assistant cook, with board	16.00

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
J. Rether	Baker, without board	$ 50.00
*Martha Gedney	Diet cook, with board	24.00
E. Quigg	D R. & domestic, with board	15.00
*R. Konefka	D. R & domestic, with board	15 00
I. Butler	D R & domestic, with board	15 00
R Butler	D R. & domestic, with board	15.00
C Durk	D R & domestic, with board	15.00
N Lage	D R & domestic, with board	15.00
M Jacks	D. R. & domestic, with board	15.00
E Lage	D R & domestic, with board	15.00
N. Crouch	D R. & domestic, with board	15 00
L Buckingham	D. R. & domestic, with board	15.00
M. Damon	Domestic and relief nurse, with board	15.00
M. Straub	Domestic and relief nurse, with board	15.00
*H. Gilmour	Domestic, with board	12.00
*Clara Walling	Domestic, with board	12.00
*Dora Walling	Domestic, with board	12.00
W. Kelley	Domestic, with board	10.00
*B. Nelson	Clothing room, with board	15.00
*H. Croak	Clothing room, with board	15.00
D. Ames	Clothing room, with board	15.00
M Keliher	Clothing room, with board	15.00
N. Knapp	Clothing room, with board	15.00
Wm Lathrope	Laundry manager, with board	34 00
*M. Gaylord	Assistant mangler, with board	20.00
E Hilt	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
*L Raine	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
L. Taylor	Assistant laundry, with board	15.00
*M Gedney	Assistant laundry, with board	15.00
M Lawson	Assistant laundry, with board	15.00
M. Hall	Manager brick yard, without board	75.00
W Houston	Moulder, without board, per day	2.25
J. Baker	Off bearer, without board, per day	1 50
W Hall	Laborer, without board per day	1.50
E W. Durk	Superintendent boys, without board	35.00
C M Ward	Chaplain 3.00 per Sunday	
Inmates pay roll		45.00

SPECIAL PAY ROLL.

H. N. Ross	Coal hauler, without board	$ 40.00
S. T. Curtis	Coal hauler (1 cent per cwt.)	21.18
L Storer	Coal hauler 1 cent per cwt.)	4.53
Thomas Clune	Mason ($3 00 per day without board	22 50
Clyde Alton	Helper mason (1.50 per day)	16.50
B. Reeves	Helper (1 75 per day)	1.75

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA.

L. D Drake	Superintendent, with board	$ 150.00
W L Kuser	Assistant superintendent, with board	65 00
W. E. Whitney	Physician, with board	35 00
*Marian Veal	Nurse, with board	30 00
J. P Harnett	Steward, with board	50 00
*H W Elliott	Storekeeper, with board	40 00
Inez Doane	Stenographer, with board	35 00
Lula K Kuser	Matron, with board	85 00
*George E Mann	Manager and musician, with board	45 00
*S J. Bird	Manager and principal school, with board	60 00
G. H Iliff	Manager and teacher, with board	50.00
Geo. F Keefer	Manager and teacher, with board	45 00
Joseph A. Blackford	Manager and teacher, with board	45 00
Dave D Duff	Manager and teacher, with board	45 00
J C Lamkin	Manager and teacher, with board	45 00
*Hattie Bird	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25 00
Susie Iliff	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25 00
Jennie Keefer	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25 00
Idabell Blackford	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25 00
Gertrude Duff	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25 00
A M Mann	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25.00
Blanche Lamkin	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25.00
*A L Harnett	Military instructor, with board	40 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*C W Lawrence	Live stock man, with board	$ 40.00
E. J Curran	Relief man, with board	35 00
*Max Conger.	Night watch, with board	30.00
Ella Kenworthy	Manager boys' D H., with board	30.00
Florence Elliott.	Hall woman, with board	20 00
A. E Ibach.	Carpenter, without board	60 00
S. E Chesnut	Blacksmith, with board	50 00
W F Lamkin	Shoemaker, with board	50 00
*Frank Lundgren	Tailor, with board	50 00
W H Sheakley	Printer, with board	50 00
*Etta Lamkin.	Manager sewing room, with board	20 00
Charles Verbeck	Gardener and florist, with board	50.00
J. W Strawn	Farmer, with board	45.00
N Heintz.	Attendant, with board	35 00
*Frank Hamilton	Attendant, with board	35.00
J. E Wilson.	Engineer and electrician, with board	60.00
J. F Essex.	Night engineer and electrician, with board	40.00
Emma Leonard	Head cook, with board	30 00
*Jennie Smith	Assistant cook, with board	25 00
*Isabel Patterson	Baker, with board	30.00
*Anna Lundgren	Manager of boys, with board	18.00
Lottie Gearhardt.	Manager of boys, with board	18 00
*Sallie Schieberl	Manager of boys, with board	18 00
Ellen Kennedy	Dairy and Poultry, with board	25 00
Kate Kennedy.	Manager of laundry with board	35 00
*A L. Harnett	Live stock man, with board	45 00
*Wm Sparks.	Manager and principal school, with board	60.00
*Etta Sparks	Trained nurse, with board	30.00
*Etta Sparks	Assistant cook, with board	25 00
*Maud Manly.	Manager of boys. with board	18 00
*Max Conger	Storekeeper, with board	40.00
*Maud Manly.	Housekeeper and teacher, with board	25.00
*J. S Stephens.	Nightwatch, with board	30 00
*J. R. Hadley	Inst. tel and S, with board	55.00
*Sallie Schieberl	Manager sewing room with board	20 00
Lem Smith	Help assistant sewing room with board	2.00
Ralph Summers	Help storekeeper, with board	2.00
Elgie Elliott	Help gardener with board	2 00
Chester Sturgis	Help night engineer, with board	2 00
Wm Sitler	Help night engineer with board	2 00
James Gray	Mail boy with board	1.00
R Hartgraves	Teamster with board	1 00
Jesse Woods	Teamster, with board	1 06
Harry Cooksie	Teamster with board	1 00
Leonard Crowley	Teamster, with board	1 00
F Edson	Teamster, with board	1 00
Joy Tallon	Teamster, with board	1 00
A. Wallsworth	Teamster, with board	1.00
William Jones	Teamster, with board	1.00

SPECIAL PAY ROLL.

George W. Richards	Painter (30 cts per hour), without meals	$ 46.50
W E Linn	Painter (30 cts. per hour), with meals	18 30
F. A Mehl	Plumber (30 cts. per hour), with meals	62.10
Frank Tower	Mason, without meals	75 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE.

F P. Fitzgerald	Superintendent with board	$ 150 00
Imogene Morningstar	Stenographer with board	30.00
Ione Stannard.	Physician with board	40 00
Margaret McGrath	Book and storekeeper, with board	35 00
Mary C Riley	Matron with board	3 .00
Rosa Lorenz	Family manager main building, with board	30 00
K B. Kohelsperger	Family manager No. 1 building, with board	30.00
Ella Williams.	Family manager No 2 with board	25 00
Margaret Shugart	Family manager Larrabee Cot. with board	20 00
Emma Woodward	Kitchen manager main building, with bd.	20 00
Julia E Stevenson	Kitchen manager No. 1, with board	20.00
Florence Short	Kitchen manager No. 2 with board	20 00
Rose Pitts	Kitchen manager. Larrabee, with board	5.00
H. Bell Anderson	Principal of school, with board	25.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MITCHELLVILLE Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
•Mary C Howard	First assistant teacher, with board	$ 30.00
Lillie Holsworth	Second assistant teacher, with board	30 00
Minnie Wilson	Teacher Larrabee Cottage one meal	30.00
Dollie Dennis.	Violin teacher with board	20.00
Nora Price	Orchestra manager with board	5.00
Ruth Pearson	Piano and vocal, with board	30 00
Margaret Cahill	Dressmaker, with board.	30.00
•Emma Aule	Manager sewing room with board	15 00
T. H Balwin	Carpenter without board	50.00
C E Blair	Farmer with board	35.00
Harvey Porter	Gardneer, without board	35 00
W. C. Short	Engineer and electrician with board.	50 00
W L. Romans	Assistant engineer without board	40 00
•Thomas Milbourn	Fireman without board	35 00
Samuel Surles.	Fireman without board	30.00
May Doolittle	Laundress with board.	25 00
Eva Blair	Nightwatch with board	20 00
•P. D. Agey	Fireman with board	35 00
•Mary Patterson	First assistant teacher with board	30.00
•Walter Woodward	Extra man with board	35.00

STATE HOSPITAL MT. PLEASANT.

C. F Applegate	Superintendent, with board	$ 250 00
Frank T. Stevens	First assistant physician, with board	133.33
E. L. Emrich	Second assistant physician with board	75 00
E. H Cohoon	Third assistant physician with board.	75.00
•Anne Burnet	Woman physician, with board	116 66
H Guy Morgan	Pathologist, with board	50.00
Fred Jordan	Pharmacist music and fire dept. with board	50 00
Ralph Hulings	Steward, storekeeper, music one-fourth bd	80 00
Jeannette Bowman	Matron, with board	35 00
F C. Irwin	Assistant storekeeper & music, with board	62 00
Minnie C Bartlett	Bookkeeper, with board	65 00
Lou M. Bushnell	Stenographer, with board	34 00
•Linna M. Jordan	Stenographer, with board	35.00
•Maud Leeser	Stenographer, with board	35 00
•M Fitzgerald	Supervisor & fire dept. with board	43 00
•Julius Winter	Assistant supervisor & music with board	40.00
Allie Dye	Supervisor, with board	40.00
Sadie Gray	Assistant supervisor, with board.	30 00
Ida Bowman	Head nurse, with board	30 00
F O Churchill	Night nurse and fire dept with board	26 00
T C Brown	Night nurse and fire dept. with board..	30 00
Frank Curtis	Night nurse and fire dept. with board	29 00
•M G. Slack	Night nurse and fire dept. with board...	27 00
A T. Apple	Night watch and fire dept. with board	28.00
C L Carroll	Night nurse with board	21.00
•C. E. Kluegel	Attendant music and fire dep. with board	35 00
L Ferguson	Attendant with board	20 00
C. C. Cutteridge	Attendant, music and fire dept. with board	30 00
Elmer McClure	Attendant, music and fire dept. with board	32.00
•Claude Pickrell	Attendant, and fire department with board	30.00
Lyman Weekly	Attendant, with board	27 00
•B. G Sapp	Attendant, with board	20.00
•Roy Arnold	Attendant, with board	20.00
M B Hord	Attendant with board	27 00
Wm. Cook	Attendant with board	27 00
Katie Cook	Attendant, with board	24 00
•L V Knutzen	Attendant and music, with board	30.00
•C. E Lovett	Attendant with board	21 00
•E A. Hatfield	Attendant with board	20.00
•G. E. Padgett	Attendant with board	20 00
Gano Ferrell	Attendant, with board	27 00
J. W Rowe	Attendant, with board	23 00
Lida Rowe	Attendant, with board	22 00
J P. Huff	Attendant with board	27 00
Emma Huff	Attendant with board	25 00
Fred Thompson.	Attendant, with board	22.00
•J. R Stack	Attendant, with board	27 00
•O J Fix	Attendant with board	20 00
W S Bennett	Attendant with board	25 00
•Ed Palmer	Attendant with board	20 00
•J. L. Coyne	Attendant, with board	24.00

STATE HOSPITAL, MT. PLEASANT—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary
*Arch M. Baird	Attendant, with board	$ 27 00
Minnie Hord	Attendant, with board	25.00
*W. J. Green	Attendant, with board	25 00
*Alex Davis	Attendant, with board	20 00
*R. O. Bagby	Attendant, with board	20 00
Norman Lester	Attendant, with board	23.00
O O Millican	Attendant, with board	23 00
*A E. Edwards	Attendant, with board	20.00
*C. H. Flogaus	Attendant, with board	20 00
*J. R. Spray	Attendant, with board	22.00
F M Bowman	Attendant & fire department, with board	30 00
H. O. Gowey	Attendant, with board	25.00
*M A Healy	Attendant with board	20.00
Vivian McArdle	Assistant cook with board	18 00
Margaret Carr	Night nurse, with board	27,00
*Tillie Schroeder	Night nurse, with board	27 00
*Lizzie Hill	Night nurse, with board	25 00
*Eula McFee	Night nurse with board	18.00
Marian L Wenzell	Attendant with board	27 00
*Martha Cracraft	Attendant, with board	25 00
Zella Gilstrap	Attendant, with board	28 00
*Mae Bye	Attendant, with board	27.00
*June Wilson	Attendant, with board	28 00
Lulu Davis	Attendant, with board	25 00
Marie Wilson	Attendant with board	25 00
Carrie Branan	Attendant with board	22 00
*Effie Fulton	Attendant with board	27 00
Mayme Schwartz	Attendant with board	22 00
*Mittie M. Burns	Attendant with board	20.00
*Ethel Hummel	Attendant with board	21 00
*Bessie Lester	Attendant, with board	21.00
Kate Beck	Attendant with board	22 00
*Harriet Healy	Attendant, with board	20 00
*Lydia Baldwin	Attendant with board	18 00
Edna Young	Attendant with board	27 00
Anna Greeley	Attendant, with board	24 00
*Lucile Burns	Attendant with board	21 00
Anna Baskins	Attendant with board	27.00
Bertha Merkle	Attendant, with board	26 00
*Mary Hatfield	Attendant with board	20 00
*Pearl Meriwether	Attendant, with board	20.00
Esther Scofield	Attendant with board	27.00
*Francis Neis	Attendant, with board	25 00
Ethel Tarman	Attendant with board	22 00
*Florence A. Crouse	Attendant, with board	27 00
Flossie Lake	Attendant with board	25.00
*Ada Cresap	Attendant, with board	20 00
Emma H. Peterson	Attendant. with board	27 00
Marcia Proud	Attendant, with board	28 00
Bertha Ryman	Attendant, with board	26.00
Nora Floyd	Attendant, with board	26 00
J Mae Lockwood	Attendant, with board	22 00
*E. L. Petry	Special attendant, with board	25 00
*O E. Lovett	Special attendant, with board	25.00
*Lizzie Hill	Special attendant, with board	25 00
Mary Northwood.	Teacher industrial Work, with board.	30 00
Emma Schroeder	Head seamstress	25 00
Essie Burns	Assistant seamstress, with board	12 00
*Bertha Martin	Assistant seamstress, with board	12 00
*W H Bye.	Foreman Ind Bldg & Music, with board.	50 00
*L. Koval	Carpenter, with board	35 00
W. B Tague	Barber, with board	40 00
Frank Seitz	Head farmer, with board	59 00
W R. Whiting	Gardener and florist, with ¼board	67 50
Miles Wilkins	Assistant gardener with board.	35 00
Thomas Giblin	Teamster and fire drill with board	26 00
Fred F Feist	Dairyman and teamster with board	25 00
*Mike O'Conner	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25 00
*Ulysse Perrenoud	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25 00
G A Poucher.	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25 00
Emil Hass	Farm hand and teamster with board	25 00
G F Sauerbrunn	Farm hand and teamster with board	25 00
C. H Prohl	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25 00
Dave Jones	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25 00
*Chris Carlsen	Farm hand and teamster, with board	25 00
*H. A. Moler	Chief engineer with one fourth board	92 50

STATE HOSPITAL, MT. PLEASANT—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
J. H. Chase	Assistant engineer & fire dept. with ¼ bd..	$ 60 00
*Geo. M Dillow	Night engineer, with board	40 00
Will Austin	Fireman, with board	30.00
*Vernie Leach	Fireman, witn board	29 00
*Orval James	Fireman, with board	27 00
*M R. Inns	Fireman, with board	29.00
*Alex Davis	Fireman, with board	27.00
V. E Carlson	Fireman, with board	35.00
Alta Lathrop	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12.00
Lizzie Millican	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12 00
Media Baldwin	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12 00
Lily B Gray	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12.00
*Ida M Dunn	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12.00
*Birdie Eastin	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12 00
*Myrtle Millspaugh	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12 00
*Lydia Baldwin	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12 00
Edna Billington	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12.00
Lizzie Eshelman	Dining room and chamber-maid, with bd..	12 00
Wm. Hill	Laundry manager, with board	30 00
E. Archibald	Hd assistant ldry and fire dept with bd	21.00
*Irene Gibson	Assistant laundress with board	18.00
May Hill	Assistant laundress with board	18.00
Lillie Meis	Assistant laundress, with board	15 00
Bernice Webber	Assistant laundress, with board	14.00
W. P. Ramey	Head cook with board	45.00
*Ford Mong	Assistant cook and fire dept with board	26.00
*Sarah Simmons	Special diet cook, with board	25.00
*E. Erickson	Assistant cook with board	17.00
*Eva Crady	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
*Alma Prohl	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
Nellie Stearne	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*Orval James	Head car man, with board	18 00
*Perry Brown	Head car man with board	15.00
Wallace Todd	Car man, with board	18 00
Park Williams	Car man, with board	17 00
H. R Rouse	Butcher and fire dept, with one-fourth bd.	50.00
Edward Karrer	Baker and fire dept., with one-fourth bd;	46 00
*George Burton	Asst. baker music and fire dept. with bd.	31 00
*W R Young	Painter, with one fourth board	43.00

SPECIAL PAY ROLL

L. W. Courter	Carpenter, with board	$ 35.00
Charles D. Walker	Mason, without board	93.75
Mike Donahue	Helper mason without board	37 50
O. W. Peterson	Aitendant. with board	27.00

STATE HOSPITAL, INDEPENDENCE.

W. P. Crumbacker	Superintendent, with board	$ 250 00
J. C Lindsay	First assistant physician. with board	100 00
*George Donohue	Second assistant physician, with board	75 00
*L F. McPhee	Women physician, with board	66 66
*C E. Ingbert	Third assistant physician, with board	50 00
J. C Ohlmacher	Pathologist, with board	75.00
R M. Plummer	Pharmacist and music, with board	40 00
James Netcott	Steward and storekeeper, with board	100 00
Roy Stalmaker	Asst. storekeeper and music, with board.	52 00
*E J. Belgarde	Book-keeper, with board	40 00
*Helen Robertson	Stenographer, with board	35 00
*Elsie Lowe	Stenographer, with board	30 00
Bell McWilliams	Matron, with board	40.00
F. W. Murphy	M. Supervisor, with board	40.00
Julia Olson	F. Supervisor, with board	35 00
*Irvin Serveson	M. Assistant supervisor, with board	30.00
*May Farrell	F. Assistant supervisor, with board	20.00
David Riede	Night watch, without board	35 00
*Sarah Ruddy	Head nurse, with board	40.00
Grace Fullerton	Attendant, with board	24.00
*Emma Kirby	Attendant, with board	30 00
Nellie McGrath	Attendant, with board	30 00
*Lucy Heddinger	Attendant, with board	22 00
*Bertha Adams	Attendant with board	23 00
Mary Sullivan	Attendant, with board	21.00

STATE HOSPITAL, INDEPENDENCE—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Mayme Eustace	Attendant, with board	$ 30.00
*Florence Melius	Attendant, with board	30.00
Anna Goff	Attendant, with board	23.00
*Felix Drinacombe	Attendant, with board	24.00
Frank Dozark	Attendant, with board	22.00
*E. L Knight	Attendant, with board	22.00
H. F. Thomas	Attendant and music, with board	33.00
John Schmock	Attendant, with board	20.00
*Anna Warning	Attendant, with board	30 00
Elizabeth Kirby	Attendant, with board	30 00
Mary McGrath	Attendant, with board	24 00
*Marie Doyle	Attendant, with board	21.00
*George Hesner	Attendant, with board	22 00
W. E. Meeker	Attendant, with board	23 00
*Paul Warning	Attendant, with board	23.00
Henry Scott	Attendant, with board	20.00
*Robert Lewis	Attendant, with board	20 00
Robert Southwell	Attendant, with board	20.00
*T. W. Sullivan	Attendant, with board	30.00
*E. A. Sweeney	Attendant, with board	20.00
Emma Sturm	Attendant, with board	25 00
*Jennie Harrison	Attendant, with board	23.00
Joe King	Attendant, with board	24.00
*C. G. Melius	Attendant and music, with board	30 00
*Christena Warning	Attendant, with board	30 00
Elizabeth Keitges	Attendant, with board	26.00
Jessie Graham	Attendant, with board	26 00
Margaret Brady	Attendant, with board	24.00
*Anna Elvidge	Attendant, with board	25 00
Jennie Comer	Attendant, with board	20 00
Rebecca Moore	Attendant, with board	24 00
Mae Wyckoff	Attendant, with board	23 00
Martin Larson	Attendant, with board	20.00
Marie Broderick	Attendant, with board	21.00
Anna F. Wells	Attendant, with board	20.00
Vivian Mills	Attendant, with board	21.00
Chester Burrell	Attendant, with board	20 00
Clarence Fisher	Attendant, with board	27.00
*Charles J. Wells	Attendant, with board	20.00
*L. M. Brown	Attendant, with board	25 00
Agnes Brady	Attendant, with board	30.00
*Carrie Glennon	Attendant, with board	22 00
Agnes Boots	Attendant, with board	21.00
Hugh Ballantine	Attendant without board	35.00
*Carrie Jones	Attendant, with board	28.00
*Della Trebon	Attendant, with board	18.00
Grace Ryan	Attendant, with board	25.00
*Nell Hester	Attendant, with board	16 00
*Kate Joyce	Attendant, with board	25 00
*Nell Donahue	Attendant, with board	21 00
*Lillian Merritt	Attendant, with board	16.00
*Eva Ward	Attendant, with board	16.00
*Kate Kauten	Attendant, with board	15.00
Anna McGrath	Attendant, with board	25 00
*Margaret Kane	Attendant, with board	25 00
Orah Oates	Attendant, with board	15.00
Mabel Lusk	Attendant, with board	14 00
Anna Foy	Attendant, with board	25.00
*Mina Kuhrke	Attendant, with board	26.00
*Emma Davis	Attendant, with board	18.00
*Anna Johnson	Attendant, with board	16.00
Hulda Holz	Attendant, with board	25 00
*Maude Kershner	Attendant, with board	16.00
*Ina Graham	Attendant, with board	14.00
Julia Nelling	Attendant, with board	25.00
Fern Leeker	Attendant, with board	25 00
*Agnes Sullivan	Attendant, with board	15 00
*Daisy Griffith	Attendant, with board	16 00
*Nan Stevenson	Attendant, with board	25.00
*Cora Johnson	Attendant, with board	30 00
Marice Lamb	Attendant, with board	21.00
*Ella Johnson	Attendant, with board	16 00
*Vena Jesse	Attendant, with board	17.00
*Agnes Ryan	Attendant, with board	14.00
Nettia Wagner	Attendant, with board	14.00
*Bessie Winsor	Attendant with board	17.00

STATE HOSPITAL, INDEPENDENCE—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Elizabeth Kremer	Attendant, with board	$ 14 00
Jessie Merrill	Attendant, with board	21.00
Anna McDonough	Attendant, with board	17.00
*Anna Meaney	Attendant, with board	16.00
Anna Irvine	Attendant, with board	18.00
Ella Stafford	Attendant, with board	25.00
*Mary Johnson	Attendant, with board	25.00
Mertie Weinberg	Attendant, with board	16.00
*Lizzie Rust	Attendant, with board	19.00
*Lillian Ward	Attendant, with board	19.00
Pearl Lamb	Attendant, with board	19 00
*Agnes Greeley	Attendant, with board	25.00
Joseph Houska	Foreman Ind. Bldg. and Music, one-half bd	65 00
*W. H Kirby	Carpenter, with board	40.00
*George Wyckoff	Painter, with board	37 50
John Cahoy	Foreman shoeshop, with board	30.00
Ward C. Riffle	Tailor and music, with board	40.00
*Earl Moore	Attendant, with board	25 00
Winona Rogers	Seamstress, with board	20.00
*Mattie Becker	Attendant, with board	20 00
John Dozark	Assistant farmer, with board	30.00
Jonathan Bland	Gardener and florist, without board	70 00
David Mundell	Assistant gardener, with board	30 00
*Harry Mann	Farm hand and music, with ½ board	35.00
*Robert Allen	Farm hand and music, with board	27 00
Tova Olson	Milk man, with board	25 00
O. A. King	Milk man, with board	24 00
Carl Snow	Barn man, with board	24.00
*Roy Downs	Teamster, with board	24 00
Nels Anderson	Teamster, with board	24 00
Orlando Loomis	Teamster, with board	24.00
*Will Wagner	Teamster, with board	24.00
James McDonald	Teamster, with board	24.00
*A. R. Rust	Attendant, with board	20 00
E. R. Stanard	Engineer and electrician, with board.	80 00
N. L. Weidner	Assistant engineer, with board	50 00
D. H. Fiester	Night engineer, with board	40.00
S. S. Muxlow	Fireman, with board	30 00
James Hynes	Fireman, with board	30 00
*William Badman	Fireman, with board	28 00
Warren Sackett	Fireman, with board	27.00
Mary Burns	Head cook, with board	30 00
Julia Murphy	Assistant cook, with board	20 00
Lena Winter	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
Ella Cullinan	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
Anna Ferguson	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
Nellie McMahon	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*Rachel Snow	Assistant cook, with board	15.00
*Kate Dozark	Assistant cook, with board	15 00
Hattie McDonald	Special diet cook, with board	18.00
J. W. McGrath	Car man, with board	25.60
Henry Schmidkonz	Baker, with board	40 00
*L. M. Hudson	Assistant baker, with board	25 00
Jason Little	Butcher, with board	35.00
Mildred Stearns	Dining room & chamber maid with, board	15.00
*Emma Allen	Dining room & chamber maid with, board	15.00
Clara Schmock	Dining room & chamber maid with, board	15.00
Abbie King	Dining room & chamber maid with, board	15 00
*Hattie Warren	Dining room & chamber maid with, board	15 00
Florence Wiley	Dining room & chamber maid with, board	15.00
H. E. Frane	Laundry manager, with one-half board	35.00
Arton Holmes	Assistant laundry manager, with board	20 00
Albert Kotek	Assistant laundry manager, with board	18 00
*Mayme Galligan	Assistant laundry manager, with board	18 00
*Mae Melody	Assistant laundry manager, with board	15.00
*Anna True	Assistant laundry manager, with board	15 00
Viola Burdick	Assistant laundry manager, with board	15.00
Nora Conely	Assistant laundry manager, with board	15.00
*Kate Printy	Assistant laundry manager, with board	15 00
Robert Mumby	Clergyman, without board	12 00
Elva O. Lamb	Singer, without board	8.00
*Arthur Van Hook	Fireman, with board	27.00
*J. M Bicknell	Attendant, with board	20 00
*Dan Bettice	Attendant, with board.	24 00
*Frank True	Teamster, with board	24 00

STATE HOSPITAL, INDEPENDENCE—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*Ollie Bicknell	Attendant, with board	$ 20 00
*Flora Rogers	Attendant, with board	20 00
*Mary Weinberg	Attendant, with board	16 00
*Lea Cross	Attendant, with board	14.00
*Agnes Hobart	Attendant, with board	20.00
*Maud Moore	Attendant, with board	14 00
*Myrtle Hayes	Attendant, with board	14 00
*Elizabeth Waig	Attendant, with board	14 00
*Nellie Ryan	Attendant, with board	14.00

SPECIAL PAY ROLL.

Frank Marte	**Mason, ($3 50 per day) without board**	**$ 80 50**
Thomas Donnelly	**Laborer, ($2.25 per da.) with one-fourth board**	**55 12**
***Harold Fiester**	**Laborer, with board**	**20 00**
***Earl Shipman**	**Laborer, with board**	**25 00**
John Goerdt	**Laborer, with board**	**24 00**
Charles Frank	**Mason, ($3.50 per day) without board**	**42 00**
Charles Koontz	**Laborer, ($2.00 per day) without board**	**10 00**
James B. Adams	**Carpenter, ($2.25 per day) without board**	**56 25**

STATE HOSPITAL, CLARINDA, IOWA.

Max E. Witte	Superintendent, with board	$ 250.00
M C Machin	Assistant physician, with board	100.00
Pauline M. Leader	Woman physician, with board	116.66
Roy Moon	Second assistant physician, with board	75 00
*F. R Sparks	Third assistant physician, with board	58.33
*R. E. Kleinsorge	Interne, with board	20.00
J W. Payne	Steward and storekeeper, music, with bd.	90.00
B A. Goan	Assistant storekeeper, without board	60.00
Kate E Donoghue	Bookkeeper, with board	50 00
Celia Donoghue	Stenographer, with board	40.00
*G. V. Welch	Stenographer, with board	30 00
Nellie McCann	Clerk, with board	25.00
Carrie Buzick	Matron, with board	35 00
E. D. Bell	Supervisor, with board	40.00
R. O. Bunn	Assistant supervisor, with board	35.00
Addie Pillard	Supervisor, with board	40.00
Elizabeth Giblin	Assistant supervisor, with board	35.00
E. R. Dunn	Nightwatchman and music, with board	35 00
T. O, Butler	Night nurse, with board	26 00
C. Stith	Night nurse with board	26 00
J. W Patton	Night nurse with board	26 00
L. P Hines	Night nurse with board	26.00
D H. Bryson	Night nurse, with board	26.00
W. J Griffith	Night nurse, with board	26 00
Emma Pillard	Night nurse, with board	26 00
*Ethel Ellison	Night nurse, with board	26 00
*Susa Behm	Night nurse, with board	26.00
Nettie Harris	Night nurse, with board	26.00
Eva Taylor	Night nurse, with board	26.00
Elsae Wellman	Night nurse, with board	26.00
*Ella Culligan	Head nurse, with board	40 00
*L. M Grasley	Attendant, with board	27 00
*Jessie Monk	Attendant, with board	24.00
*W. J. Mulnix	Attendant, with board	27.00
*Charles Jones	Attendant, with board	27.00
*A. F. Cecetka	Attendant with board	27 00
*H. T. Wickersham	Attendant with board	27.00
John B Jones	Attendant, with board	27.00
*F H. Caven	Attendant, with board	24 00
*J E. Mitchell	Attendant, with board	27 00
F. E Fitzgerald	Attendant, with board	22 00
Robert A. Hinman	Nurse graduate and music, with board	35 00
James S Messersmith	Attendant, with board	24 00

STATE HOSPITAL, CLARINDA—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*E. J. Harness	Attendant, with board	$ 24.00
F. A. Floading	Attendant, with board	27 00
*J. T. Horton	Attendant, with board	26 00
*C. S. Hoten	Attendant, with board	24 00
*James Baskin	Attendant, with board	22 00
*C. J. Burch	Attendant, with board	20 00
W. H. Gaskins	Attendant, with board	27.00
W. J. Jack	Attendant, with board	26.00
*E. J. King	Attendant, with board	27.00
*H. Jeffries	Attendant, with board	22 00
*John Stacey	Attendant, with board	20 00
Bruford Bayles	Nurse graduate, with board	30 00
S. T. Bayles	Attendant, with board	27.00
*Margaret Hoten	Attendant, with board	20.00
*H. L. Dougherty	Attendant, and music, with board	30 00
C. O. Jones	Attendant, with board	27.00
L. E. Lenox	Attendant, with board	27.00
Zoe Lenox	Attendant, with board	20.00
Blanch Maharrey	Attendant, with board	27.00
Anna Blair	Nurse graduate, with board	30.00
B. Donoghue	Nurse graduate, with board	30.00
*Olive Skinner	Attendant, with board	27.00
*Winifred Hill	Attendant, with board	22.00
Hannah S. Bailey	Nurse graduate, with board	30.00
Margaret Harris	Attendant, with board	25.00
Bella Hill	Attendant, with board	27.00
Dora Longshore	Attendant, with board	22.00
Grayce Nelson	Attendant graduate, with board	30.00
Pearl Ellison	Attendant, with board	26.00
*Bertha Whitehead	Attendant, with board	24.00
*Gertrude Browne	Attendant graduate, with board	30 00
Eulah Taylor	Attendant graduate, with board	28.00
Eva Pillard	Attendant, with board	24.00
Anna Hatton	Attendant, with board	27.00
Mollie Carr	Attendant, with board	25.00
*Mae Hinman	Nurse graduate, with board	30.00
*Vannie Farrens	Attendant graduate, with board	28.00
Della Gilbert	Attendant, with board	25.00
Emma Combs	Nurse graduate, with board	30.00
Matilda Baskin	Attendant, with board	20 00
Carrie Cambre	Attendant graduate, with board	30.00
Lizzie Johnson	Special attendant, with board	25.00
Frances Rowe	Teacher Physical Culture, with board	35.00
*Marie Chenot	Teacher fancy work, with board	30.00
Will Hunter	Foreman industrial building, with board	40.00
J. M. Johnson	Carpenter and music, with board	50.00
*J. W. Jeffries	Painter and music, with board	45.00
R. H. McIntire	Foreman shoe shop and music, with bd.	40.00
Edwin Hatton	Barber and music, with board	45.00
Vella Moore	Tailoress, with board	25.00
Grace Vredenburg	Head seamstress, with board	20 00
Dora Flittcraft	Assistant seamstress, with board	15 00
*Marie Query	Assistant seamstress, with board	15.00
*Hulda Mulnix	Assistant seamstress, with board	15.00
*Ruby Stirk	Assistant seamstress, with board	15.00
*Nellie Maloney	Assistant seamstress, with board	15.00
A. I. Robertson	Head farmer, with board	60.00
Charles Spunaugle	Assistant farmer, with board	30.00
J. H. Porter	Gardener & florist & music, without board	50 00
L. L. Hewitt	Farm hand, with board	25 00
James Chase	Farm hand, with board	25.00
C. O. Swanson	Farm hand, with board	25 00
W. R. Sloane	Farm hand, with board	25.00
J. K. Shultz	Chief engineer & electrician, with board	90.00
John Johnston	Assistant engineer, with board	40.00
D. H. Crouse	Night engineer, without board	35 00
Walter McCorkle	Fireman, with board	35.00
*R. Houston	Fireman, with board	35 00
Leo Crouse	Fireman, with board	35.00
Elmo Dougherty	Laborer, with board	25.00
A. C. Proudfit	Baker, with board	40.00
C. Whitmer	Assistant baker, with board	18.00

STATE HOSPITAL, CLARINDA—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
Abe McQueen	Chief cook, with board	$ 35.00
Charles Stirk	Assistant cook, with board	25.00
Edward Dundon	Head carman, with board	20 00
Fred Kryselmire	Car man, with board	18 00
George Byers	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*Bert Alvord	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*John Hurdle	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*Elsie Dougherty	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
*Jane Longshore	Assistant cook, with board	18 00
F. A. Jillson	Butcher, with board	42 50
*Mary Maloney	Dining room and chambermaid, wfth bd.	15.00
*Oma Brown	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
Anna Choat	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
*Esther Hawkins	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
Clara Morrison	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15 00
*Tena Berry	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
Mary Wickersham	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15 00
Hattie Barker	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
*Kate Smith	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
Pearl Morter	Dining room and chambermaie, with bd.	15 00
*Vina Jeffries	Dinnig room and chambermaid, with bd.	15.00
Mabel McQueen	Dining room and chambermaid, with bd.	15 00
Frank Mooney	Manager laundry and music, without bd.	40 00
*B. F. Hill	Manager laundry, with board	30.00
Ida Proudfit	Head assistant laundry with board	20.00
*Maggie Query	Assistant laundry, with board	18.00
*Sadie Lewis	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
*Dora Fickel	Assistant laundry, with board	15.00
*Amy Huling	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
*Linda McIntire	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
C. W. Casey	Plasterer (40c per hour)	38 60
Bruce Casey	Tender (20c per hour)	15 80
H. B. Simmonton	Plasterer (40c per hour)	39.60
S. Smith	Plasterer (40c per hour)	36 00
A. J. Arnold	Tender (20c per hour)	19 80

STATE HOSPITAL, CHEROKEE, IOWA.

M. N. Voldeng	Superintendent, with board	250 00
Charles F. Sanborn	First assistant physician, with board	116 66
B. R McAllaster	Second assistant physician with board	91 66
Goodrich Snow	Third assistant physician, with board	58 33
Lena A. Beach	Woman physician, with board	75.00
T. L Long	Interne, with board	25 00
C A. Wissler	Steward & storekeeper with one-half, board	75.00
Frank Hamilton	Assistant storekeeper with board	50.00
Emma K Martin	Book-keeper, with board	50.00
Mary J Lockwood	Stenographer, with board	35 00
Bertha Kurtz	Stenographer, with board	35 00
Lucy Martin	Matron, with board	35 00
M. Hanlon	Supervisor, with board	40 00
E. E Pederson	Assistant supervisor, with board	35 00
Nellie V Henneberry	Supervisor, with board	40 00
Esther Cody	Assistant supervisor, with board	35 00
M. Welliver	General night watch without board	40 00
*N E Johnson	Graduate attendant & music, with board	35 00
*Gust Padget	Special attendant with board	25.00
John L. Fowler	Attendant, with board	27 00
Fred Olson	Attendant with board	22 00
J. M. Manion	Graduate attendant, with board	30 00
*R E. Noyes	Attendant with board	24.00
*George G Newsome	Attendant, with board	23.00
*John A Miller	Attendant with board	20 00
*Thorwald Thorson	Attendant with board	23 00
*E Swanson	Attendant, with board	26 00
*George W. Morrow	Attendant, with board	27 00
L. H Lime	Attendant, with board.	26.00
Herman Roser	Attendant, with board	25.00
*Edwin Evenson	Attendant, with board.	27 00
*Roy Hortman	Attendant, with board	24 00
*George H. Young	Attendant, with board	20.00
*Fred W Schmook	Attendant, with board	20 00
*Robert Leviss	Attendant, with board	18 00
*C. C Purvis	Attendant, with board	26.00
C. A. Stritzinger	Graduate attendant, with board	30 00

STATE HOSPITAL, CHEROKEE—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
H. Karup	Graduate attendant, with board	$ 26.00
Ella McGovern	Attendant, with board	24.00
Augusta Bahl	Attendant, with board	20.00
*Leo Stringer	Special attendant, with board	19.00
*H P. Hansen	Special attendant, with board	23.00
H. F. Fait	Graduate attendant, with board	30.00
*Aloyo J. Ott	Attendant and music, with board	25.00
B. Ray	Attendant, with board	22.00
Peter C. Thomas	Attendant, with board	30.00
*Charles Jones	Attendant with board	27.00
D B. Fait	Attendant, with board	26.00
Ethel Curtis	Attendant, with board.	23.00
Maud Crabtree	Graduate attendant, with board	27.00
Laura Fish	Graduate attendant, with board	26.00
*Margaret Miller	Attendant, with board	16.00
Mattie Sawyer	Graduate attendant with board	28.00
Nora Breitweiser	Attendant, with board	25.00
Anna Welin	Attendant, with board	19.00
*Frances Hoppe	Attendant, with board	24.00
*Nancy Stevenson	Attendant, with board	24.00
Kate McQuire	Graduate attendant, with board	27.00
Louisa Benson	Graduate attendant, with board	28.00
Ida Welin	Attendant, with board	21.00
Gertrude Gallup	Attendant, with board	17.00
Lena M. Benson	Graduate attendant, with board	27.00
Mayme Kane	Attendant, with board	23.00
Theresa Aylward	Attendant, with board	23.00
Ruth R. Howe	Attendant, with board	17.00
Mayme Morris	Graduate attendant, with board	27.00
Dyna Moss	Graduate attendant, with board	28.00
Osa Park	Attendant, with board	27.00
*Nellie Foy	Attendant, with board	25.00
Laura Crawford	Attendant, with board	17.00
*Alice Ferry	Attendant, with board	27.00
*Idna Boslough	Attendant, with board	24.00
*Evangeline Lynn	Attendant, with board	24.00
Zaida Kaurup	Attendant, with board	26.00
*Nora Driscoll	Attendant, with board	15.00
J. McNiven	Graduate attendant (night), with board	30.00
John Doupe	Attendant night, with board	26.00
John Mundt	Attendant night and music, with board	36.00
Ella McNiven	Attendant night, with board	27.00
*Helen Espe	Attendant night, with board	26.00
*Vandetta Lake	Attendant night, with board	15.00
Emma Fait	Attendant night, with board	26.00
S. Layman	Mgr. Gen. D room with music, with board	31.00
*J. B. Garland	Asst. Gen D. room, with board	22.00
Cora I. Swan	Industrial teacher and music, with board	32.00
J. A. Bittner	Foreman Ind. Dept. and music, with board	43.50
*J. F. Shultz	Foreman shoe shop & music, one-fourth bd	55.00
Bruce McQuillin	Carpenter, 1 meal	50.00
H. J. Wood	Barber and music, with board	44.00
Leora Hiscox	Head seamtress, with board	25.00
*Martina Hagg	Assistant seamtress, with board	15.00
Sophia Swanson	Assistant seamtress, with board	15.00
*Floren Dickens	Assistant seamtress, with board	15.00
*Allie Pitts	Assistant seamtress, with board	14.00
M. Mason	Farmer, with board	50.00
*E. A Root	Assistant farmer, with board	28.00
*Tim Healey	Stockman, with board	35.00
Henry Stocking	Gardener and florist, without board	70.00
C. D. Martin	Farm hand, with board	25.00
*E. J. Wilkie	Farm hand, with board	25.00
Orange Jacobs	Farm hand, with board	18.00
R. Hyndman	Farm hand, with board	25.00
*W. H. Parks	Farm hand, with board	25.00
W. S Young	Engineer, with board	90.00
A. C. Tedford	Electrician, with board	48.00
L O. Simpson	Electrician, with one-half board	55.00
J. J. Girton	Fireman, with board	30.00
S. M. Olson	Fireman, with board	30.00
Fred Thompson	Fireman, with board	30.00

STATE HOSPITAL, CHEROKEE - Continued

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*Charlotte Stace	Head cook, with board	$ 32.00
Bertha Cooper	Assistant cook, with board	23 00
*Alice Segrave	Especial diet cook, with board	25.00
*Docia Root	Assistant cook, with board	22.00
*Sadie Waddington	Assistant cook, with board	15.00
Emery Dull	Carman, with board	21.00
V D. Jennings	Carman, with board	18 00
*August Wicht	Baker, without board	60.00
*Burto Winn	Butcher, with board	40 00
Delia Parks	Dining room and hall, with board	15.00
Alice Murphy	Dining room and chamber-maid with bd	15 00
*Musetta Fait	Dining room and chamber-maid with bd	15 00
Clara Dodge	R. C. and D. R. chamber-maid with bd	15.00
Bertha Thomyon	R. C. and D. R. chamber-maid with bd.	15 00
A. M. Fluharty	Manager laundry and music with board	37.00
R. L. Glidden	Assistant laundry; with board	20 00
Bertha Fluharty	Assistant laundry, with board	17.00
*Eleanor Doupe	Assistant laundry, with board	18 00
*Maud Hart	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
Annie Doupe	Assistant laundry, with board	15 00
*Lenore Tobin	Assistant laundry, with board	15.00
Gertrude Jennings	Assistant laundry, with board	15.00
Arthur Brown	Extra helper for engineer, with board	30.00
J. E. Kindgreen	Attendant on grounds, with board	24.00
*Charles McDowl	Attendant on grounds, with board	24 00
*Charles Swanson	Attendant on grounds, with board	25.00
*Irving Richardson	Man with team, without board, per day	3.00
*Eli Richardson	Man with team, without board, per day	3 00
T. H. Segrave	Attendant on fencing, with board	25 00

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, KNOXVILLE.

*O. C. Willhite	Superintendent, with board	$ 166 66
W. S. Osborn	Assistant superintendent, with board	83.33
John Cook	Steward, with board	60.00
Ruth McClure	Stenographer, with board	35 00
Anna Bass	Matron, with board	35.00
J. A. Austin	Supervisor, with board	35 00
*C. G. Murray	Attendant, with board	24.00
M. Nielsen	Attendant, with board	28 00
George Moore	Attendant, with board	26.00
*W. L. Clark	Attendant, with board	25 00
N. B. Baldwin	Attendant, with board	28.00
A. G. Corby	Attendant, with board	21.00
E. T. Creviston	Attendant, with board	28.00
C. E. Vaughn	Attendant, with board	27 00
*J. W. Choat	Attendant, with board	28.00
L. H. Bird	Attendant, with board	29.00
C. F. Williams	Attendant, with board	30 00
H. F. Corby	Attendant, with board	30.00
*Albert Mowder	Attendant, with board	27.00
Arthur Tearle	Attendant, with board	27.00
*James Murphy	Attendant, with board	30.00
*A. Bogue	Attendant, with board	30 00
*H. B. Stover	Attendant, with board	25 00
*G. E. Hesner	Attendant, with board	25.00
W. G. Bowman	Nightwatchman, without board	37 00
Wm Drummond	Farmer, without board	50 00
Maurice Carter	Engineer & electrician, with board	60 00
*Wm. Westerum	Asst engineer and electrician, with board	34 00
*Jos. Austead	Fireman, with board	30 00
Ellen Baldwin	Chief cook, with board	32.00
*Mary Fenton	Assistant cook, with board	18.00
*Fary Fields	Superintendent dining room, with board	20 00
H. Lee Cartright	Baker, with board	40.00
Nellie Gibson	Cook A. B with board	22 00
Mary Clark	Domestic with board	15 00
*Minnie Cochrane	Domestic, with board	15 00
Stella DeLay	Domestic, with board	15 00

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, KNOXVILLE—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
C. Usher	Laundryman, with board	$ 30 00
Albert Smith	Carpenter, without board	50.00
*Sadie Gibson	Domestic, with board	15.00
*Emma Bogue	Superintendent dining room with board	20.00

STATE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON.

N. N. Jones	Warden	$ 166.66
T. P. Hallowell	Deputy warden	100.00
J. F. McKaig	Assistant deputy warden	83.33
J. W. Philpost	Physician	75.00
J. W Treusch	Hospital steward	60.00
B. A. Green	Clerk	100 00
*F. P. Daly	Record clerk and grade officer	60.00
A. C. Rowland	Storekeeper and steward	65.00
L Simmons	Captain cell house	65.00
R A. Rader	Captain night guards	60.00
Clyde Rayn	Kitchen steward	60.00
*J S Chapman	Keeper	57.50
*W. D Masters	Keeper	57 50
*W. O. Smith	Keeper	57.50
*J. B. Williams	Keeper	57.50
*J. G. Smith	Keeper	57.50
J B. Watkins	Keeper	57.50
*R. C. Holmes	Keeper	57.50
*G. R Conklin	Keeper	57.50
*R. J Barr	Keeper	57.50
*G. W. Havenhill	Keeper	57.50
*C. E. Shockey	Keeper	57.50
John Cook	Keeper	57.50
George Marshall	Keeper tailor shop	57.50
*H. L Kelley	Keeper construction force	57.50
J. A. Brown	Keeper floating squad	57.50
A. O. Van Aken	Night yard guard	55 00
J C. Barrett	Night guard	55.00
H. E. Whitstone	Night guard	55 00
H. F. Taylor	Night guard	55.00
F. A. McFarland	Night guard	55.00
Fred Willey	Assistant hospital steward	55.00
Claud Harland	Keeper	55.00
*E V. Holland	Keeper	55 00
*F. L Greene	Keeper	55.00
Henry Armstrong	Keeper	55.00
E. P. Mills	Keeper	55.00
*F. C Chambers	Relief guard	55.00
E. E. Mills	Relief guard	55.00
*A. King	Guard wagon gate	55.00
G Q. Wright	Guard wagon gate	55 00
*W. L. Ray	Special gun guard	55.00
*A. C. Payne	Gun guard	50 00
*Frank Sherwood	Gun guard	60.00
J. R. Kendall	Gun guard	50.00
A. J Powell	Gun guard	50.00
*E. B Ingalls	Keeper	50.00
*C. W. Gaston	Keeper	50 00
G. W. Snook	Keeper	50.00
M. G. Harris	Keeper	50.00
W. H. Bennett	Keeper	50.00
James Ramsey	Keeper	50.00
*C. R. Homan	Keeper	50.00
*Edgar Hadley	Keeper	50.00
M. T. McDonald	Keeper	50.00
*C. D. Stout	Keeper	50 00
*Freeman Allen	Keeper	50.00
Cy Kennedy	Day turn key	60.00
A. J Picherean	Night turn key	60.00
August Ellerman	Forman construction	100 00
W. L Wemmer	Overseer construction	75 00
P. L. Carbauh	Engineer and electrician	83 33

STATE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
A. W. Carbauh	Day engineer	$ 55.00
A. Rankin	Night engineer	55.00
J. T Krueger	Tailor	75 00
B. L Hoffmeister	Garden and outside superintendent	65 00
Will Kayser	Teamster	45.00
*D. L Holmes	Teamster	45.00
*Charles Thomas	Messenger and janitor	35 00
A. L. King	Cook and 2 meals	45 00
H A Jessup	Chaplain	70 00
Mrs Ell Picherean	Organist $2 00 each Sunday	8 00
W. C. Marsh	Carpenter per day	3 50
Gus Felt	Keeper	50 00
James Davey	Keeper	50 00

STATE PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA.

W. A. Hunter	Warden, without board	$ 166.66
H. P. Smith	Deputy warden, without board	100 00
J. H. Lowe	Assistant deputy warden without board	83 34
S. Druet	Physician, without board	100.00
H. H Kratochvil	Hospital steward, without board	60.00
C. A. Beems	Clerk, without board	100 00
*C R. Woodruff	Book keeper and stenographer, without bd	50 00
C. H. Ireland	Storekeeper, without board	65 00
C. I. Nelson	Receiving & disbursing officer, without bd	65 00
Miss A. Treman	Matron without board	75 00
*Mrs. J. D McCarn	Night matron, without board	25.00
J. N Noel	Yard officer without board	65 00
J S Taylor	Captain cell house, without board	65.00
M. J Leonard	Captain night guard, without board	60 00
H. F. Haardt	Sergeant quarry guards, without board	60.00
*E. E Lumadue	Kitchen steward, without board	60 00
J. E. Rhodey	Keeper stone shed without board.	57.50
H H Thoeming	Keeper stone shed without board.	57.50
G. Bradley	Keeper cooperage factory, without board	57.50
A. A Maynard	Keeper floating squad, without board	57.50
D. E. Beam	Keeper at quarry, without board	57.50
*B. G. Rees	Keeper at quarry, without board	57.50
*T H. Lunsford	Keeper wards 1 and 2, without board	57.50
J. A. Brummitt	Keeper ward 3 without board	57.50
C. L Parker	Keeper cell heuse nights, without board	55 00
J A Settlemeyer	Keeper cell house nights, without board	55 00
O. D. Bunker	Keeper plumbers' shop, wlihout board	55.00
*W. S. Cole	Keeper laundry, without board	55 00
H R Cissna	Keeper printery, without board..	55.00
*R. Owen	Keepers painters' squad, without board	55.00
W. J Knight	Keeper tailor shop, without board	55 00
C L. Peterson	Keeper building squad, without board	55 00
C. E. Bauserman	Keeper building squad, without board	55.00
R Z. Duke	Keeper dining room, without board	55.00
*R J. Riley	Keeper carpenter shop, without board	55.00
H A. Turner	Keeper blacksmith's shop, without board.	55 00
T E. Patterson	Keeper wards 5 and 6, without board	55.00
C C Gould	Guard wagon gate without board	55.00
M. McCarty	Special gun guard, without board	55 00
J. W. Bomboy	Gun guard, without board	50 00
R. C Bowman	Gun guard, without board	50.00
G Gmehle	Gun guard, without board	50.00
*F. B. Millsap	Gun guard, without board	50 00
J. S. Outland	Gun guard, without board	50.00
*J. Dart	Gun guard, without board	50.00
W. F. Snyder	Gun guard, without board	50.00
M Boos	Keeper, Insane Dept. nights, without bd...	50.00
L. A. Trump	Keeper. Insane Dept. nights, without bd...	50.00
*W A Hubbard	Day turnkey main entrance, without board	30.00
*A W Boylan	Night turnkey main entrance, without bd.	60.00
J T Edwards	Day turnkey, Female Dept., without board	50.00
*W. R. Grant	Engineer and electrician, without board	83 33
M. Koser	Day engineer, without board.	60.00

STATE PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Salary.
*R. H. Lever	Night engineer, without board	$ 55.00
J. H. Sanderson	Farmer and wagon master, without board.	60.00
M. D. Bagley	Teamster, without board	45.00
G. W. Hamaker	Usher, without board	50.00
F. H. Pickworth	Chaplin, without board	70.00
*Mrs E. Russell	School teacher, without board	50.00
*W. H. Montelius	Musical director, without board	60.00
*L. A. Miller	Gun guard, without board	50.00
*F. L. Morrison	Gun guard, without board	50.00
*G. L. Baker	Gun guard, without board	50.00
*Hilda Taylor	School teacher, without board	50.00
*Mrs. J. H. Lowe	Night matron, without board	25.00
C. A. Mercer.	Constructing engineer, without board	100.00
H. V. Powers	Foreman masons, without board	75.00
S. James	Foreman derricks, without board	75.00
J. Barrett	Foreman quarry, without board	75.00
J. H. Eastman.	Wood department foreman without bd	75.00

CHAPTER X.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

As required by Chapter One Hundred Eighteen, Laws of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, we examined on October 31st and November 1st, 1906, the accounts, vouchers, records, etc., of the State University at Iowa City.

So far as we were able to determine all monies of the state have been properly accounted for, there being a voucher for every expenditure, the amounts duly entered in the voucher ledger, and all found to check correctly.

Large and expensive buildings are being erected from the proceeds of the millage tax and an examination of the records indicated that competive bids had been secured and the contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The endowment fund is, with the exception of a small amount of cash on hand, loaned on lands in Johnson and nearby counties, secured by first mortgage and as the amount loaned is much below the present value of the land, the security is considered ample.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The examination of the accounts, records and vouchers, for all monies expended at the State Normal School, was made November 7th and 8th, 1906.

As at the State University large and commodious buildings involving heavy expenditures are being erected at this institution from the proceeds of the millage tax, and as far as we could determine, all contracts had been awarded to the lowest responsible bidder on competitive bids.

The voucher record, and vouchers for every expenditure, were duly compared and found to check correctly, and all monies received from the state treasury had been duly credited and accounted for.

In the purchase of supplies competitive bids have been received and the minutes of the trustees indicate that the lowest bidder had received the award.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

On November 9th and 10th, 1906, we examined the records, accounts, vouchers, etc., of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames.

Here also large and expensive buildings are in course of erection from the proceeds of the millage tax. The examination of the records show that due notice had been given and competitive bids solicited for the erection of the buildings and contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The vouchers were found to correspond with the book accounts, proper entries having been made of all expenditures, and due credit given for all monies received from the state treasury.

In order to properly audit all the items composing the accounts of the three educational institutions it would require the labor of an experienced accountant for a much longer period than we have felt warranted in giving to the work. So far as we are able to observe in the limited time that we have been able to bestow upon this work, the accounts of these institutions are much more systematically kept than in past years.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND FINANCE. DIVISION I—INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

CHAPTER I.

TABLE NO. 1—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

*MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN RESIDENCE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	Present July 1, 1905.			Received during Year.			†Discharged during year.			Remaining June 30, 1906.			Average Daily Population.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	628	101	729	408	51	459	410	38	448	626	114	740	682	112	794
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	270	174	444	82	69	151	62	42	104	290	201	491	287	192	479
College for the Blind	Vinton	‡	‡	‡	104	81	188	104	84	188	‡	‡	‡	85	75	160
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	‡	‡	‡	139	121	260	139	121	260	‡	‡	‡	128	119	247
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	565	473	1,038	80	52	132	58	45	103	587	480	1,067	551	465	1016
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	440	.	440	166	.	166	128	...	128	478	...	478	472	......	472
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	..	210	210		40	40	.	28	28	....	222	222	.....	218	218
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	543	451	994	175	121	296	152	128	280	566	444	1,010	550	438	988
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	598	439	1,037	147	103	250	142	87	229	603	455	1,058	601	444	1045
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	513	419	932	207	151	358	171	138	309	549	432	981	531	434	965
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	399	317	716	148	101	249	103	76	179	444	342	786	422	339	761
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt. Pleasant	43	12	55	61	19	80	104	10	114	..	21	21	41.5	15.3	56.8
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	21	1	22	64	1	65	85	2	87	...	.....	.	20		20
Hospital for Inebriates	Cherokee	18	.....	18	50	3	53	68	3	71	......	.....	.....	20.7	.8	21.5
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	.....	.....	...	317	.....	317	121	....	121	196	.....	196	175	..	175
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	559	....	559	246	.....	246	279	....	279	526	..	526	526	.....	526
Penitentiary	Anamosa	353	20	373	175	15	190	165	18	183	363	17	380	350	18	368
Totals		4,950	2,617	7,567	2,569	931	3,500	2,291	820	3,111	5,228	2,728	7,956	5,442	2,870	8,312

II. SUMMARY OF CLASSES OF POPULATION.

Soldiers	628	101	729	408	51	459	410	38	448	626	114	740	682	112	794
Orphans	270	174	444	82	69	151	62	42	104	290	201	491	287	192	479
Blind	‡	‡	‡	104	84	188	104	84	188	‡	‡	‡	85	75	160
Deaf	‡	‡	‡	139	121	260	139	131	260	‡	‡	‡	128	119	247
Feeble-Minded	565	473	1,038	80	52	132	58	45	103	587	480	1,067	551	465	1,016
Incorrigibles	440	210	650	166	40	206	128	28	156	478	222	700	472	218	690
Insane	2,053	1,626	3,679	677	476	1,153	568	429	997	2,162	1,673	3,835	2,104	1,655	3,759
Inebriates	82	13	95	492	23	515	378	15	393	196	21	217	257	16	273
Prisoners	912	20	932	421	15	436	444	18	462	889	17	906	876	18	894
Totals	4,950	2,617	7,567	2,569	931	3,500	2,291	820	3,111	5,228	2,728	7,956	5,442	2,870	8,312

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*The population under supervision but not in residence, such as the escapes and paroles, is not exhibited separately.

†Absentees—those escaped or on parole—and transfers are here treated as among the regular discharges but are not included among the population received.

‡The population is dismissed for the summer vacation. New and old scholars are not distinguished in the receipts and discharges. There was in fact a considerable population reported at the School for the Deaf, but it has not been included above for the reason that it was then in the process of distribution throughout the state under care of institution officers.

TABLE NO. 2—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION CARED FOR, ADMITTED, DEATHS AND RATIOS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

Institutions.	Location.	Total cared for.					Admitted for first ti					Deaths.					
		Number.			Ratio of Sexes.		Number.			Ratio of Sexes.		Number.			*Rate.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS AND RATIOS.																	
Soldiers' Home	**Marshalltown**	1,036	152	1,188	87 1	12.9	198	40	238	93.2	16.8	57	11	68	8 3	9.8	8.5
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	352	243	595	59 2	40.8	82	69	151	54 5	45 5	1	....	1	,3	...	.2
College for the Blind	Vinton	104	84	188	55 4	44 6	24	22	46	52 1	47 9	..	....		....		.
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	139	121	260	53.5	46.5	21	17	38	55 3	44 7	.	...		....		....
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	645	525	1,170	56 0	44 0	80	52	132	60 8	39 2	20	21	41	3.6	4 5	4.0
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	606	..	606	100.0	..	142	...	142	100 0	.	1	...	1	,2	....	.2
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	......	250	250		100.0	.	40	40	......	100 0		.			....	
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	718	572	1.290	55 7	44 3	129	79	208	62 1	37.9	42	22	64	7.6	5.0	6.3
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	745	542	1,287	57 9	42.1	147	103	250	58.9	41.1	54	26	80	8 9	5.9	7 4
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	720	570	1.290	55 9	44 1	182	123	305	59 7	40 3	48	50	98	9 0	11.5	10 2
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	547	418	965	56.7	43 3	116	81	197	56 9	43 1	33	18	51	7 8	5.3	6 5
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt Pleasant	104	31	135	77.1	22 9	61	19	80	76 3	23 7	1	1	2	2.4	6.5	4,4
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	85	2	87	97 8	2 2	52	....	52	100.0		1	...	1	5.0	...	5 0
Hospital for Inebriates	Cherokee	68	3	71	95 8	4.2	38	3	41	92 7	7 3	...	....	....	....	. .	....
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	317	...	317	100.0	..	310	.....	310	100 0	......	2	....	2	1.1	....	1.1
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	805	..	805	100 0	.	246	...	246	100.0	.....	3	..	3	.5	...	5
Penitentiary	**Anamosa**	528	35	563	93 7	6.3	172	15	187	92 0	8.0	4	...	4	1.1		1 0
Totals		7,519	3,548	11,067	68 1	31.9	2,000	663	2,663	75 2	24.8	267	149	416	4.9	5 2	5 0

II. SUMMARY OF CLASSES OF POPULATION

Soldiers	1,036	152	1 188	87 1	12 9	198	40	238	93 2	16 8	57	11	68	8.3	9.8	8 5
Orphans	352	243	595	59 2	40 8	82	60	151	54 5	45 5	1	..	1	.3	....	2
Blind	104	84	188	55 4	44.6	24	22	46	52 1	47 9						....
Deaf	139	121	260	53 5	46 5	21	17	38	55.3	44 7						
Feeble-minded	645	525	1.170	56 0	44 0	80	52	182	60 8	39.2	20	21	41	3 6	4 5	4 0
Incorrigibles	606	250	850	70.6	29 4	142	40	182	78 1	21 9	1		1	2		1
Insane	2,730	2,102	4,832	56 5	43 5	574	386	960	57.8	42.2	177	116	293	8 4	6 9	7.8
Inebriates	574	36	610	94 1	5 9	461	20	481	95 9	4 1	4	1	5	1 5	6 0	4 6
Prisoners	528	85	563	93 8	6.2	418	15	433	96 6	3.4	7		7	.7		.7

* Death rate is computed on basis of average population.

TABLE No. 3—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

SEX AND COLOR OF POPULATION ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Locations.	White.			Colored.			Total.			Percentages or Ratios.					
											Males.		Females.		Totals.	
		M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White	Colored.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown.	197	40	237	1	.	1	198	40	238	99.5	.5	100.0	.. ..	99.6	.4
Soldiers' Orphans' Home ...	Davenport.	75	68	143	7	1	8	82	69	151	91.5	8.5	98.6	1.4	94.7	5.3
College for the Blind . ..	Vinton ...	24	22	46	...	.	.	24	22	46	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	21	17	38		...	...	21	17	38	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	.. ..
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood.. ..	77	52	129	3	...	3	80	52	132	96.3	3.7	100.0	....	97.8	2.2
Industrial School for Boys .	Eldora .	131	...	131	11	.	11	142		142	92.2	7.8	....	.. ....	92.2	7.8
Industrial School for Girls...	Mitchellville		36	36	...	4	4		40	40	.....	....	90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0
State Hospital (Insane) . .	Mt. Pleasant	128	76	204	1	3	4	129	79	208	99.3	.7	96.1	3.9	98.1	1.9
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	146	101	247	1	2	3	147	103	250	99.4	.6	98.1	1.9	98.8	1.2
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda.	182	119	301		4	4	182	123	305	100.0	....	96.8	3.2	98.7	1.3
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	114	81	195	2	...	2	116	81	195	98.3	1.7	100.0	... .	99.0	1.0
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt. Pleasant	60	18	78	1	1	2	61	19	80	98.4	1.6	94.8	5.2	97.5	2.5
Hospital for Inebriates.	Independence	52	..	52	...	...	.	52	.	52	100.0	....	....	....	100.0	....
Hospital for Inebriates.	Cherokee	38	3	41	....	..	...	38	3	41	100.0	....	100.0	......	100.0	....
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville ...	308	.	308	2	..	2	310		310	99.4	.6	....	....	99.4	.6
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison.	214		214	32	...	32	246	..	246	87.0	13.0	.	....	87.0	13.0
Penitentiary	Anamosa.	164	15	179	8	...	8	172	15	187	95.4	4.6	100.0	.....	95.8	4.2
Totals	.. ..	1,931	648	2,579	69	15	84	2,000	663	2,663	96.6	3.4	97.8	2.2	96.9	3.1

TABLE No. 4—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

NATIVITY OF POPULATION ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Blind.			Deaf.			Feeble-minded.			Incorrigibles			Orphans.			Soldiers			Insane.			Inebriates			Criminals.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																														
I. Native Born	23	22	45	19	17	36	77	50	127	130	37	167	80	69	149	163	36	199	413	307	720	370	19	389	374	14	388	1,649	571	2,220
New England states	...	...	...	.	...	.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	.	1	11	2	13	8	7	15	2	..	2	7	..	7	30	9	39
Middle states	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	57	8	65	42	24	66	44	2	46	36	...	36	184	35	219
Southern states	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	10	4	14	4	1	5	8	4	12	18	21	39	26	1	27	65	1	66	134	33	167
Northwest states	1	..	1	3		3	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	2	5	76	21	97	117	62	179	84	7	91	88	3	91	378	100	478
Iowa	18	20	38	14	15	29	64	40	104	98	29	127	69	58	127	11	1	12	220	183	403	205	8	213	151	9	160	850	363	1,213
Western states	2	2	4	1	2	3	8	6	14	15	2	17	3	7	10	.	...	..	8	10	18	9	1	10	27	1	28	73	31	104
II. Foreign Born	1	..	1	2	...	2	1	2	3	6	...	6	.	..	...	34	4	38	136	65	201	85	3	88	43	1	44	308	75	383
British America	..	.		...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5		5	3	2	5	4	..	4	3	...	3	15	2	17
British Isles	...	...			...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	3	17	27	10	37	25	2	27	8	...	8	74	15	89
Germanic	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	5	...	5	...	...	...	14	1	15	59	22	81	26	...	26	19	1	20	123	24	147
Scandinavian	1	...	1	1	...	1		1	1	1		1	...	..	...	...	...	..	38	26	64	28	1	29	5		5	74	28	102
Slavic	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	6	15
All other countries	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	6	...	6	13	...	13
III. High seas	...	...	..		...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	.	...	1		1	1	..	1		...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2
IV. Unknown	...	..	...	...	...		2	...	2	6	3	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	24	14	38	6	...	6	1	...	1	41	17	58
Grand totals	24	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	142	40	182	82	69	151	198	40	238	574	386	960	461	22	483	418	15	433	2,000	663	2,663

II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.

I. Native Born....	95.8	100.0	97.8	90.4	100.0	94.8	96.3	96 2	96.2	91.6	92.5	91 8	98	100	98.7	82.3	90.0	83 6	72 0	79.5	75.0	80 2	86.3	80.5	89.6	93 3	89.5	82.4	86.1	83.3
New England states	....	....	....	.	.	....	1.3	....	0 8	...	....	...	1	...	0.7	5 6	5.0	5.5	1.4	1.8	1 6	.4	..	.4	1.7	...	1.6	1.5	1 3	1.5
Middle states	4.2	....	2.2	....	.	..	....	...	...	2 9		2 2	....	1	7	28.8	20.0	27 3	7 3	6.2	6 9	9.5	9 1	9 5	8 6		8.3	9 2	5 2	8 2
Southern states .	4 2	....	2 2	4 8	. .	2 6	1 3	1.9	1 5	7.2	10.0	7.7	5.	1	3.3	4.0	10 0	5 0	3.2	5.4	4.1	5 7	4.5	5 6	15.6	6.7	15.2	6 7	4 7	6.3
Northwest states	4 2	.....	2 2	14.2	....	7.9	3.7	6.0	4 5	2 2	5.0	2 7	4	3	3.3	38.3	52.5	40.8	20.4	16.1	18.6	18.0	31 8	18.8	21.1	30.0	20 9	18 9	15.0	17.9
Iowa	74.8	90.1	82.4	66 6	88.3	76 4	80,0	72.9	78.8	68 7	72.5	69 8	84	85	84 1	5.6	2 5	5.0	38 3	47 4	41 9	44.8	36 4	44 1	36 2	60 0	37.1	42.5	54 5	45.5
Western states .	8.4	9.9	8.8	4.8	11.7	7 9	10.0	12.0	10 6	10 6	5.0	9.4	4	10	6 6	..			1 04	2.5	1.9	1.9	4 5	2.1	6.4	6.7	6.4	3.6	4.7	3.9
II. Foreign Born.. .	4 2	. . .	2.2	9.6	.. .	5.2	1 3	3 8	2.4	4.2		3.3		...		17.2	10.0	16.0	23.7	16 9	20.9	18.4	13 7	18.2	10 2	6.7	10 3	15.4	11 3	14.4
British America.		.....	....	...	.. .		...		..	...	....	....	...	-- ..	...	2 5		2 1	5	.5	5	9	....	.8	.7	....	.6	7	.3	6
British Isles.....	....	.....	....	...	... .	...			....	....	...	...	.....	..	....	7 1	7 5	7 2	4 7	2 6	3 8	5 4	9 2	5 6	1 9		1 8	3 7	2.3	3 4
Germanic	....	.....	.	....	.. .	....	....	...		3 5	....	2.7		...		7 1	2 5	6.3	10 3	5.7	8 4	5 6	..	5 4	4 6	6 7	4 9	6.2	3 6	5 5
Scandinavian	4 2	.....	2.2	4 8	.....	2 6	....	1 9	.8	.7	...	.6	....	. .	----	....	...	..	6 6	6 8	6 7	6 1	4.5	6 0	1 2	---	1 1	3.7	4 2	3 8
Slavic	...	.....	....	4.8	. .	2 6		1 9	.8	....	---	...	...	. .		....	...	....	1.0	1 3	1 2	....	..	...	.4	....	.8	.4	.9	.6
All other countries	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	1 3	...	8	....	..		----	...		.5	....	.4	.5	----	.3	.4	....	.4	1.4	...	1.1	.7	....	.5
III. High seas.......	....	.....	....		.....	..	2 4	....	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	.5	...	.4	.2		1	...	....	..	----	...		.1		.1
IV. Unknown ..		.....	...	....	... .	...			1 4	4 2	7.5	4 9	2		1 3	...	....	...	4 1	3 6	4.0	1 4	.	1 3	. 2	..	.2	2 1	2 6	2 2

TABLE NO. 5—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF POPULATION ADMITTED, DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

*I. NUMBERS.

	*Minors.															Adults														
	Blind.			Deaf.			Feeble-Minded.			Incorrigibles.			Orphans.			†Soldiers			Insane.			Inebriates			Criminals			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native Born.	23	22	45	19	17	36	77	50	127	122	40	162	82	69	151	...	.	.	414	307	721	379	19	398	337	14	351	1.453	538	1,991
Native parentage......	15	13	28	10	11	21	54	34	88	80	37	117	65	48	113	..		.	251	170	421	222	12	234	255	13	268	952	338	1 290
Foreign parentage	8	1	4	8	4	12	8	8	16	35	2	37	5	5	10	..	.	.	104	85	189	121	6	127	36	1	37	320	112	432
Mixed parentage ..	4	7	11	1	2	3	9	6	15	1	1	2	7	8	15		...	.	46	44	90	21	1	22	46	....	46	135	69	204
Parentage unknown..	1	1	2	...	..	...	6	2	8	6	....	6	5	8	13	...	.		13	8	21	15	....	15			...	46	19	65
Foreign Born..........	1	....	1	2	..	2	1	2	3	9	..	9	...	..	.	..	...	...	138	65	203	80	3	83	67	1	68	298	71	369
Unknown.......	.	...			..		2		2	11	....	11	.	..	....			...	22	14	36	2	..	2	14	....	14	51	14	65
Totals	24	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	142	40	182	82	69	151		.	...	574	386	960	461	22	483	418	15	433	1,802	623	2,425

II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES

	Blind M.	Blind F.	Blind T.	Deaf M.	Deaf F.	Deaf T.	Feeble-Minded M.	Feeble-Minded F.	Feeble-Minded T.	Incorrigibles M.	Incorrigibles F.	Incorrigibles T.	Orphans M.	Orphans F.	Orphans T.	†Soldiers M.	†Soldiers F.	†Soldiers T.	Insane M.	Insane F.	Insane T	Inebriates M.	Inebriates F.	Inebriates T.	Criminals M.	Criminals F.	Criminals T.	Total M.	Total F.	Total T.
Native Born.																														
Native parentage......	62.6	59.0	60.8	47.6	64.7	55.4	67.5	65.4	66.7	56.3	92.5	64.3	78.	70	75.0	....			43.7	44.0	43.8	48.2	54.6	48.5	70.1	86.8	62.0	52.8	54.3	53.2
Foreign parentage.....	12.5	4.6	8.7	38.0	23.6	31.5	10.0	15.4	12.1	24.7	5.0	20.3	6.0	6.0	7.0	...	.	.	18.1	22.0	19.7	26.3	27.3	26.1	8.6	6.6	8.5	17.8	18.0	17.8
Mixed parentage.......	16.7	31.8	23.9	4.8	11.7	7.8	11.3	11.6	11.4	.7	2.5	1.1	8.0	12.0	10.0	...	.	...	8.0	11.4	9.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	11.0	..	10.6	7.5	11.1	8.4
Parentage unknown	4.1	4.6	4.4			...	7.5	3.8	6.0	4.2	...	3.3	6.0	12.0	8.0	..	..		2.3	2.1	2.2	3.2		3.2		...		2.6	3.0	2.7
Foreign Born	4.1	...	2.2	9.6		5.3	1.2	3.8	2.3	6.3	....	5.0	....		...	...	....	...	24.0	16.9	21.1	17.3	13.6	17.2	16.0	6.6	15.7	16.5	11.4	15.2
Unknown		....					2.5		1.5	7.8	....	6.0				...	.	...	3.9	3.6	3.8	4		.4	3.3		3.2	2.8	2.2	2.7

*This term is approximately accurate—A small proportion in the first and third classes are more than twenty-one years of age.
†No returns.

TABLE NO. 6 -AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF ADULT POPULATION ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906

	Soldiers.			Insane.			Inebriates.			Criminals.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Single	21		21	268	102	370	170	5	175	243	1	241	702	108	810
Married	86	33	119	246	221	467	216	11	227	128	10	138	676	275	951
Widowed	7	7	83	31	38	69	23	5	28	33	1	34	163	51	214
Divorced or separated	15	..	15	24	25	49	47	1	48	13	3	16	99	29	128
Unknown	......	...		5		5	5		5	1	...	1	11	..	11
Totals	198	40	238	574	386	960	461	22	483	418	15	433	1,651	463	2,114
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.															
Single	100	...	100	72 4	27 6	100	97.2	2 8	100	99 6	4	100	86 7	13 3	100
Married	72.3	27 7	100	52 6	47 4	100	95 1	4 9	100	92 9	7 1	100	66 1	33.9	100
Widowed	91 6	8 4	100	44 9	55 1	100	82 1	17.9	100	97 1	2 9	100	76 2	23.8	100
Divorced or separated	100		100	100	...	100	99.8	.2	100	81.3	18 7	100	73.5	26.5	100
Unknown		....				.....	100	.....	100	100		100	100		100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.															
Single	10.6		8 8	46.7	26.4	38 5	36 8	22 7	36 2	58.2	6 7	56 8	42.6	23 3	38 3
Married	43.4	82.5	60.0	42 8	57.3	48.7	46 8	50 0	47 1	30 6	66 7	31 7	40 9	59.4	45 0
Widowed	38 3	17.5	34 9	5 4	9.8	7.2	4.9	22.7	5 9	7 9	6 7	7.8	9 9	11	10.1
Divorced or separated	7.7		6 3	4.2	6 5	5.1	10 2	4 6	9 7	3.1	19.9	3.5	5.9	6 3	5
Unknown	.....	....	.....	.9		5	1.1		1 1	2		2	7		61.5

TABLE NO. 7- AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

Occupations of Adult Population Admitted for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

I. NUMBERS.

	Soldiers.			Insane.			Inebriates.			Criminals			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
I. Agricultural and rural	64	....	64	238	....	238	87	....	87	42	....	42	431	....	348
II. Commercial and mercantile	7	....	7	28	8	31	34	....	34	13	....	13	82	3	85
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	60	....	60	83	6	89	127	3	130	126	....	126	396	9	405
1 Building trades	25	....	25	37	....	37	58	....	58	28	....	28	148	....	148
2 Chemicals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Clay, glass and stone	1	....	1	....		....	3	....	3	2	..	2	6	....	6
4 Mining	2	....	2	11	....	11	11		11	19	...	19	43	....	43
5. Food products	2	....	2	3	..	3	8	....	8	22		22	35		35
6. Iron and steel products	7		7	9	....	9	18		18	18	....	18	53	....	53
7. Leather	10	....	10	5		5	7	.	7	7	....	7	29	....	29
8 Liquor and beverages	....	..	....	1	....	1	....		....	2	....	2	3	....	3
9. Lumber and its remanufacture	6	....	6	1	....	1	2	.. ..	2	2	....	2	11	....	11
10 Metals other than iron	2	....	2	3	....	3	9	....	9	1	....	1	15	....	15
11. Paper and printing	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	....	3	7	.. ..	7	13	....	13
12 Textiles	....	..	....	3	6	9	3	3	6	7	..	7	18	9	22
13. Miscellaneous	4	....	4	8	.. ..	8	5	....	5	11	.. ..	11	28	....	28
IV. Transportation	5	.. ..	5	10	....	10	38	..	38	35	....	35	88	....	88
1 Express and transfer	....	....	....	3	...	3	11	....	11	21	....	21	35	....	35
2. City and interurban railways	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	..
3 Steam railways	4	..	4	6	....	6	23	...	23	12	....	12	45	..	45
4. Telephone and telegraph	1	...	1	1	.	1	2	....	2	2	.. ..	2	6	.. ..	6
5 Water transportation	....		....	....			2		2	....	.. ..	....	2	....	2
V. Professional	3	....	3	27	13	40	34	1	35	14	... .	14	78	14	92
1. Special skill prerequisite	3	....	3	...	...	....	8	.. ..	8	8	....	8	19	....	19
2 Education prerequisite	....	..	....	27	13	40	26	1	27	6	.. ..	6	59	14	73
VI. Clerical	....	....	....	11	1	12	6	....	6	7	1	8	24	2	26
VII. Domestic and personal	58	40	98	124	317	441	126	14	140	176	14	190	484	385	869
1 Public places	2	....	2	10	2	12	25	1	26	40		40	77	3	80
2 Private places	....	40	40	1	230	231	.. .	11	11	3	14	17	4	295	299
3. Wives and daughters of sundry	56	..	56	..	84	84	....	....	....	..	.	..	56	84	140
4 Indefinite	....	....	....	113	1	114	101	2	103	133	..	133	347	3	350
VIII. Public service	1	....	1	4	.	4	1	....	1	2	.	2	8	..	8
IX Non-industrial	....	..	....	2	....	2	....	..	....	.. ..	....	....	2	...	2
X No occupation	.. .	.. ..	....	44	35	79	5	4	9	1	.. ..	1	50	39	89
XI. Unclassified	....	....	....	3	11	14	....	....	....	...	....	..	3	11	14
XII. Unknown	...	....	....	...	..	..	3	.. ..	3	2	..	2	5	..	5
Totals	198	40	238	574	386	960	461	22	483	418	15	433	1,651	463	2 114

II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF OCCUPATIONS

I. Agricultural and rural	26 9	24.8	18.0	9.7	20.4
II. Commercial and mercantile	2.9	3.2	7.0	3 0	4 0
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	25 2	9.3	26 9	29 2	19 1
IV. Transporation and communication	2 1	1 0	7 9	8 0	4 2
V. Professional	1 3	4 2	7 2	3.2	4 3
VI. Clerical		1 3	1 2	1 8	1 2
VII. Domestic and personal	41.2	45.9	29.0	44 5	41.2
VIII. Public service	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
IX. Non-industrial		.2			.1
X No occupation		8.2	1 9		4 2
XI Unclassified		1 5			.7
XII. Unknown			6	.2	.2

TABLE NO. 8—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF POPULATION ADMITTED. DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Counties.	Charitable Institutions.						Institutions for Defectives.												Institutions for Delinquent.														
	Soldiers' Home			Soldiers' Orphans' Home.			Blind.			*Deaf.			Feeble-Minded.			Insane.			Inebriates.			Incorrigibles.			Criminals.			Grand Totals.					
	M	F	T.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M.	F	T	M	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F.	T	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Adair	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	.	...	..	....	1	1	7	3	10										7	4	11			
Adams	1		1	....	....	..		....	....		1	1	1	...	1	6	5	11	4	..	4	...	....	....	4	...	4	16	6	22			
Allamakee	2	....	2	....	..	....		1	1	..		..	3	....	3	1	2	3	5		5	.	....	.	...	..	..	11	3	14			
Appanoose	3	....	3	..	....	..	...	....	...	....	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	5	3	...	3	2	1	3	2	..	2	15	3	18			
Audubon	1	...	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	.	.	..	2		2	..	....	....	1		1			..	1		1	5	..	5			
Benton	3	1	4	...	..	..	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	....	2	6	....	6	9	.	9	30	11	41			
Black Hawk	3	..	3		...	...	1	1	2	....	...	.	2		2	9	9	18	5	....	5	2	....	2	9	.	9	31	10	41			
Boone	1	....	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	....	.	..	1	1	2	12	4	16	....	...	....	....	2	2	2		2	17	9	26			
Bremer	2	....	2	1	2	3	...	....	...	.		.	1	1	2	...	2	2	4	....	4		....	....	1	.	1	9	5	14			
Buchanan	3	....	3	...	...		...	.	..		1	1	....	2	2	13	5	18	3	....	3	3	....	3	4	..	4	26	8	34			
Buena Vista		....	....	..	...	....	....	...	..		..	....	....	...	.	1	7	8	3	....	3	1	....	1	..	.	..	5	7	12			
Butler	2	..	2	...	...	..	....	....	..	..	..	.	..	....	..	4	1	5	1		1	....	....	...	1	..	1	8	1	9			
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	..	....	....		..	..	..	..	....	---		2	6	8	1	....	1	.	...	...	....	..	.	3	6	9			
Carroll	2	1	3	1	...	1	....	....	----	----	..	..	...	...	....	4	3	7	3	..	3	...	1	1		...	..	10	5	15			
Cass	2	....	2	..	....	....	1	..	1	1	..	1	....	2	2	8	3	11	2	1	3	1	1	2	14	..	14	29	7	36			
Cedar	1	...	1	2	....	2	..	....	....	....	1	1	1		1	6	2	8	....		..		....	....	....	.		10	3	13			
Cerro Gordo	2	2	4	....	..	....	1	....	1	2	..	2	2	....	2	7	5	12	1	3	4	1	....	1	3	1	4	19	11	30			
Cherokee		....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	1	...	1	....	...	....	2	...	2	1	..	1	....	....	..	1	...	1	5	..	5			
Chickasaw		....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....		..	...	...	..	...	5	7	12	5		5		1	1	3	1	4	13	9	22			
Clarke	....	...	...	....	....	..		..	....		1	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	....	1	..	....		3	...	3	7	5	12			
Clay	...	1	1	....	1	1	...	.	....	.	.		....	..		3	5	8	....		....	....	...		1	...	1	4	7	11			
Clayton	3	1	4	....	....	....	...	..	....	1	..	1	...	..	....	8	7	15	1		1	....	....	....	3	...	3	16	8	24			
Clinton	3	1	4	2	....	2	..	1	1	...	.	..	1	2	3	12	9	21	2	1	3	6	....	6	8	.	8	34	14	48			
Crawford	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	..	..	....	...	..	2	3	5	5	4	9	12	..	12	1	....	1	6	..	6	26	7	33			
Dallas	1	..	1		....	...		....	..	..	.	.	1	.	1	5	6	11	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	.	2	10	7	17			
Davis	...	...			....	.	1		1	....	.	.	...		...	4	2	6	2	.	2	1		1	..	...	..	8	2	10			
Decatur	1	..	1	..	....	.	...	..		----	.	..	2	1	3	4	6	10	1		1	2	2	4	....	...	...	10	9	19			
Delaware	1	....	1	2	1	3		..	...	..		..		....	.	6	2	8	4	.	4	..	....	..	1	.	1	14	3	17			
Des Moines	4		4	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	12	5	17	5	1	6	2	....	2	3	...	3	30	8	38			
Dickinson	1	1	2	..	...		..	..		...	...		1		1	2	1	3		....	....	1	2	3	2	.	2	7	4	11			
Dubuque	2	....	2	1	4	5	.			...	....	....	2	2	4	7	1	8	17	1	18	7	..	7	4	...	4	40	8	48			

Emmet	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	6
Fayette	3	1	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	1	10	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	5	20	5	25
Floyd	1	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	9
Franklin	2	1	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Fremont		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1		1	1	3	...	3	7	2	9
Greene	...			...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	2	...		...	1	1	2	4	...	4	12	2	14
Grundy	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Guthrie	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	9	3	...	3		...	...	3	1	4	14	7	21
Hamilton	5	1	6		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	4	7		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20
Hancock	...	...	...	1	1	2		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	8
Hardin	1	1	2	...	...		1		1	...	...		1	...	1	5	4	9	2	...	2		...	...	2	...	2	12	5	17
Harrison	1	...	1	...						1	...	1	...	...	...	8	6	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
Henry	3	1	4	...	...		...	...		...	...	...		...	...	6	3	9	1	...	1	3	1	4	5	...	5	18	5	23
Howard	...	...	...		...		...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	11	1	12
Humboldt	1	...	1	...	...		1		1	...	...	...	1		1	5	1	6	2	...	2	...		...	...	...		10	1	11
Ida	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1		1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	7
Iowa	1	...	1	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3		3	1	...	1	5	...	5	12	3	15
Jackson	2	...	2	...				1	1	...	...	...	...			3	3	6	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
Jasper	2	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	8		8	3	...	3	6	...	6	26	3	29
Jefferson	...	...		1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	4	16
Johnson	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	3	8	22	...	22	...	...	...	7	...	7	36	4	40
Jones	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	4	...	4	...	...		2	...	2	11	7	18
Keokuk	2	...	2	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	5	...	5	...	...	...	4		4	23	6	29
Kossuth	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	...	5	...		...	...	...	...	9	4	13
Lee	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	9	26	7	1	8	1		1	11	...	11	37	12	49
Linn	9	1	10	...	4	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	15	26	8	...	8	6	3	9	8	1	9	44	25	69
Louisa	2	...	2		1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...			2	...	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Lucas	3	...	3	...	...		...				...	...	1	1	2	4	7	11	3	...	3	1	...	1	5	...	5	17	8	25
Lyon	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...			...	2	2	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	3	10
Madison	1		1		...				...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	3	9	6	...	6	1		1	3	...	3	18	4	22
Mahaska	5	3	8	4	4	8	1		1	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	8	17	16	...	16	6	3	9	13	...	13	55	20	75
Marion				1	2	3			...	...	...	...		...		6	1	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
Marshall	6	5	11	6	6	12	...		...		...	...	2	1	3	8	2	10	15		15	2	4	6	5	...	5	44	18	62
Mills					...			...	...	...	1	1		1	1	4	2	6		...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	10	4	14
Mitchell		...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1		1	3	5	8	4		4	...	...			...	...	8	5	13
Monona	1		1	...					...	1	...	1	2		2	8	3	11	4	...	4	1	1	2	2		2	19	4	23
Monroe	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2		2	7	4	11	5		5	3	...	3	11	2	13	29	9	38
Montgomery	1	...	1	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	8	2	...	2	4		4	3	...	3	16	3	19
Muscatine	6		6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...		...	2		2	1	4	5	2	...	2	1	2	3	5	1	6	19	7	26
O'Brien	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	5	3	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	5	15
Osceola	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	...			1	1	2			...	...		...	2	...	2	3	1	4
Page	1	...	1				...	...	...		...	...	...	2	2	9	7	16	1	...	1		2	2	9	...	9	20	11	31
Palo Alto		...		...	...	...		...		...	1	1				8	1	9	4	...	4	...	...		1		1	13	2	15
Plymouth	1		1	...	...		1		1		...	...	1		1	4	2	6	12	...	12		...		3	...	3	22	2	24
Pocahontas	1	1	2	...						...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	5		5	...			2	...	2	11	3	14
Polk	15	5	20	31	20	51	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	5	6	34	25	59	67	7	74	26	8	34	59	4	63	236	78	314
Pottawattamie	6	...	6	...	...			1	1	2	...	2		1	1	8	6	14	7		7	8	1	9	28	1	29	59	10	69
Poweshiek	...	...		...	...		...				...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	12	1	13

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Charitable Institutions.						Institutions for Defectives												Institutions for Delinquent.											
	Soldiers' Home.			Soldiers', Orphans' Home			Blind.			*Deaf			Feeble-Minded.			Insane.			Inebriates.			Incorrigibles			Criminals			Grand Totals.		
	M	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T	M.	F	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ringgold	2		2										2		2	1	3	4				2		2	4		4	11	3	14
Sac																8	2	10	16		16				4		4	28	2	30
Scott	10	1	11	11	6	17							2	1	3	5	3	8	3		3	2		2	16		16	49	11	60
Shelby								1	1				2	1	3	8	1	9										10	3	13
Sioux	2		2				1		1				2	1	3	3	3	6	5		5				3		3	16	4	20
Story							1		1				3		3	4	6	10	8		8	1		1	2		2	19	6	25
Tama	2		2	1	2	3		1	1					1	1	5	2	7	6		6	1	1	2	3		3	18	7	25
Taylor	2		2				2		2							7	1	8							1		1	12	1	13
Union														1	1	7	3	10	1		1				10		10	18	4	22
Van Buren		1	1										1		1	2	3	5										3	4	7
Wapello	3		3	1	3	4	1		1		1	1	2	2	4	8	7	15	16	3	19	10		10	14		14	55	16	71
Warren							1	1	2				1		1	1	7	8				1		1	3		3	7	8	15
Washington	1		1							1		1				3	5	8							2		2	7	5	12
Wayne	3		3	3	2	5					1	1	1		1	4	3	7	3		3	2		2				16	6	22
Webster	1	1	2							1		1	1	1	2	12	6	18	4		4	6	1	7	7		7	32	9	41
Winnebago										1		1				3	2	5	1		1							5	2	7
Winneshiek													1		1	2	5	7	30		30	2		2	3	1	4	38	6	44
Woodbury	8	2	10					1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	18	13	31	14	4	18	1		1	20		20	64	23	87
Worth																4	2	6							2		2	6	2	8
Wright	2		2								1	1				5	2	7							2		2	9	3	12
State at large	27	3	30													23	4	27							4		4	64	7	71
Grand Totals	198	40	238	82	69	151	24	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	550	374	924	461	22	483	142	40	182	418	15	433	1,986	651	2,637

*Patients readmitted are not included in the returns from Mt. Pleasant, hence the discrepancy between this total and the grand total and similar totals of the preceding tables.

TABLE NO. 9—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

POPULATION ADMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 4000 OR OVER IN 1905. FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Blind.			Deaf.			Feeble Minded			Incorrigibles.			Orphans.			Soldiers.			Insane.			Inebriates			Criminals.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES HAVING 4000 AND UNDER 8000.																														
Atlantic..	1	..	1	....	..	....		1	1	....	1	1	.	....		2	...	2	7	....	7	1	....	1	6	....	6	17	2	19
Cedar Falls..	1	..	1	....		.			....	....	...	....	...	....	...	1		1	2	3	5	1	..	1	----	..	...	5	3	8
Centerville .	...	.	....	----	...	...	1	...	1	....	...	....	....	----	----	1	----	1	....	....	....	1	....	1			----	3	....	3
Chariton.....	....		....	----	.		1	..	1	....		...	..	..	----	3	--	3	4	4	8	3	....	3		....	....	11	4	15
Charles City	....	...	----	....	....	-	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	..	...	....	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	....		....	3	1	4
Clarinda	..	....	....	...	.	...		...	....	....		...	...	...	..	.	...	...	2	4	6		..	....	3	...	3	5	4	9
Fairfield..	....	----		...	..	...	1	...	1	....	..	..	....	....	...	....	..	...	1	....	1	1	..	1	....			3	....	3
Grinnell......	...	...	....	...	....		..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	2	....	2	....	..	....	2	....	2	4		4
LeMars......	....	...	....	----			1	....	1	....	...	...	....	1	1				1	1	2	5		5	1	.	1	8	2	10
Marion	....	....	....	...	..	.	....		....	....	1	1		....		1	1	2	.	3	3	2	....	2	1	...	1	4	5	9
Newton		..		1	....	1		----	...	----	...	..	...		....	....	1	1	...	1	1	3	....	3				4	2	6
Oelwein.....	....	....							....	2	....	2	...	...	....			....			....	...	....	....	1	.	1	3	...	3
Perry	..	..		....	---	..		....		..	1	1	..		....	....	...	.	.	....	...		..	....			..	.....	1	1
Red Oak.....	..		..	....		...		1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	..	....	3	1	4	2	..	2	2	....	2	7	2	9
Shenandoah	.	...		...	.		...	1	1	....	2	2	....		..	----	..		4	4	8	1	..	1	1		1	6	7	13
Washington	..	..	..	...	...	..		....		....	..	....	----		...	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	..		1		1	3	1	4
WebsterCity	....	.	----	...	..		1	1	2	....	...	...	.	.	----	4	1	5	...	2	2	3	.		1		1	9	4	13
Totals..	2		2	1		1	5	4	9	2	5	7	..	1	1	13	3	16	29	25	54	24	..	24	19		19	95	38	133

II. CITIES HAVING 8000 OR OVER.

Boone	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	1	1	2	1	....	1	8	2	10	....	....	....	----	....	....	11	7	18
Burlington..	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	2	....	2	1	1	2	2	.	2	11	3	14	5	1	6	1	....	1	25	6	31
Cedar Rapi's	....		....	1	....	1	....	..	....	6	1	7	....	....	....	6	....	6	9	10	19	6	....	6	2	1	3	30	12	42
Clinton ..	....	1	1	....	....		1	2	3	6	1	7	1	....	1	2	1	3	6	6	12	...	1	1	6	....	6	22	12	34
Co. Bluffs...	....	1	1	....	....	----	....	....	....	8	1	9	....	..	----	5	....	5	2	4	6	6	....	6	8	1	9	29	7	36
Creston	..	....	----	....	....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....		....		..	2	2	4	1	----	1	2	..	2	5	3	8
Davenport ..	....	....	....	....	----	..	2	1	3	2	....	2	9	6	15	9	1	10	5	3	8	2	....	2	7	..	7	36	11	47
Des Moines.	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	5	6	25	8	33	28	18	46	13	5	18	26	23	49	63	7	75	37	4	41	201	72	273
Dubuque ...	....	....	....	----	...		1	2	3	6	....	6	....	2	2	2	....	2	6	....	6	15	1	16	5	...	5	35	5	40
Ft. Dodge...	....	....	....	----	...	.	1	1	2	5	1	6	....	....	....	.. .	---	....	5	3	8	4	....	4	4	...	4	19	5	24
Ft. Madison.	....		....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....		....	....	....	...	....	1	1	2	2	4	1	....	1	4	....	4	7	3	10
Iowa City...	....		....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	.	....	....	1	2	3	14	...	14	5	....	5	21	3	24
Keokuk	....		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1		1	1	....	1	.	....	....	10	3	13	8	1	4	5	. .	5	21	4	25
Marshallto'n	....	....	.	...	..	....	2	....	2	2	4	6	6	6	12	4	4	8	6	3	9	13	. .	13	4	...	4	37	17	54
Mason City..	1	.	1	....	....	....	1	..	1								1	1	5	2	7		3	3	....	2	2	7	8	15
Muscatine...	1	..	1		...	..	----	.	....	1	2	3	1	....	1	5	----	5	1	3	4	2	...	2	4	1	5	15	6	21
Oskaloosa...	...	....	....	....	..	....	1	1	2	4	2	6	4	4	8	4	3	7	6	6	12	14	....	14	5	....	5	38	16	54
Ottumwa ...	....	..	....	1	.	1	2	1	3	10	....	10	1	3	4	2		2	6	5	11	11	3	14	12	....	12	45	12	57
Sioux City ..	....	....		....	1	1	1	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	.. .	8	2	10	3	9	22	13	4	17	12		12	48	18	66
Waterloo...	....		....	....	----	...	1	----	1	2	....	2	...	----	....	....	...	....	4	6	10	6	....	6	2		2	15	6	21
Totals..	4	4	8	5	2	7	18	19	37	81	22	103	53	41	94	63	18	81	134	97	231	184	21	205	125	9	134	667	233	900

Totals from specified cities	6	4	10	6	2	8	23	23	46	83	27	110	53	42	95	76	21	97	163	122	285	208	21	229	144	9	153	763	271	1,033
• Total institutional populati'n	24	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	142	40	182	82	69	151	198	40	238	574	386	960	461	22	483	418	15	433	2,000	663	2.663
Percentage from specified cities.	25.0	18.2	21.5	28.6	11.8	21.5	28 8	44 2	34.8	58.4	67.5	60.4	64.6	60.8	62.9	38.4	52.5	40.7	28.4	31 6	29.7	45.1	95.5	47 4	34 4	60 0	35.3	33 1	40.9	38 8
Percentage from elsewhere	75 0	81 8	78.5	71 4	88.2	78.5	71.2	55 8	65 2	41.6	32 5	39.6	35.4	39.2	37 1	61.6	47 5	59 3	71 6	68.4	70.3	54.9	4.5	52 6	65.6	40.0	64 7	66 9	59 1	61 2

TABLE No. 10—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ADMITTED ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	MINORS.															ADULTS.														
	Blind.			Deaf.			Feeble-minded.			Incorrigibles.			Orphans.			Soldiers			*Insane.			Inebriates			Criminals.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF STATE.																														
Appanoose	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	...	3	....	3	4	1	5	3	....	3	2	....	2	15	3	18
Cedar	...	....	...	...	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2		2	1	...	1	6	2	8	....	....		...	...	...	10	3	13
Davis	1	....	1		...	..	...	....	...	1		1	...		....	....	..	..	4	2	6	2	..	2	.	....	...	8	2	10
Des Moines	1	....	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	....	2	1	1	2	4		4	12	5	17	5	1	6	3	...	3	30	8	38
Henry	...	..			.	....		...	...	3	1	4	..	....	....	3	1	4	6	3	9	1	....	1	5	...	5	18	5	23
Iowa	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	.		....	1		1	1	2	3	3	....	[illegible]	5	....	5	12	3	15
Jasper	...	....		1	1	2	..	....		3		3	3	..	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	8		8	6	....	6	26	3	29
Jefferson		....	..	...	..	...	1		1	....	....	...	1	2	3	...		...	2	2	4	7	....	7	1		1	12	4	16
Johnson	..	..		1	....	1	1	1	2	....		...		....	...	...		....	5	3	8	22	..	22	7	...	7	36	4	40
Keokuk		....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	.	...	4	3	7	2	.	2	8	3	11	5	.	5	4	..	4	23	6	29
Lee	...	....	..		...	...	1	....	1	1	...	1		1	1		1	1	17	9	26	7	1	8	11		11	37	12	49
Louisa	.		....	....	....	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	....	1	1	2	...	2	2		2		..		..	....	..	4	1	5
Mahaska	1	.	1		.		1	2	3	6	3	9	4	4	8	5	3	8	9	8	17	16	..	16	13	....	13	55	20	75
Marion	...		...	....	..	....		...	....	...		...	1	2	3	.	..	...	6	1	7	4	...	4	...			11	3	14
Monroe		1	1	..	1	1	2		2	3		3		....	....	1	1	2	7	4	11	5	..	5	11	2	13	29	9	38
Muscatine	1		1	...	..	....	2	....	2	1	2	3	1		1	6		6	1	4	5	2	...	2	5	1	6	19	7	26
Poweshiek			....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.				...	..		...	....	4	1	5	1	....	1	6	....	6	12	1	13
Scott	...		...	....	....	...	2	1	3	2		2	11	6	17	10	1	11	5	3	8	3		3	16	....	16	49	11	60
Van Buren		..	....		.		1		1	....	....	.		.	--		1	1	2	3	5	.		.		...	.	3	4	7
Wapello	1	..	1	...	1	1	2	2	4	10	....	10	1	3	4	3		3	8	7	15	16	3	19	14	....	14	55	16	71
Washington			....	1	.	1	...	...	..	.				...	....	1	....	1	3	5	8			....	2	..	2	7	5	12
Totals	6	1	7	4	5	9	17	8	25	35	7	42	29	23	52	44	9	53	115	69	184	110	5	115	111	3	114	471	130	601

II. NORTHEAST QUARTER OF STATE.

Allamakee		1	1				3		3							2		2	1	2	3	5		5				11	3	14
Benton	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	6		6				3	1	4	5	3	8	2		2	9		9	30	11	41
Black Hawk	1	1	2				2		2	2		2				3		3	9	9	18	5		5	9		9	31	10	41
Bremer							1	1	2				2	1	3	2		2		2	2	4		4	1		1	10	4	14
Buchanan					1	1		2	2	3		3				3		3	13	5	18	3		3	4		4	26	8	34
Butler																2		2	4	1	5	1		1	1		1	8	1	9
Cerro Gordo	1		1	2		2	2		2	1		1				2	2	4	7	5	12	1	3	4	3	1	4	19	11	30
Chickasaw											1	1							5	7	12	5		5	3	1	4	13	9	22
Clayton				1		1										3	1	4	8	7	15	1		1	3		3	16	8	24
Clinton		1	1				1	2	3	6		6	2		2	3	1	4	12	9	21	2	1	3	8		8	34	14	48
Delaware													2	1	3	1		1	6	2	8	4		4	1		1	14	3	17
Dubuque							2	2	4	7		7	1	4	5	2		2	7	1	8	17	1	18	4		4	40	8	48
Fayette							1		1	2		2	1	2	3	3	1	4	9	1	10				4	1	5	20	5	25
Floyd																1		1	2	5	7					1	1	3	6	9
Franklin																2	1	3	7		7	2		2				11	1	12
Grundy							1		1										1	1	2							2	1	3
Hardin	1		1				1		1							1	1	2	5	4	9	2		2	2		2	12	5	17
Howard					1	1				3		3							5		5	3		3				11	1	12
Jackson		1	1													2		2	3	3	6	7		7				12	4	16
Jones																3	1	4	2	6	8	4		4	2		2	11	7	18
Linn	1	1	2	1		1				6	3	9		4	4	9	1	10	11	15	26	8		8	8	1	9	44	25	69
Marshall							2	1	3	2	4	6	6	6	12	6	5	11	8	2	10	15		15	5		5	44	18	62
Mitchell							1		1										3	5	8	4		4				8	5	13
Tama		1	1					1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2		2	5	2	7	6		6	3		3	18	7	25
Winneshiek							1		1	2		2							2	5	7	30		30	3	1	4	38	6	44
Worth																			4	2	6				2		2	6	2	8
Totals	7	11	18	5	3	8	19	10	29	41	9	50	15	20	35	55	15	70	144	104	248	131	5	136	75	6	81	492	183	675

III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF STATE.

Adair								1	1										7	3	10							7	4	11
Adams					1	1	1		1							1		1	6	5	11	4		4	4		4	16	6	22
Audubon							2		2							1		1				1		1	1		1	5		5
Cass	1		1	1		1		2	2	1	1	2				2		2	8	3	11	2	1	3	14		14	29	7	36
Clarke					1	1	1	3	4										2	1	3	1		1	3		3	7	5	12
Dallas							1		1		1	1				1		1	5	6	11	1		1	2		2	10	7	17
Decatur							2	1	3	2	2	4				1		1	4	6	10	1		1				10	9	19
Fremont							1		1		1	1							2	1	3	1		1	3		3	7	2	9
Guthrie							1		1				1	1	2	2		2	4	5	9	3		3	3	1	4	14	7	21
Harrison				1		1										1		1	8	6	14	1		1				11	6	17
Lucas							1	1	2	1		1				3		3	4	7	11	3		3	5		5	17	8	25
Madison							1	1	2	1		1				1		1	6	3	9	6		6	3		3	18	4	22
Mills					1	1		1	1	1		1							4	2	6				5		5	10	4	14
Montgomery								1	1	4		4				1		1	6	2	8	2		2	3		3	16	3	19
Page								2	2		2	2				1		1	9	7	16	1		1	9		9	20	11	31
Polk	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	5	6	26	8	34	31	20	51	15	5	20	34	25	59	67	7	74	59	4	63	236	78	314
Pottawattamie		1	1	2		2		1	1	8	1	9				6		6	8	6	14	7		7	28	1	29	59	10	69
Ringgold							2		2	2		2				2		2	1	3	4				4		4	11	3	14
Shelby		1	1				2	1	3										8	1	9							10	3	13

TABLE NO. 10—CONTINUED.

	MINORS.															ADULTS.														
	Blind.			Deaf.			Feeble-minded.			Incorrigibles.			Orphans.			Soldiers.			Insane			Inebriates			Criminals.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER—Continued																														
Taylor	2		2													2		2	7	1	8				1		1	12	1	13
Union								1	1										7	3	10	1		1	10		10	18	4	22
Warren	1	1	2				1		1	1		1							1	7	8				3		3	7	8	15
Wayne					1	1	1		1	2		2	3	2	5	3		3	4	3	7	3		3				16	6	22
Totals	5	6	11	6	5	11	18	21	39	49	16	65	35	23	58	43	5	48	145	106	51	105	8	113	160	6	166	566	196	762
IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER OF STATE																														
Boone		1	1				1	1	2		2	2	1	1	2	1		1	12	4	16				2		2	17	9	26
Buena Vista										1		1							1	7	8	3		3				5	7	12
Calhoun																			2	6	8	1		1				3	6	9
Carroll											1	1	1		1	2	1	3	4	3	7	3		3				10	5	15
Cherokee				1		1													2		2	1		1	1		1	5		5
Clay														1	1		1	1	3	5	8				1		1	4	7	11
Crawford							2	3	5	1		1							5	4	9	12		12	6		6	26	7	33
Dickinson							1		1	1	2	3				1	1	2	2	1	3				2		2	7	4	11
Emmet										1		1				2		2		2	2	1		1				4	2	6
Greene	2		2				4		4	1	1	2							1	1	2				4		4	12	2	14
Hamilton							2	1	3							5	1	6	1	3	4	7		7				15	5	20
Hancock							1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2					3	3							3	5	8
Humboldt	1		1				1		1							1		1	5	1	6	2		2				10	1	11
Ida		1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1								1	1	2		2				5	2	7
Kossuth					1	1	1	1	2							1		1	2	2	4	5		5				9	4	13
Lyon		1	1							1		1							2	2	4	2		2	2		2	7	3	10
Monona				1		1	2		2	1	1	2				1		1	8	3	11	4		4	2		2	19	4	23
O'Brien								2	2										5	3	8	3		3	2		2	10	5	15
Osceola																			1	1	2				2		2	3	1	4
Palo Alto					1	1													8	1	9	4		4	1		1	13	2	15
Plymouth	1		1				1		1							1		1	4	2	6	12		12	3		3	22	2	24
Pocahontas							1		1							1	1	2	2	2	4	5		5	2		2	11	3	14
Sac																			8	2	10	16		16	4		4	28	2	30
Sioux	1		1				2	1	3							2		2	3	3	6	5		5	3		3	16	4	20
Story	1		1				3		3	1		1							4	6	10	8		8	2		2	19	6	25
Webster				1		1	1	1	2	6	1	7				1	1	2	12	6	18	4		4	7		7	32	9	41
Winnebago				1		1													3	2	5	1		1				5	2	7
Woodbury		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1		1				8	2	10	18	13	31	14	4	18	20		20	64	23	87
Wright					1	1										2		2	5	2	7				2		2	9	3	12
Totals	6	4	10	6	4	10	26	13	39	17	8	25	3	3	6	29	8	87	123	91	214	115	4	119	68	....	68	393	135	528

V. SUMMARIES

Southeast quarter	6	1	7	4	5	9	17	8	25	35	7	42	29	23	52	44	9	53	115	69	184	110	5	115	111	3	114	471	130	601
Northeast quarter	7	11	18	5	3	8	19	10	29	41	9	50	15	20	35	55	15	70	144	104	248	131	5	136	75	6	81	492	183	675
Southwest quarter	5	6	11	6	5	11	18	21	39	49	16	65	35	23	58	43	5	48	145	106	251	105	8	113	160	6	166	566	196	762
Northwest quarter	6	4	10	6	4	10	26	13	39	17	8	25	3	3	6	29	8	37	123	91	214	115	4	119	68		68	393	135	528
Non-resident or state at large......	.	...	..	.			....		....			....				27	3	30	23	4	27		.	..	4		4	64	7	71
Totals	24	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	142	40	182	82	69	151	198	40	238	550	374	924	461	22	483	418	15	433	1 986	651	2.637
East half	13	12	25	9	8	17	36	18	54	76	16	92	44	43	87	99	24	123	259	173	432	241	10	251	186	9	195	963	313	1,276
West half ...	11	10	21	12	9	21	44	34	78	66	24	90	38	26	64	72	13	85	268	197	465	220	12	232	228	6	234	959	331	1,290
Non-resident or state at large		...							..			....			..	27	3	30	23	4	27	..	..		4		4	64	7	71
Totals......	24	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	142	40	182	82	69	151	198	40	238	550	374	924	461	22	483	418	15	433	1 986	651	2.637
North half	13	15	28	11	7	18	45	23	68	58	17	75	18	23	41	81	23	107	267	195	462	246	9	255	43	6	149	885	318	1203
South half	11	7	18	10	10	20	35	29	6	84	23	107	64	46	110	87	14	101	260	175	435	215	13	228	271	9	280	1.037	326	1 363
Non-resident or state at large		..				....			.		...		.		.	27	3	30	23	4	27				4		4	64	7	71
Totals	[illegible]	22	46	21	17	38	80	52	132	142	40	182	82	69	151	198	40	238	550	374	924	461	22	483	418	15	433	1,986	651	2.637

IV PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF DIVISIONS.

Southeast quarter	25	4	15	19	30	23.7	21.3	15.4	19.0	21.7	17.5	23.0	35.4	33.3	34.4	22.2	22.5	22.3	20.8	18.4	20.	23.9	22.7	23.6	26.6	20.	26.3	23.7	19.9	22.8
Northeast quarter	29	50	39	24.	17.6	21	23.7	19.2	22	28.8	22.5	27.6	18.3	29	23.2	27.8	37.5	29.4	26.2	27.8	26.8	28.4	22.7	29	18	40	18.7	24.8	28.2	25.6
Southwest quarter	21	27	21	27.5	30.	29.	22.5	40.4	29.5	24.5	40.	35.7	42.7	33.3	38.4	21.8	12.5	20.2	26.4	28.4	27.1	22.8	36.4	22.9	38.2	40	38.4	28.5	30.1	28.9
Northwest quarter	25	19	22	27.5	22.4	26.3	32.5	25	29.5	12	20	13.7	3.6	4.4	4.	14.6	20	15.5	22.4	24.4	23.1	24.9	18.2	24.5	16.2	....	15.7	19.8	20.7	20.
Non resident or state at large	.	..	...					....						..		13.6	7.5	12.6	4.2	1.	3.				1.		9	3.2	1.1	2.7
East half	54	54	54	42.9	47	44.7	45	34.6	40.9	53.5	40	50.5	53.7	62.3	57.6	50	60	51.7	47	48.9	46.2	52.3	45.4	52.6	44.5	60.	45	48.4	48.8	48.3
West half .	46	46	46	57.1	53	55.3	55.	65.4	59.1	46.5	60	49.5	46.3	37.7	42.4	36.4	32.5	35.7	48.7	50.1	51.8	47.7	54.6	47.4	54.5	40	54.1	48.4	50.9	49.
Non-resident or state at large......			.			...							....			13.6	7.5	12.6	4.3	1	3.				1		.9	3.2	1.1	2.7
North half	54	69	61	52.5	41.2	46.4	56.2	41.2	51.5	40.8	42.5	41.2	22	33.3	27.1	42.4	57.5	44.9	48.5	52.3	50	53.3	40.9	46.5	31.2	40	34.4	44.5	48.8	45.6
South half	46	31	39	47.5	58.8	53.6	43.8	55.8	48.5	59.2	57.5	58.8	78	66.7	72.9	44.	35	42.5	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.7	59.1	53.5	65.8	60	64.7	52.3	50.1	51.7
Non-resident or state at large			...							....						13.6	7.5	12.6	4.3	1	3.				1.		9	3.2	1.1	2.7

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*Patients readmitted are not included in the returns from Mt. Pleasant, hence the discrepancy between this total and the grand total and similar totals of the preceding tables.

TABLE NO. 11—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 1906.

Counties.	Charitable Institutions.						Institutions for Defectives.						Institutions for Delinquents.									Totals.		
	*Soldiers.			Orphans.			Feeble-Minded.			Insane			Inebriates			Incorrigibles.			Criminals					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	....		....	.	....	....	4	5	9	15	11	26		....		.	....		1	.	1	20	16	36
Adams	2	1	3	.	....	.	5	3	8	12	10	22	2	....	2		1	1	5	..	5	26	15	41
Allamakee	4	1	5		1	1	10	1	11	12	8	20	4		4	2	...	2	....	.	.	32	11	43
Appanoose	3	2	5	2	4	6	5	5	10	24	13	37	1	....	1	2	2	4	3	...	3	40	26	66
Audubon	..	.	....	....			4	2	6	8	10	18		....		....			1		1	13	12	25
Benton	10	2	12	3	4	7	9	10	19	28	26	54	1	.	1	14	1	15	13	..	13	78	43	121
Black Hawk	14	2	16	6	3	9	6	2	8	30	27	57	4		4	5	4	9	17		17	82	38	120
Boone	12	2	14	4	3	7	6	10	16	24	15	39				2	6	8	2	.	2	50	36	86
Bremer	4		4	1	5	6	3	2	5	7	11	18			.	....	1	1	2	1	3	17	20	37
Buchanan	6	1	7	1	....	1	3	3	6	24	15	39	2		2	3	4	7	3		3	42	23	65
Buena Vista	4	1	5	3		3	3	3	6	27	30	57				1	....	1	2		2	40	34	74
Butler	4		4	1	2	3	....	1	1	...			1		1	1		1	4	..	4	11	3	14
Calhoun	3		3	.	1	1	4	3	7	26	14	40		.					7	.	7	40	18	58
Carroll	4	1	5	2	1	3	6		6	11	19	30	1		1	1	1	2		.		25	22	47
Cass	5		5	1	...	1	13	9	22	19	14	33		1	1	5	2	7	15	..	15	58	26	84
Cedar	5	1	6	4	4	8	3	5	8	12	10	22		.		1	3	4	4		4	29	23	52
Cerro Gordo	4	4	8	2	1	3	7	8	15	11	9	20	1	1	2	7		7	8	1	9	40	24	64
Cherokee	5		5	.	.			1	1	16	9	25				1		1	7	.	7	29	10	39
Chickasaw	4		4		1	1	1	1	2	18	16	34	3		3	3	1	4	17	1	18	46	20	66
Clarke	1		1	1	2	3	2	8	10	8	10	18		.	..	5	1	6	9	.	9	26	21	47
Clay	2		2	.	1	1	1		1	8	13	21				1	2	3	2	..	2	14	16	30
Clayton	5	1	6	6	8	14	6	4	10	23	20	43	1	....	1	3	1	4	6		6	50	34	84
Clinton	24	3	27	7	.	7	14	5	19	53	48	101	1	1	2	21	12	33	17	..	17	137	69	206
Crawford	4	1	5	.		-	7	11	18	23	13	36	3		3	1	1	2	8	.	8	46	26	72
Dallas	5		5	5	2	7	8	11	19	13	17	30	1	....	1	2	2	4	7		7	41	32	73
Davis	1	..	1	5	2	7	1	....	1	12	16	28	2		2	1		1	2	..	2	24	18	42
Decatur	1		1	...	.		5	3	8	12	15	27	...		....	2	3	5	3		3	23	21	44
Delaware	6	2	8	4	1	5	4	1	5	22	14	36	3		3	1	1	2	8		8	48	19	67
Des Moines	13	5	18	3	2	5	16	7	23	27	24	51	2	1	3	5	9	14	13		13	79	48	127
Dickinson	2	1	3	....	.	..	2	1	3	7	2	9	...	....		5	2	7	2		2	18	6	24
Dubuque	19	1	20	3	6	9	22	8	30	35	19	54	8	1	9	25	....	25	13	..	13	125	35	160
Emmet	2	.	2	.	...			...	....	5	9	14	1	....	1	1	....	1	2		2	11	9	20

Fayette	14	4	18	2	2	4	4	3	7	15	16	31	....		....	11	1	12	11	1	12	57	27	84
Floyd	3	.	3	....		..	2	5	7	14	16	30				3	..	3	2	..	2	24	21	45
Franklin	4	2	6	....	1	1	4	2	6	13	7	20			...	1	..	1	1	..	1	23	12	35
Fremont	4	..	4	2	2	4	7	4	11	12	11	23	1		1	.	3	3	6	.	6	32	20	52
Greene	6	....	6	....	...	..	8	4	12	10	11	21		..		2	1	3	6	..	6	35	16	51
Grundy	...		.	2	...	2	6	...	6	13	9	22				....	....	.	....			21	9	30
Guthrie	7	1	8	4	2	6	4	5	9	17	9	26	1		1	3	....	3	5	.	5	41	17	58
Hamilton	10	8	18	....	....	.	3	5	8	20	11	31	1	....	1	2	5	7	1	...	1	37	24	61
Hancock	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	8	4	4	8	....	....		1		1	1		1	14	8	22
Hardin	11	1	12	1	1	2	4	3	7	19	30	49	2	...	2	5	1	6	8	..	8	50	36	86
Harrison	8	2	10	2	..	2	9	10	19	27	12	39	....		....	1	2	3	2	..	2	49	26	75
Henry	9	1	10	..	..		4	3	7	28	23	51				11	1	12	9	..	9	61	28	89
Howard	2		2	..	1	1	3	1	4	23	11	34	2		2	7	1	8	5	1	6	42	15	67
Humboldt	6	1	7	....	.	.....	7	2	9	16	12	28	1	...	1	1		1	1		1	32	15	47
Ida	2		2	.	...	.	3	4	7	11	14	25				1	..	1	2	...	2	19	18	37
Iowa	2		2	1	.....	1	2	5	7	27	17	44	1		1	1		1	5	.	5	39	22	61
Jackson	12	....	12	1	1	2	9	7	16	15	9	24				2	1	3	3		3	42	18	60
Jasper	8	2	10	8	4	12	9	6	15	17	24	41	5		5	12	1	13	10	..	10	69	37	106
Jefferson	2		2	4	6	10	1	1	2	13	14	27		..					4		4	24	21	45
Johnson	7	1	8	.....	.	.	7	6	13	23	15	38	8		8		3	3	10		10	55	25	80
Jones	12	1	13	6	.....	6	10	1	11	28	27	55	1		1	2	1	3	11	..	11	70	30	100
Keokuk	8	.	8	5	3	8	2	7	9	19	8	27	2		2	3	2	5	9	..	9	43	20	63
Kossuth	2		2	1	....	1	4	6	10	12	9	21	2		2				3		3	24	15	39
Lee	8	2	10	3	3	6	9	14	23	56	55	111	3	1	4	12	5	17	15		15	109	80	189
Linn	28	6	34	12	10	22	16	9	25	31	25	56	4		4	19	16	35	21	1	22	131	67	198
Louisa	4	1	5	7	2	9	1	.....	1	12	9	21	..			1		1	6		6	31	12	43
Lucas	3	.	3	1	....	1	4	5	9	15	15	30	2	1	3	4	2	6	9	..	9	38	23	61
Lyon	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	2	3	13	12	25	1		1	1		1	2		2	20	15	35
Madison	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	7	12	14	22	36	4	..	4	2	1	3	3	.	3	33	33	66
Mahaska	19	4	23	11	7	18	8	8	16	27	30	57	6	....	6	18	12	30	27	2	29	116	63	179
Marion	11	2	13	1	3	4	6	4	10	28	10	38	3		3		..		3		3	52	19	71
Marshall	43	21	64	11	10	21	17	10	27	20	21	41	8		8	14	8	22	21		21	134	70	204
Mills	2	....	2	2	..	2	7	11	18	16	4	20				5	2	7	14	.	14	46	17	63
Mitchell	....		....	2	1	3	5	5	10	15	17	32	2		2	3	....	3	3	..	3	30	23	53
Monona	3	1	4	....	....	..	5	3	8	19	8	27				1	1	2	2	1	3	30	14	44
Monroe	3	1	4	....	.	.	4	2	6	23	16	39	3		3	5	5	10	21	1	22	59	25	84
Montgomery	2	...	2	.	.	..	11	6	17	18	17	35	1		1	7	4	11	7		7	46	27	73
Muscatine	16	1	17	8	1	9	5	8	13	13	22	35	2	.	2	13	3	16	13	.	13	70	35	105
O'Brien	4	1	5	...	.	.....	3	2	5	12	10	22	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	23	14	37
Osceola	1	---	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	6	6	12					1	1	5	..	5	15	8	23
Page	1	..	1	....	....	.	14	8	22	35	25	60	1	....	1	2	4	6	14		14	67	37	104
Palo Alto	.	....	...	....	....	.....	5	.	5	11	9	20				1	....	1	5	..	5	22	9	31
Plymouth	8		8	....	.....	...	5	2	7	27	20	47	5	..	5	1		1	5	..	5	51	22	73
Pocahontas	3	1	4	..	..		3	3	6	6	4	10	3		3	.			6	..	6	21	8	29
Polk	56	7	63	59	41	100	24	29	53	60	59	119	37	8	45	59	38	97	137	5	142	432	187	619
Pottawattamie	18	3	21	..	1	1	17	11	28	25	19	44	6	1	7	19	5	24	45	1	46	130	41	171
Poweshiek	4	1	5	5	1	6	2	3	5	16	11	27	1	..	1	4	....	4	7	...	7	39	16	55

TABLE NO. 11—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Charitable Institutions.						Institution for Defectives.						Institutions for Delinquents									Totals.		
	*Soldiers.			Orphans.			Feeble-Minded.			Insane.			Inebriates			Incorrigibles.			Criminals					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ringgold	3		3				5	[illegible]	10	9		18		...		4	1	5	4		4	25	15	40
Sac	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	[illegible]	7	17	10	27	4	..	4				3	..	3	33	15	48
Scott	35	3	38	38	15	53	17	[illegible]	26	50	48	98	2		2	11	1	12	45	...	45	198	76	274
Shelby	2		2				7	1	8	25	12	37	..			1		1				35	13	48
Sioux	[illegible]	1	7		2	2	4	6	10	19	15	34	3		3	2		2	3	..	3	37	21	61
Story	10	3	13	4	.	4	3	4	7	22	22	44	2		2	2	1	3	[illegible]	...	3	46	30	76
Tama	8	2	10	2	2	4	4	3	7	11	12	23	3	....	3	1	1	2	8	..	8	37	20	57
Taylor	1		1	1	4	5	7	3	10	14	9	23	....	....		2	1	3	2	.	2	27	17	44
Union	2		2	.	2	2	4	7	11	15	15	30	1		1	3	1	4	8		8	33	25	58
Van Buren	2	1	3	..			6	3	9	8	7	15		.				...	3	...	3	19	11	30
Wapello	16	2	18	1	3	4	12	10	22	25	27	52	4	3	7	22	6	28	33	.	33	113	51	164
Warren	3	[illegible]	4	.	.		4	1	5	14	18	32		.		3	1	4	5		5	29	21	50
Washington	2		2	3	2	5		4	4	16	17	33	....	..			1	1	3		3	24	24	48
Wayne	3	...	3	6	7	13	5	3	8	15	8	23	1	....	1	4	1	5	3	..	3	37	19	56
Webster	22	3	25	.			5	6	11	39	35	74	2		2	13	5	18	8	..	8	89	49	138
Winnebago	1		1	..		.	1	1	2	12	10	22	....	.		1		1	1		1	16	11	27
Winneshiek	3		3				1	5	6	15	15	30	9	..	9	5		5	3	1	4	36	21	57
Woodbury	21	3	24	1	3	4	19	26	45	46	43	89	3	2	5	16	10	26	31	...	31	137	87	224
Worth	1		1	1		1	..	1	1	14	8	22	.	...		1		1	3	...	3	20	9	29
Wright	5	1	6	.		.	2	1	3	14	12	26	..			5	1	6	3		3	29	15	44
State at large	47	3	50	. .				....	.	270	69	339				...			6	..	6	323	72	395
Totals	749	130	879	290	201	491	587	480	1,067	2,162	1,673	3,835	196	21	217	478	222	700	889	17	906	5.351	2.744	8 095

*Absentees are included among the population in residence, hence the discrepancy between this total and the grand total and similar totals in table showing movement of population.

TABLE NO. 12 AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

TOTAL NUMBER CARED FOR DURING YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

Institutions.	Location.	1905.			1906.			Increase or *Decrease.			Percentage of Increase or *Decrease.		
		M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	978	126	1 104	1 036	152	1,188	56	26	84	5	20	7
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport.	352	225	577	382	213	595	....	18	18	....	8	3
College for the Blind	Vinton.		......	182	104	84	188	....	... .	6	..	.. ..	3
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	141	120	261	139	121	260	* 2	1	* 1	* 1	8	* 4
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood.	613	511	1 124	615	555	1 170	32	14	46	5	2.	4
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora.	638		638	606	..	606	* 32	....	* 32	* 5	....	* 5
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	....	250	250		250	250	... ..	.	...	.. .	.	....
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	707	566	1 273	718	572	1 290	11	6	17	15	1	1.3
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	750	630	1 380	745	542	1 287	* 5	* 88	* 93	* 6	* 13	* 9
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	667	559	1,226	720	570	1 290	53	11	64	7	1	5
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	500	376	876	547	418	965	47	42	89	9	11	10
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt Pleasant	136	12	148	104	31	135	* 32	19	* 8	* 23	158	* 54
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	108	3	111	85	2	87	* 23	* 1	* 24	* 21	* 33	* 21
Hospital for Inebriates	Cherokee	121	2	123	68	3	71	* 53	1	* 52	* 44	50	* 42
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	..	...		317		317	317	... ...	317	...	... .	.
State Penitentiary	Ft Madison	823		823	805	....	805	* 18	....	* 18	* 2	...	* 2
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	517	43	560	528	35	563	11	* 8	3	2	* 18	5
Totals	....	.....		10 356		.....	11 067	. . ...	.	711	......	. .	6 7

TABLE NO. 13—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

POPULATION ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

Institutions.	Location.	1905.			1906.			Gain or *Loss.			Percent of Gain or *Loss.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	188	40	228	198	40	238	10	......	10	5.3	..	4.3
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	77	37	114	82	69	151	5	32	37	6.4	86.4	32.4
College for the Blind	Vinton	15	16	31	24	22	46	9	6	15	60	37	48
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	14	8	22	21	17	38	7	9	16	50	112	72.7
Institution for Feeble Minded Children	Glenwood	62	53	115	80	52	132	18	1	17	29	*1.8	14
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	124		124	142		142	18	.....	18	14	....	14
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	.....	39	39		40	40	..	1	1		2.5	2.5
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	168	138	306	129	79	208	*39	*59	*98	*23	*42	*32
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	195	114	309	147	103	250	*48	*11	*59	*24	*9	*16
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	138	104	242	182	123	305	44	19	63	31	18	24
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	126	71	197	116	81	197	*10	10	.	*7	14	
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt. Pleasant	131	3	134	61	19	80	*70	16	*54	*53	533	*40
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	100	3	103	52		52	*48	*3	*51	*48	*100	*49
Hospital for Inebriates	Cherokee	85	2	87	38	3	41	*47	1	*46	*55	50	*52
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville				310		310	310	...	310			
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	309		309	246	...	246	*63	..	*63	*20	....	*20
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	160	13	173	172	15	187	12	2	14	7	15	15
Totals	.	1,892	641	2.533	2,000	663	2,663	108	22	130	5.7	3.5	5.1

TABLE No. 14—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS DURING YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

Institutions.	Location.	1905.			1906.			Increase or * Decrease.			† Death Rates 1906.			Average Population, 1906.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	67	2	69	57	11	68	*10	9	* 1	8.3	9.8	8.5	682	112	794
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	1	2	3	1		1	....	* 2	* 2	.34		.2	287	192	479
College for the Blind	Vinton	1		1		....		.		......	...	....	......	85	75	160
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs		1	1				...				.....		128	119	247
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	11	18	32	20	21	41	6	3	9	3.6	4 5	4 0	551	465	1,016
Industrial School for Boys ..	Eldora				1		1	1	......	1	.21		.2	472	......	472
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville		3	3					* 3	3					218	218
State Hospital (Insane) ...	Mt. Pleasant	43	34	77	42	22	64	* 1	*12	*13	7 6	5.0	6.3	550	438	988
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	49	28	77	54	26	80	5	* 2	3	8 9	5 9	7.4	601	444	1.045
State Hospital (Insane).. ...	Clarinda	56	37	93	48	50	98	* 8	13	5	9.0	11.5	10 2	531	434	965
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	36	17	53	33	18	51	* 3	1	* 2	7.8	5.3	6 5	422	339	761
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt. Pleasant	3		3	1	1	* 2	* 2	1	*	2 4	6.5	4.4	41 5	15.3	56 8
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	3	...	3	1	...	1	* 2	....	* 2	5.0		5 0	20	......	20
Hospital for Inebriates ..	Cherokee		....	....				.	..	....				20.7	.8	21.5
State Hospital for Inebriates ..	Knoxville ...	.	..		2		2				1.1		1.1	175	.	175
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison..	4		4	3	..	3	* 1		* 1	.5	...	.5	526	.	526
State Penitentiary	Anamosa ...	2	1	3	4		4	2	* 1	1	1.1	....	1.0	350	18	368
Totals......	..	279	143	422	267	149	416	*12	6	* 6	4.9	5.2	5.0	5,442	2,870	8,312

† Death rate computed on basis of average daily population.

TABLE NO. 15—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

POPULATION IN RESIDENCE JUNE 30TH.

Institutions	1905.			1906.			Increase or *Decrease		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown	628	101	729	626	114	740	*2	13	11
Soldiers' Home, Davenport	270	174	444	290	201	491	20	27	47
College for the Blind, Vinton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
School for the Deaf Council Bluffs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Institution for Feeble-Minded, Glenwood	565	473	1 038	587	480	1,067	22	*7	29
Industrial School-Boys, Eldora	440	...	440	478		478	38		38
Industrial School-Girls, Mitchellville.		210	210		222	222		12	12
State Hospital Insane Mt. Pleasant.	513	451	964	566	444	1 010	23	*7	16
State Hospital Insane) Independence	598	439	1,037	603	455	1 058	5	16	21
State Hospital (Insane) Clarinda	513	419	932	549	432	981	36	13	49
State Hospital (Insane Cherokee	399	317	716	444	342	786	45	25	70
Hospital for Inebriates, Mt. Pleasant.	43	12	55	.	21	21	†43	9	†34
Hospital for Inebriates, Independence	21	1	22	...		..	†21	†1	†22
Hospital for Indbriates, Cherokee	18	.	18		....		†18	...	†18
Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville	....	...		196	...	196	196	..	196
State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.	559		559	526	.	526	†33		†33
State Penitentiary, Anamosa	353	20	373	363	17	380	10	†3	7
Totals	4,950	2 617	7 567	5 228	2 728	7 956	278	111	389

*Population is dismissed for summer vacation.

There was in fact a considerable population reported at the School for the Deaf at each date but it was in process of distribution under care of institution officers to the homes of the pupils throughout the state.

TABLE NO.—16 AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION DURING YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

Institutions.	1905			1906.			Increase or *Decrease.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown	....	....	733	682	112	794	....	....	61
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport	295	186	481	287	192	479	*8	6	*2
College for the Blind, Vinton	89	67	156	85	75	160	*4	8	4
Schoolfor the Deaf, Council Bluffs	...	.....	247	128	119	247	....	..	.....
Institution for Feeble Minded, Glenwood	530	452	982	551	465	1,016	21	13	34
Industrial School, Boys, Eldora.	488	....	488	472	.	472	*16	..	*16
Industrial School, Girls, Mitchellville	..	207	207	....	218	218	....	11	11
State Hospital (Insane), Mt Pleasant	532	443	975	550	438	988	18	*5	13
State Hospital (Insane), Independence	568	431	999	601	444	1,015	33	13	46
State Hospital (Insane, Clarinda	516	426	942	531	434	965	15	8	23
State Hospital (Insane), Cherokee	385	308	693	422	339	761	37	31	68
Hospital for Inebriates, Mt. Pleasant	39	8	47	41.5	15.3	56.8	2.5	7.3	9.8
Hospital for Inebriates, Independence	23	1	24	20	.....	20	*3	*1	*4
Hospital for Inebriates, Cherokee	24	.3	24.3	20.7	.8	21.5	*3.[illegible]	.5	*2.8
Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville	...		......	175	.	175	175	..	75
State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison	521	.....	521	526	.....	526	5		5
State Penitentiary, Anamosa	...	....	371	350	18	368		.	*3
Totals	....	.....	7 890	5 442	2,863	8,312	...	....	422

TABLE NO. 17—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30.

Institutions.	Location.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905	1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	821	327	385	512	522	591	689	725	794
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	371	409	430	479	475	447	459	481	479
College for the Blind	Vinton	140	148	151	154	153	137	155	157	160
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	268	266	297	340	288	265	241	247	247
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	440	461	492	635	726	842	908	959	1,016
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	380	396	424	478	496	466	513	499	472
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	115	133	142	156	169	154	198	208	218
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	793	836	849	885	870	943	973	925	988
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	810	845	876	961	1,005	1.030	1,002	968	1,045
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	284	419	575	623	757	907	953	931	965
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	....	....	.....	....	....	....	574	666	761
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt. Pleasant	......	....	.....	....	....	....	79	45	57
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	.		....	....	....		30	28	20
Hospital for Inebriates	Cherokee	....	..	...	....	....	....	49	24	21
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	....		..	...	....	.	....		175
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	402	417	429	494	520	477	441	496	526
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	220	277	462	567	595	481	417	383	368
Totals	....	4 544	4,933	5.512	6,387	6,536	6,740	7 681	7 742	8,312

TABLE NO. 18—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

AVERAGE POPULATION IN RESIDENCE, IN CLASSES, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Soldiers.	Orphans.	Blind and Deaf.	Feeble-Minded.	Incorrigibles.	Insane.	Inebriates.	Criminals.	Totals.
1891	321	371	408	440	495	1,887	......	622	4,544
1893	327	409	414	461	528	2,100	..	694	4,933
1895	385	430	448	492	506	2,360	......	891	5,512
1897	512	479	594	635	634	2,472	......	1,061	6,387
1899	522	475	441	726	665	2,632	....	1,115	6,576
1901	591	447	462	842	620	2,880	...	898	6,740
1903	689	459	396	908	711	3,502	178	838	7,681
1905	725	481	401	959	707	3,490	97	879	7,742
1906	791	479	407	1,016	218	3,779	273	894	8,312

TABLE NO. 19 AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

POPULATION IN RESIDENCE ON JUNE 30TH.

Institutions.	Location.	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	1903	1905	1906
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	426	276	466	521	552	623	676	729	740
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	400	413	458	487	445	439	491	444	491
College for the Blind	Vinton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	457	476	574	698	815	935	980	1,038	1,067
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	401	407	444	502	473	495	516	440	478
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	117	142	115	152	189	183	214	210	222
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	816	824	870	888	896	99[illegible]	880	934	1 010
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	833	868	946	986	1 050	1,017	921	1,037	1,058
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	309	560	590	639	851	965	903	932	981
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee			...	.	..		619	716	786
Hospital for Inebriates	Mt Pleasant	......	.....	.....	..	..	..	41	55	21
Hospital for Inebriates	Independence	.....	..	..	....	...		25	22	
Hospital for Inebriates	Cherokee	.....	....	......	.	....	. .	35	18	
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	..	...		...	.....	....	.....	....	196
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	406	408	411	520	521	445	470	559	526
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	271	373	512	625	529	412	411	373	380
Totals		4,436	4 747	5 476	6 018	6,324	6 572	7.185	7,567	7,956

*Population dismissed for the summer vacation. There was in fact a considerable population reported at the School for the Deaf at each date but it was in process of distribution under care of institution officers to the homes of the pupils throughout the state.

TABLE NO. 29—AGGREGATE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

DEATHS OCCURRING IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30. *

Institutions.	1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.†		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown..	81	8	89	49	7	56	96	6	102	153	6	159	57	11	68
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport	2	1	3	..	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	3	1	..	1
College for the Blind, Vinton ..	2		2	....			...	..		2	1	3	...	.	.
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs	....	..	.	..		.	....	..	.	2	2	4	....		..
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood	36	32	68	32	30	62	41	34	75	44	53	97	20	21	41
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.	3	..	3	3	.	3	2		2	3	.	3	1		1
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville		1	1	....	2	2	..	3	3		3	3	...	..	.
State Hospital (Insane), Mt. Pleasant	101	67	168	124	78	202	100	57	157	82	76	158	42	22	64
State Hospital (Insane), Independence.	86	51	137	137	86	223	119	54	173	105	49	154	54	26	80
State Hospital (Insane), Clarinda....	82	53	135	98	54	152	106	57	163	106	58	164	48	50	98
State Hospital (Insane), Cherokee	...	...				.	28	21	49	69	31	100	33	18	51
Hospital for Inebriates, Mt. Pleasant			.	..	..	..	5		5	5	2	7	1	1	2
Hospital for Inebriates, Independence	...		..		.	.	1	.	1	3	.	3	1	...	1
Hospital for Inebriates, Cherokee	...		.	..	.	.	1		1	1	..	1	....	.	...
Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville				..						.			2	.	2
Penitentiary, Ft. Madison	11		11	5	..	5	3		3	9	.	9	3	.	3
Penitentiary, Anamosa..........	13	1	14	8	..	8	6	2	8	5	1	6	4	..	4
Totals for all institutions	417	214	631	456	258	714	508	235	743	590	281	874	267	149	416

* Does not include deaths outside of Institutions—of those absent on parole or escaped.

† One year only.

TABLE NO. 21—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Number absent at beginning	50	12	62
Number present at beginning	628	101	729
Number admitted first time	198	40	238
Number readmitted	210	11	221
Totals.	1.086	164	1.250
Number honorably discharged	211	21	232
Number summarily discharged	16	.. ....	16
Number dropped	48	2	50
Number deaths on furlough	5	....	5
Number deaths at home	57	11	68
Totals	337	34	371
Number absent at close of year	123	16	139
Number present at close of year	626	114	740
Totals	749	130	879
Furloughs issued	....		1,302

TABLE NO. 22—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN

POST RETURN, JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female	Totals.
PRESENT			
Officers	6	...	6
Members:			
Non commissioned officers	29	......	29
For duty	437	....	437
On extra duty	45	.....	45
Not employed	.. ..	101	101
Sick in hospital	115	13	128
Total members	626	114	740
Civilian employes	31	65	96
Total present	663	179	842
ABSENT			
Members:			
With leave	123	16	139
Without leave	.. ....	....	......
Total absent	123	16	139
PRESENT AND ABSENT			
Officers	6	....	6
Members	749	130	879
Civilian employes	31	65	96
Total present and absent	786	195	981
Daily average present	682	112	794

TABLE NO. 23—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

SEX AND COLOR OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
White	197	40	237
Black	1	.....	1
Totals	198	40	238

TABLE NO. 24—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

LITERACY OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Can read and write	187	35	222
Cannot read and write	11	5	16
Not stated	..	....	
Totals	198	40	238

TABLE NO. 25—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

AGES AT TIME OF ADMISSION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
20 years to 29 years	....	. ..	....
30 years to 39 years	1		1
40 years to 49 years	1	. .... .	1
50 years to 59 years	22	10	32
60 years to 69 years	110	20	130
70 years to 79 years	58	5	63
80 years to 89 years	6	5	11
Totals	198	40	238
Average Civil War	66.8	65.4	66.5
Average Spanish-American War and Philippine War.	43	....	43

TABLE No. 26—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

AGES OF ALL MEMBERS JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
30 years to 39 years	2	....	2
40 years to 49 years	2	1	3
50 years to 59 years	42	27	69
60 years to 69 years	395	66	461
70 years to 79 years	259	28	287
80 years to 89 years	46	8	54
90 years to 99 years	3	....	3
Totals	749	130	879
Average age:			
Spanish American Soldiers	39.2		68.12
All others	68.61	66.24	

TABLE NO. 27—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALTOWN.

NATIVITY OF MEMBERS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Male	Female	Totals
Native Born	163	36	199
New England States	11	2	13
Maine	2		2
New Hampshire			
Vermont	2	1	3
Massachusetts	5	1	6
Rhode Island	1		1
Connecticut	1		1
Middle States	57	8	65
New York	26	4	30
New Jersey	2		2
Delaware	2		2
Pennsylvania	27	4	31
Southern States	8	4	12
Virginia	1		1
Maryland	1		1
Arkansas		1	1
Alabama			
Mississippi			
Kentucky	3	3	6
Missouri	2		2
North Carolina	1		1
North West States	76	21	97
Ohio	43	11	54
Indiana	16	3	19
Illinois	13	5	18
Michigan	3		3
Wisconsin	1	2	3
Iowa	11	1	12
Foreign Born	34	4	38
Canada	5		5
British Isles	14	3	17
England	5	2	7
Ireland	7		7
Scotland	1	1	2
Wales	1		1
Germanic	14	1	15
Austria	1		1
Germany	10	1	11
Holland			
Switzerland	3		3
Latin	1		1
France	1		1
Scandinavian			
Norway			
Sweden			
Born at sea	1		1
Unknown			
Grand totals	198	40	238

TABLE No. 28—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Single	21		21
Married	86	33	119
Widowed	76	7	83
Divorced	15		15
Totals	198	40	238

TABLE No. 29—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OR PREFERENCES OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Protestant	181	39	220
Catholic	17	1	18
None			
Unknown			
Totals	198	40	238

TABLE No. 30—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
I. Health:—Except by reason of age no one is admitted unless he is three-fourths disabled.			
II. Diseases	408	51	459
1. General diseases	44		44
a. Epidemic diseases	1		1
Dysentry	1		1
b. Other general diseases	43		43
Cancer	2		2
Tuberculosis	1		1
Rheumatism, chronic	40		40
2. Diseases of nervous system	35		35
Paralysis, general.	13		13
Paralysis, partial	10		10
Epilepsy	3		3
Senile dementia	5		5
Paralysis agitans	1		1
Nervous prostration	1		1
Nervous debility	2		2
3 Diseases of circulatory system	90		90
Arteris sclerosis	1		1
Valvular disease of heart	42		42
Hydrocele	2		2
Hemorrhoids	30		30
Varicocele	5		5
Varicose veins of leg	10		10
4 Diseases of respiratory system			
5. Diseases of digestive system	84		84
Disease of liver	40		40
Gastritis	15		15
Hernia single and double	26		26
Rectum, diseases of	3		3
6 Diseases of genito-urinary system	52		52
Cystitis	20		20
Nephritis, chronic	25		25
Prostate enlarged.	7		7
7. Diseases of puerperal state			
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissues	10		10
Chronic ulcer	10		10
9 Diseases of organs of locomotion			
10 Ill defined diseases	87	51	138
Fistula	4		4
Senility	83	51	134
III. Injuries	6		6
Burn	1		1
Heel crushed	1		1
Hip fractured	1		1
Spine concussion	1		1
Wounds gun shot	1		1
Wounds saber	1		1

TABLE NO. 31—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN

OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS PRIOR TO ADMISSION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
I. Agriculture and rural	64		64
Farmers	64		64
II. Commercial or mercantile	7		7
Agents	2		2
Merchants	2		2
Salesmen	3		3
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	60		60
1. Building trades	25		25
Brick layers	1		1
Carpenters	17		17
Masons	2		2
Painters	4		4
Plasterers	1		1
Plumbers			
2. Clay, glass and stone	1		1
Stone cutters	1		1
3. Mining	2		2
Miners	2		2
4. Food products	2		2
Butchers	2		2
5. Iron and steel workers	7		7
Blacksmiths	5		5
Boilermakers	1		1
Machinists	1		1
6. Leather	10		10
Harnessmakers	7		7
Saddlers	1		1
Shoemakers	2		2
7. Lumber and its remanufacture	6		6
Cabinet makers	2		2
Coopers	2		2
Wagonmakers	2		2
8. Metals other than steel	2		2
Tinners	2		2
9. Paper and printing	1		1
Printers	1		1
10. Textiles			
11. Miscellaneous	4		4
Basket makers	1		1
Stationary engineers	2		2
Upholsterers	1		1
IV. Communication and transportation	5		5
1. Telegraph operators	1		1
2. Steam railroads	4		4
Engineers	2		2
Firemen	2		2
3. Water transportation			
4. Express and transfer			
V. Professional	3		3
Photographers	1		1
Teachers	2		2
VI. Clerical			
VII. Domestic and personal	58	40	98
Barbers	2		2
Housekeepers		40	40
Laborers	56		56
VIII. Public service	1		1
Policeman	1		1
IX. Occupation, none or unknown			
Grand totals	198	40	238

TABLE NO. 32—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF MEMBERS ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906 AND OF THOSE REMAINING.

	Members Admitted.			Population June 30.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair						
Adams	1		1	2	1	3
Allamakee	2		2	4	1	5
Appanoose	3		3	3	2	5
Audubon	1		1			
Benton	3	1	4	10	2	12
Black Hawk	3		3	14	2	16
Boone	1		1	12	2	14
Bremer	2		2	4		4
Buchanan	3		3	6	1	7
Buena Vista				4	1	5
Butler	2		2	4		4
Calhoun				3		3
Carroll	2	1	3	4	1	5
Cass	2		2	5		5
Cedar	1		1	5	1	6
Cerro Gordo	2	2	4	4	4	8
Cherokee				5		5
Chickasaw				4		4
Clarke				1		1
Clay		1	1	2		2
Clayton	3	1	4	5	1	6
Clinton	3	1	4	24	3	27
Crawford				4	1	5
Dallas	1		1	5		5
Davis				1		1
Decatur	1		1	1		1
Delaware	1		1	6	2	8
Des Moines	4		4	13	5	18
Dickinson	1	1	2	2	1	3
Dubuque	2		2	19	1	20
Emmet	2		2	2		2
Fayette	3	1	4	14	4	18
Floyd	1		1	3		3
Franklin	2	1	3	4	2	6
Fremont				4		4
Greene				6		6
Grundy						
Guthrie	2		2	7	1	8
Hamilton	5	1	6	10	3	13
Hancock				1	1	2
Hardin	1	1	2	11	1	12
Harrison	1		1	8	2	10
Henry	3	1	4	9	1	10
Howard	2		2	2		2
Humboldt	1		1	6	1	7
Ida				2		2
Iowa	1		1	2		2
Jackson	2		2	12		12
Jasper	2	1	3	8	2	10
Jefferson				2		2
Johnson				7	1	8
Jones	3	1	4	12	1	13
Keokuk	2		2	3		3
Kossuth	1		1	2		2
Lee		1	1	8	2	10
Linn	9	1	10	28	6	34
Louisa	2		2	4	1	5
Lucas	3		3	3		3
Lyon						
Madison	1		1	4	2	6
Mahaska	5	3	8	19	4	23
Marion				11	2	13
Marshall	6	5	11	43	21	64
Mills				2		2
Mitchell						
Monona	1		1	3	1	4
Monroe	1	1	2	3	1	4
Montgomery	1		1	2		2

TABLE NO. 32—Continued.

	Members Admitted.			Population June 30.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Muscatine	6		6	16	1	15
O'Brien				4	1	7
Osceola				1		1
Page	1		1	1		1
Palo Alto						
Plymouth	1		1	8		8
Pocahontas	1	1	2	3	1	4
Polk	15	5	20	56	7	63
Pottawattamie	6		6	18	3	21
Poweshiek				4	1	5
Ringgold	2		2	3		3
Sac				2	1	3
Scott	10	1	11	35	3	38
Shelby				2		2
Sioux	2		2	6	1	7
Story				10	3	13
Tama	2		2	8	2	10
Taylor	2		2	1		1
Union				2		2
Van Buren		1	1	2	1	3
Wapello	3		3	16	1	17
Warren				3	1	4
Washington	1		1	2		2
Wayne	3		3	3		3
Webster	1	1	2	22	3	25
Winnebago				1		1
Winneshiek				3		3
Woodbury	8	2	10	21	3	24
Worth				1		1
Wright	2		2	5	1	6
Totals	60	11	71	238	33	271
Non-resident Iowa soldiers	27	3	30	47	3	50
Grand totals	198	40	238	749	130	879

TABLE No. 33—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

MEMBERS RECEIVED FROM CITIES IN IOWA HAVING A POPULATION OF 4,000 AND OVER IN 1905 FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
I. Cities of 4,000 and under 8,000—			
Atlantic	2		2
Cedar Falls	1		1
Centerville	1		1
Chariton	3		3
Grinnell			
LeMars			
Marion	1	1	2
Newton		1	1
Oelwein			
Perry			
Red Oak			
Washington	1		1
Webster City	4	1	5
Totals	13	3	16

TABLE NO. 33—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
II. Cities over 8,000—			
Boone	1		1
Burlington	2		2
Cedar Rapids	6		6
Clinton	2	1	3
Council Bluffs	5		5
Creston			
Davenport	9	1	10
Des Moines	13	5	18
Dubuque	2		2
Ft. Dodge			
Ft. Madison		1	1
Keokuk			
Marshalltown	4	4	8
Mason City		1	1
Muscatine	5		5
Oskaloosa	4	3	7
Ottumwa	2		2
Sioux City	8	2	10
Waterloo			
Totals	63	18	81

TABLE NO. 34—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

Nature of Army Service of Members Admitted For Year Ending June 30, 1906.

I. WARS IN WHICH ENLISTED.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Indian Wars			
Mexican War			
Civil War	195		195
Spanish-American War	3		3
Philippine Insurrection			
Peace Service			
Totals	198		198

II. DIVISION OF ARMY SERVICE IN WHICH ENLISTED.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Regular	4		4
State volunteer	192		192
United States volunteer	1		1
Navy and marine	1		1
Totals	198		198

III. BRANCH OF DIVISION OF MILITARY IN WHICH ENLISTED.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Infantry	150		150
Cavalry	37		37
Artillery	10		10
Engineers			
Navy and marine	1		1
Totals	198		198

TABLE NO. 35—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

STATES WHENCE MEMBERS ADMITTED ENLISTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
New England States	5		5
Maine			
New Hampshire	1		1
Vermont	1		1
Massachusetts	2		2
Connecticut			
Rhode Island	1		1
Middle States	22		22
New York	12		12
Pennsylvania	10		10
Southern States	7		7
Maryland			
Virginia	1		1
West Virginia			
Kentucky	2		2
Arkansas			
Missouri	4		4
Northwest States	65		65
Ohio	13		13
Indiana	9		9
Illinois	27		27
Michigan	5		5
Wisconsin	11		11
Iowa	94		94
Western States	5		5
Minnesota	2		2
South Dakota			
Kansas	1		1
Nebraska	2		2
Oklahoma			
Wyoming			
Oregon			
Totals	198		198

TABLE NO. 36—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS IN THE HOME FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
I. Farm and garden	21		21
Farm and lawn men	8		8
Gardeners	12		12
Men in charge of hogs	1		1
II. Special outdoor work	6		6
Cartman	1		1
Express driver	1		1
Park sergeant	1		1
Sexton	1		1
Stableman	1		1
Teamster	1		1
III. Mechanical occupation	12		12
Carpenter	1		1
Carpenter's assistants	2		2
Engineer's helpers	4		4
Masons	2		2
Mason tenders	2		2
Shoemaker	1		1

TABLE NO. 36—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
IV. General indoor occupation	18		18
Baggageman	1		1
Bathman	1		1
Cleaners	9		9
Janitors	2		2
Laundryman	1		1
Telephone attendants	2		2
Night watches	2		2
V. Culinary	3		3
General help	2		2
Milkman, ice, etc	1		1
VI. Special	48	1	49
Clerks	2		2
Housekeeper		1	1
Guards	8		8
Librarian	1		1
Nurses	8		8
Officers, non-commissioned	26		26
Staff, non-commissioned	3		3
Totals	108	1	109
Total employed	108	1	109
Not employed	641	129	770
Grand totals	749	130	879

TABLE No. 37—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

CAUSE OF DEATH FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
I. Diseases:			
1. General diseases	6	1	7
a Epidemic			
b Other general diseases			
Cancer	4		4
Malarial fever	1		1
Rheumatism-chronic		1	1
Tuberculosis-pulmonary	1		1
2. Diseases of the nervous system	16	2	18
a. General	16	2	18
Paralysis-general	5	2	7
Chronic mania	3		3
Cerebral softening	5		5
Cerebral hemorrhage	3		3
b Mental disorder			
3 Diseases of circulatory system	15	1	16
Valvular diseases of heart	9	1	10
Aneurysm of aorta	1		1
Aortic stenosis	2		2
Mitral stenosis	3		3
4. Diseases of respiratory system	5	2	7
Hemorrhage of lungs		1	1
Pneumonia	5	1	6
5. Diseases of digestive system	6	1	7
Cirrhosis, chronic		1	1
Diarrhoea, chronic	1		1
Gastritis	1		1
Liver malignant disease of	4		4
6. Diseases of genito urinary system	7		7
Chronic nephritis	7		7
7. Diseases of puerperal state			
8 Diseases of skin and cellular tissue			
9. Ill-defined diseases	1	4	5
Senility		2	2
Marasmus	1	2	3
II. External causes	1		1
Died in home	57	11	68
Died on furlough	5		5
Totals	62	11	73

TABLE NO. 38—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

AGES AT DEATH FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
30 years to 39 years	1	......	1
40 years to 49 years	1	....	1
50 years to 59 years	4	1	5
60 years to 69 years	20	1	21
70 years to 79 years	32	5	37
80 years to 89 years	4	4	8
Totals	62	11	73
Average age of Spanish-American	42	....	42
Average age of all others	70	74.8	71

TABLE NO. 39—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Year	Present at Beginning of Year.									Admissions.									Discharges.												Average	
	Present.			Absent.			Total.			Admission			Readmission.			Total.			Disch'd.			Dropped From Roll			Death.			Total.			Present.	Present and absent.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1888.	146	....	146	24	....	24	170	..	170	190	....	190	1	....	1	191		191	15	....	15	2	..	2	4	....	4	21	....	21	129	140
1889.	232	..	232	42	....	42	274	....	274	205	....	205	10	....	10	215	...	215	76	...	76	10	....	10	25	...	25	111	....	111	228	208
1890.	280	...	280	92		92	372	..	372	174	..	174	13	....	13	187	...	187	62	....	62	16	....	16	11	....	11	89		89	290	349
1891	324	..	324	122	....	122	446		446	174	....	174	85	..	85	209		209	88	..	88	18	...	18	29		29	135	..	135	353	482
1892.	267		267	81	...	81	348		348	140		140	32	.	32	172		172	209	....	209	30		30	31	....	31	270		270	342	426
1893	276	4	280	90		90	366	4	370	131	4	135	74	...	74	205	4	209	144	..	144	21	....	21	22		22	187	...	187	312	376
1894	331	8	339	101	..	101	432	8	440	151	5	156	66	....	66	217	5	222	105	..	105	15	....	15	31	1	32	151	1	152	346	404
1895.	447	19	466	121		121	568	19	587	211	11	222	108		108	319	11	330	126		126	20		20	37	....	37	183	..	183	424	506
1896.	445	24	469	125	1	126	570	25	595	120	12	132	61	1	62	181	13	194	142	5	147	10		10	27	1	28	179	6	185	493	599
1897.	490	31	521	119	1	120	609	32	641	131	8	139	77	....	77	208	8	216	96	1	97	43	..	43	30	1	31	169	2	171	582	636
1898.	466	28	494	150	5	155	616	33	649	171	12	183	86	.	86	257	12	269	125	4	129	84	3	87	41	4	45	250	11	261	508	605
1899.	459	35	494	167	5	172	626	40	666	147	13	160	113	...	113	260	13	273	174	2	176	37	....	37	40	4	44	251	6	257	536	682
1900.	509	43	552	171	8	179	680	51	731	153	18	171	109	...	109	262	18	280	124	5	129	33	....	33	51	2	53	208	7	215	550	704
1901.	559	65	624	160	15	175	719	80	799	183	44	227	114	1	115	297	45	342	157	8	165	52	1	53	49	7	56	258	16	274	632	783
1902.	558	65	623	160	15	175	718	80	798	171	20	191	142	...	142	313	20	333	241	18	259	64		64	51	4	55	356	22	378	680	803
1903.	572	72	644	103	6	109	675	78	753	183	22	205	165	2	167	348	24	372	246	7	253	51	2	53	56	3	59	353	12	365	697	713
1904	582	79	760	88	11	99	670	90	760	196	17	213	192	5	197	388	22	410	263	10	273	47	6	53	85	4	89	395	20	415	718	801
1905.	595	81	676	68	11	79	663	92	755	188	40	228	195	4	199	383	44	427	251	17	268	49	4	53	68	2	70	368	23	391	733	800
1906	626	114	740	123	16	139	749	130	879	198	40	238	210	11	221	408	51	459	227	21	248	48	2	50	62	11	73	337	84	371	794	880

TABLE NO. 40—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

SEX AND COLOR OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	White.			Black.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBER.									
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	346		346	2	...	2	348	...	348
1893	368	6	274	3	...	3	271	6	277
1895	358	16	374	4	...	4	362	16	378
1897	253	19	272	...	...	...	253	19	272
1899	314	25	339	4	...	4	318	25	343
1901	333	62	395	3	...	3	336	62	398
1903	351	42	393	3	...	3	354	42	396
1905	380	57	437	4	...	4	384	57	441
1906	197	40	237	1	...	1	198	40	238
II. PER CENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.									
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	100	...	100	100	...	100	100	...	100
1893	97.8	2.2	100	100	...	100	98.8	2.2	100
1895	95.7	4.3	100	100	...	100	95.8	4.2	100
1897	93.0	7.0	100	100	...	100	93.1	6.9	100
1899	92.6	7.4	100	100	...	100	92.7	7.3	100
1901	84.3	15.7	100	100	...	100	84.4	15.6	100
1903	89.3	10.7	100	100		100	89.4	10.6	100
1905	87.0	13.0	100	100	...	100	87.1	12.9	100
1906	83.1	16.9	100	100	...	100	83.2	16.8	100

TABLE NO. 41—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

AGES OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.												
20 years to 29 years	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	.
30 years to 39 years	1	...	1	4	...	4	10	...	10	1	...	1
40 years to 49 years		1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	...	1
50 years to 59 years	125	13	138	83	13	96	66	26	92	22	10	32
60 years to 69 years	146	27	173	181	17	198	206	21	227	110	20	130
70 years to 79 years	59	19	78	82	10	92	74	9	83	58	5	63
80 years to 89 years	...	...		.	...	...	19	...	19	6	5	11
90 years to 99 years	.	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	5	2	7	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	.
Totals	336	62	398	354	42	396	384	57	441	198	40	238
Average age of civil war veterans	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.2	61.95	64.3	66.8	65.4	66.5
Average age of Spanish American and Philippine war veterans	.					...	83.3	.	33.3	43	...	43
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIO OF AGES.												
20 years to 29 years	...		...	0.8	...	0.7	1.8	...	1.6	...	...	...
30 years to 39 years	0.2	...	0.2	1.1		1.1	2.6		2.3	0.5	...	0.4
40 years to 49 years		1.6	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.5		0.4
50 years to 59 years	37.2	20.9	34.7	23.5	30.9	24.3	17.1	45.6	20.9	11.1	25	13.4
60 years to 69 years	43.4	43.5	43.4	51.2	41.4	50	53.6	36.8	51.5	55.5	50	54.6
70 years to 79 years	17.5	30.9	19.4	23.2	23.1	23.2	19.2	15.9	18.8	29.3	12.5	26.4
80 years to 89 years	...	...	...	...		...	5.2	...	4.2	3.1	12.5	4.8
90 years and over		...		...	...		...	...	...	.		...
Unknown	1.3	3.8	2.1			.	.	.		.		

TABLE NO. 42—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

NATIVITY OF MEMBERS ADMITTED.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBER.												
Native Born	272	31	303	303	25	328	334	46	380	163	36	199
New England	17	1	18	17	...	17	24	3	27	11	2	13
Maine	2	1	3	2	...	2	4	.	4	2	..	2
New Hampshire	2	...	2	3	.	3	1	...	1	..	...	..
Vermont	10	...	10	5	...	5	7	2	9	2	1	3
Massachusetts	1	..	1	4	...	4	6	1	7	5	1	6
Rhode Island	1		1	1	..	1	1	.	1	1		1
Connecticut	1		1	2		2	5	....	5	1	...	1
Middle States	93	11	104	105	8	113	124	9	133	57	8	65
New York	53	7	60	54	5	59	67	2	69	26	4	30
New Jersey	3	1	4	4	.	4	2	4	6	2	....	2
Delaware	37	3	40	47	3	50	....			2	...	2
Pennsylvania	...	....	.	...	...	.	55	3	58	27	4	31
Southern States	26	3	29	29		29	22	4	26	8	4	12
Maryland	5	1	6	3	....	3	3	1	4	1	....	1
District of Columbia	2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	.	.	..	....
Virginia	3	2	5	4	..	4	3	....	3	1	....	1
West Virginia	2	....	2	2	..	2	...	..	..	..	....	..
North Carolina	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1		1
South Carolina	...		....	....		..	..	.	..	..	....	....
Georgia	....		....	..	....	...	..	...	....	....	....	....
Florida	....	..		....	....	.	...	..	..	..	....	....
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....
Mississippi	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	1	1		....	....
Tennessee	1	...	1	2	....	2	3	...	3	...	....	....
Kentucky	9	....	9	9	..	9	6	1	7	3	3	6
Louisiana	....	....	...	1	....	1	..	...	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	1	....	1	....	...	...	....	....	...	....	1	1
Missouri	2	....	2	6	....	6	4	....	4	2		2
Texas	...	....	...	...	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	...	...	....		....
North West States	124	16	140	140	16	156	140	28	168	76	21	97
Ohio	61	7	68	74	10	84	75	16	91	43	11	54
Indiana	33	4	37	32	4	36	35	8	43	16	3	19
Illinois	16	4	20	26	1	27	24	4	28	13	5	18
Michigan	11	1	12	6	1	7	4	....	4	3	....	3
Wisconsin	3	....	3	2	....	2	2	...	2	1	2	3
Iowa	12	...	12	12	1	13	24	2	26	11	1	12
Foreign Born	63	4	67	51	3	54	48	3	51	34	4	38
British America	8	....	8	8	1	9	7	1	8	5	...	5
British Isles	24	2	26	23	1	24	17	2	19	14	3	17
England	5	....	5	12	1	13	5	1	6	5	2	7
Ireland	15	2	17	7	..	7	10	1	11	7	.	7
Scotland	1	.	1	2	...	2	2	.	2	1	1	2
Wales	3		3	2	....	2		.		1	...	1
Germanic	28	1	29	17	1	18	17	...	17	14	1	15
Austria	1	...	1	..	..	...	1	..	1	1	....	1
Belgium	2	.	2	....	....	..	....	....		..	..	...
Germany	24	1	25	12	1	13	11		11	10	1	11
Holland	..	..		2	..	2	1	..	1	..	....	....
Prussia	.	....	....	1	...	1		..	..		....	....
Switzerland	1	...	1	2	..	2	4	..	4	3		3
Latin	.	..	....	1	..	1	1	...	1	1		1
France	.	.	...	1	....	1	1	..	1	1	....	1
Scandinavian	4	..	4	2		2	6	..	6	...	..	..
Denmark	1		1	1		1	1		1	..	..	....
Norway	3	...	3	1	..	1	4		4	..		....
Sweden	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	.	1	.	..	....
Slavic	..	...	..			.				....	..	...
Australia	..	....		..	...	..	..	....	..		..	...
Born at Sea			....	.			1		1	1	..	1
Unknown	.	28	28	..	14	14	1	8	9			
Grand totals	336	62	398	354	42	396	384	57	441	198	40	238

TABLE NO. 42—Continued.

	1901			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II. SUMMARY.												
Native Born	272	31	303	303	25	328	334	46	380	163	36	199
New England	17	1	18	17	..	17	24	3	27	11	2	13
Middle States	93	11	104	105	8	113	124	9	133	57	8	65
Southern States	26	3	29	29		29	22	4	26	8	4	12
North West States	124	16	140	140	16	156	140	28	168	76	21	97
Iowa	12	.	12	12	1	13	24	2	26	11	1	12
Western	...	...	...	...	...	.. .	.			....	....	....
Colonial or insular possessions		...	...	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	..	....	....
Foreign Born	64	3	67	51	3	54	48	3	51	34	4	38
British America	8	...	8	8	1	9	7	1	8	5	...	5
British Isles	24	2	26	23	1	24	17	2	19	14	3	17
Germanic	28	1	29	17	1	18	17	...	17	14	1	15
Latin	...	...	...	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
Scandinavian	4	..	4	2	..	2	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....
Slavic	....	....	..	....	....	. ...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	....	..	..	..	....	...	..	.	...	....	.....	.....
Born at Sea	....	..	..	..	....	.....	1	...	1	1	....	1
Unknown	....	28	28	..	14	14	1	8	9	....	....	.....
Grand totals	336	62	398	354	42	396	384	57	441	198	40	238
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.												
Native Born	80 9	50	76.1	85 6	59 5	82 8	86 9	80 7	86.2	82 8	90 0	83 6
New England	5 0	1 6	4 5	4 8	....	4 2	6 2	5 3	6 1	5 6	5 0	5.5
Middle States	27 6	17 9	26 1	29 7	19.0	28 5	32 3	15 8	30 2	28 7	20.0	27.3
Southern States	7.7	4 8	7 3	8 2		7 5	5 7	7.0	5 9	4 0	10 0	5 0
Northwest States	36.6	25 7	35 2	39.5	38 1	39 4	36.5	49 1	38 1	38 4	52 5	40.8
Iowa	3.8	..	3 0	3.4	2 4	3 2	6 2	3 5	5 9	5.6	2.5	5 0
Western States	....	....	...	....	...	.....	. . .	....	....	.....	....	...
Colonial or Insular Possessions	..	...				.. ..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Foreign Born	19.1	4.8	16.8	14 4	7.2	13 7	12 5	5.3	11.6	17 2	10 0	16 0
British America	2.3	....	2 0	2 2	2.4	2.3	1 8	1 8	1 8	2,5	....	2 1
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	.....	...	...
British Isles	7 1	3.2	6.5	6 5	2 4	6 1	4 4	3.5	4 3	7.1	7 5	7.2
Germanic	8.5	1 6	7.3	4 8	2 4	4 55	4 4	..	3 9	7 1	2.5	6 3
Latin	....	....	.. .	0 3	...	0 25	0 3		0 2	0 5	..	.04
Scandinavian	1 2	..	1.0	0.6	....	0 5	1 6	..	1.4	.....	....	.....
Slavic	....	....	....	....	....	. .	..	...	...	.....	....	.....
Australia	...	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	.	.....
Born at Sea	....	..	-	....	..	.	0.3	..	0 2	.05	. ..	0 4
Unknown	....	45 2	7 1	..	33.3	3 5	0 3	14.0	2.0	...	....	.....

TABLE NO. 43—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MEMBERS ADMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	1895	1897	1899	1901			1903			1905			1906		
	T.	T.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBER.															
Single	102	63	75	60		60	63	..	63	60	.	60	21	..	21
Married	141	113	151	154	54	208	171	32	203	160	51	211	86	33	119
Widowed.	119	75	92	110	8	118	95	10	105	143	6	149	76	7	83
Divorced and separated	....	....	....	12	..	12	25	...	25	21	..	21	15	...	15
Totals	362	251	318	336	62	398	354	42	396	384	57	441	198	40	238

TABLE NO. 43—Continued.

	1895	1897	1899	1901			1903			1905			1906		
	T.	T	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.															
Single	28 2	25.1	23 6	17 8	..	15 1	17 7	..	16 0	15 6	.	13 6	10.6	...	8.8
Married	38 9	45 0	47 5	46 8	87 1	52 3	48.3	76.2	51 0	41 6	89.5	47 8	43.4	82 5	60.0
Widowed	32 9	29 9	28 9	32 7	12.9	29 6	26 8	23 8	26 5	37 2	10.5	33 8	38.3	17.5	34.9
Divorced and separated	....		....	3 7	..	3.0	7.2		6.5	5.6		4 8	7 7	...	6.3
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.															
Single	..	....	....	100	....	100	100	..	100	100		100	100		100
Married	....	. .	....	74 1	25.9	100	84.2	15.8	100	75.8	34.2	100	72.3	27 7	100
Widowed	....	...	....	93 2	6 8	100	90 5	9 5	100	97.5	2.5	100	91.6	8 4	100
Divorced and separated		..	....	100	..	100	100	...	100	100	..	100	100	...	100

TABLE NO. 44—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS ADMITTED PRIOR TO ADMISSION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1887 1899	1901	1903	1905	1906	1887 1906
I. NUMBERS.						
I. Agriculture and Rural	630	93	79	90	64	936
Farmer	611	84	75	87	64	921
Florists	1	.....	.....		.....	1
Gardeners	11	4	4	3	.....	22
Hedge trimmers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Herders	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Horsemen	...	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Nurserymen	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
II. Commercial or Mercantile	56	11	4	2	7	80
Agents	20	5	2	1	2	30
Agents, insurance		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents, real estate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auctioneers	2	.....	.....		.....	2
Druggists	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Merchants	11	3	.	.....	2	16
Pawn brokers	1	.....	.....		.....	1
Peddlers	4	.	2	.....	.....	6
Salesmen	.....	3	.....	.....	3	6
Speculators	1	.....	.....		.....	1
Stock buyers	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Traders	4	.....	.....	.....		4
Travelingmen	10		.....	.....	.....	10
III. Manufacturing and Mechanical	599	92	92	115	60	958
1. Building trades	248	43	54	74	25	444
Bricklayers	4	.....	.. .	1	1	6
Bridge builders	3	.....	.....	....	.	3
Carpenters	129	22	35	37	17	240
Gas fitters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lathers	....	.....		1	.....	1
Masons	33	12	11	17	2	75
Painters	60	8	8	12	4	92
Plasterers	15	1	.....	4	1	21
Plumbers	....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ship carpenters	1		.....	.....	....	1
Steam fitters	2	...		.....	.....	2
2. Clay, glass and Stone	21	2	1	1	1	26
Brick makers	9	2		...	.....	11
Glassblowers	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Potters	2	....	1	.....	.....	3
Quarry foremen	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stonecutters	8			1	1	10

TABLE NO 44—Continued.

	1887 1899	1901	1903	1905	1906	1887 1906
3. Mining	30	8	6	6	2	52
Miners	30	8	6	6	2	52
4. Food Products	22	2	4	1	2	31
Bakers	8	.	.....	1	.....	9
Butchers	6	1	3	.....	2	12
Cheese makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Millers	7	1	1	....	.....	9
5. Iron and Steel Workers	87	8	8	15	7	125
Blacksmiths	62	8	6	14	5	95
Boilermakers	1	.....	.....	..	1	2
Gunsmiths	1		1	.....	.....	2
Iron moulders	5	.....		.....	.....	5
Iron workers	1	.....	.....	...	..	1
Machinists	12	.....	1	1	1	15
Millwrights	2	.....	.....	...	.....	2
Wheelwrights	2	....	....	.....	.....	2
Wire Drawers	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1
6. Leather	63	5	8	3	10	89
Curriers	1	.	.....	.....	....	1
Harness makers	19	2	5	2	7	35
Saddlers	4	..	.....	.....	1	5
Shoemakers	39	3	3	1	2	48
7. Liquor and Beverages	......	.....		.....	.....	......
8. Lumber and its Remanufacture	45	8	6	4	6	69
Cabinet makers	6	.....	....	.....	2	8
Carriage makers	6	.....	.....	..	.....	6
Coopers	19	3	3	2	2	29
Pump makers	...	1	.....	.....	...	1
Sash and door makers	1	.....	....	.	.....	1
Wagon makers	10	4	3	2	2	21
Wood turners	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
9. Metals other than Steel	11	2	1	2	2	18
Coppersmiths	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1
Jewelers	4	2		1	.....	7
Tinners	4	.....	1	1	2	8
Watch makers	2	.....	...	.....	.....	2
10. Paper and Printing	15	3	2	3	1	24
Bookbinders	2	....	.....	.....	.....	2
Paper makers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Printers	12	2	2	3	1	20
11. Textiles	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Hatters	1	.....	.....	. .		1
Tailors	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Weavers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
12. Miscellaneous	44	11	2	6	4	67
Basket makers	.....	1	.....	....	1	2
Broom makers	2	.	1	1	.....	4
Cigar makers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Contractors	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Ditchers	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Gas makers	1	..	.....	.....	.....	1
Inventors	1	.....		.....	.....	1
Piano tuners	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1
Powder makers	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
Sign painters	.....	...	.....	1	.	1
Stationary engineers	30	8	.....	4	2	44
Upholsterers	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Well diggers	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wood sawers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
IV. Communication and Transportation	68	13	5	10	5	101
1. Express and transfer	33	5	.....	3	.....	41
Draymen	5	3	.....	......	.....	8
Hostlers	12	.....	.....	..	.....	12
Liverymen	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Teamsters	14	2	....	1	....	17
House movers	1	.....	...	1	.....	2
2. City and Interurban Rys	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	......
3. Steam railroads	24	7	5	7	4	47
Conductors	....	......	.....	2	....	2
Engineers	5	.....	5	1	2	13
Firemen	2	.....	....	1	2	5
Railroad employees	17	7	.....	3	.....	27
4. Telegraph operators	......	1	.....	.....	1	2
5. Water transportation	11	.....	.....	.....	...	11
River pilots	4	.....			.....	4
Sailors	3	.....		......	......	3
Steam boatmen	4	.....	.....		.....	4

TABLE NO. 44—Continued.

	1887. 1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1887. 1906.
V. Professional	49	7	11	14	3	82
1. Special skill prerequisite	10			3	1	14
Abstractors				1		1
Actors	1					1
Artists	1					1
Editors	2					2
Minstrels	1					1
Nurses	1			1		** 2
Photographers	3			1	1	5
Rope walkers	1					1
2. Educational Prerequisite	39	7	11	11	1	68
Architects			1			1
Civil engineers	3	1	1	2		7
Clergymen	4	2	3	2		11
Dentists			2	1		3
Doctors	8	3	1	1		** 13
Lawyer	6	1	1	1		9
Surgeons				1		1
Surveyors	1					1
Teachers	15			1	2	18
Veterinary Surgeons	1		2	1		4
VI. Clerical	17	6	8	3		34
Bookkeepers	8	3	2			13
Clerks	8	2	6	3		19
Stenographers	1	1				2
VII. Domestic and Personal	556	147	197	206	98	1,204
1. Public places	18	4	2	3	2	29
Barbers	11	2	2	3	2	20
Hotel keepers	5					5
Hotel clerks	1					1
Janitors		1				1
Restauranteuers		1				1
Saloon keepers	1					1
2. Private places	* 66	* 61	* 42	* 57	* 40	* 266
Housekeepers	* 66	* 61	42	57	40	266
3. Indefinite	472	82	153	146	56	909
Cooks	12	1		5		18
Laborers	460	81	153	141	56	891
VIII. Public Service	7				1	8
Indian Interpreter	1					1
Lighthouse keeper	1					1
Mail carriers	4					4
Policemen	1				1	2
IX. Non-Industrial						
X. No Occupation	12	29				41
XI. Unclassified						
XII. Unknown	27					27
Totals	2,014	398	396	441	238	3,487

II. SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONS.

	1887. 1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1887. 1906.
I. Agricultural and Rural	621	98	79	90	64	952
II. Commercial and Mercantile	55	11	4	3	7	80
III. Manufacturing and Mechanical	599	92	92	115	60	958
1. Building trades	218	43	51	74	25	444
2. Chemicals						
3. Clay, glass and stone	21	2	1	1	1	26
4 Mining	30	8	6	6	2	52
5. Food products	22	2	4	1	2	31
6 Iron and steel products	87	8	8	15	7	125
7. Leather	63	5	8	3	10	89
8 Liquor and beverages						
9. Lumber and its re-manufacture	45	8	6	4	6	69
10. Metals other than iron	11	2	1	2	2	18
11. Paper and printing	15	3	2	3	1	24
12. Textiles	13					13
13 Miscellaneous	44	11	2	6	4	67

*Women.

**One Woman.

TABLE NO. 44—Continued.

	1887-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905	1906.	1881-1906.
IV. Transportation	68	13	5	10	5	101
1 Express and transfer	33	5	.	3	...	41
2. City and interurban railway		.....	....	.....	......	......
3. Steam railways	24	7	5	7	4	47
4. Telephone and telegraph	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
5. Water transportation	11	....	......	......		11
V. Professional	49	7	11	14	3	82
1. Special skill prerequisite	10	.	....	3	1	14
2 Education	39	7	11	11	2	68
VI. Clerical	17	6	8	3	....	34
VII. Domestic and personal	556	147	197	206	98	1,204
1. Public places	18	4	2	3	2	29
2. Private places	66	61	42	57	40	266
3. Wives and daughters of sundry			.....	..		...
4. Indefinite	472	82	153	146	56	909
VIII. Public service	7	......		.....	1	8
IX. Non-industrial	....	.....	....	.....	......	......
X. No occupations	12	29	......	....	.	41
XI. Unclassified	......	..	......	...	......	......
XII. Unknown	27	. .	.....	......	.	27
Totals	2,014	398	396	441	238	3,487

III PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF OCCUPATION.

	1887-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905	1906.	1881-1906.
I. Agricultural and Rural.	31	23.4	20	20.4	26.9	27.3
II. Commercial and Mercantile	2 7	2.8	1	0.6	2.9	2.3
III. Manufacturing and Mechanical.	29 7	23 1	23.2	26 6	25.2	27.5
1 Building trades	12.3	10.8	13 6	16 8	10 5	12 7
2. Chemicals	.....	.....	...		.	......
3 Clay, glass and stone	1	0.5	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 8
4 Mining.	1.4	2	1.5	1 4	0 9	1 5
5 Food products	1 1	0 5	1	0.2	0 9	0.9
6. Iron and steel products	4 3	2	2	4	2 8	3 6
7 Leather	3.1	1.2	2	0.6	4 2	2.5
8 Liquor and beverages	....	......			.	......
9. Lumber and its remanufacture	2 2	2	1.5	0 9	2 5	2
10. Metals other than iron	0 5	0.5	0.3	0 5	0.9	0 5
11. Paper and printing	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 7
12. Textiles	0 6			.	...	1.4
13 Miscellaneous	2 5	2.8	0 5	1.4	1.7	1.9
IV. Transportation	3 4	3 3	1 3	2 2	2 1	2 9
1. Express and transfer	1.6	1 3	.....	0 6	......	1 2
2. City and Interurban railway		..				....
3. Steam railways	1 2	1 8	1.3	1 6	1 7	1 3
4. Telephone and telegraph	...	0.2	......	.....	0.4	0 1
5. Water transportation	0.6	.....	......	.....	.	0 3
V. Professional	2.4	1.7	2 8	3 0	1 3	2.3
1. Special skill prerequisite	0 5		...	0 6	0.9	0 4
2 Education prerequisite	1.9	1.7	2 8	2 4	0 4	1.9
VI. Clerical	0 9	1 5	2	0.6	.....	1
VII. Domestic and Personal	27 6	36.9	49 6	46 6	41 2	34.5
1 Public places	0.9	1	0 5	0 6	0 9	0 8
2. Private places	3.2	15 3	10.6	12.9	16 8	7 6
3 Wives and daughters of sundry	.		..	......	.	.....
4. Indefinite	23 5	20 6	38 6	33 1	23 5	26 6
VIII. Public service	0.4	.....	....	.....	0.4	0.2
IX. Non-Industrial	..		. .	. ...	......	......
X. No occupation	0 6	7.3	.....	...	......	1.2
XI. Unclassified	.....	.....	....	......	.....	......
XII. Unknown	1.3	..			......	0.8

TABLE NO. 45—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS ADMITTED ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS OF STATE, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30th.

	1887-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1887-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER.																		
Appanoose	10	....	10	6	....	6	6	2	8	1	....	1	3		3	26	2	28
Cedar	10	....	10	5	1	6	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	18	1	19
Davis	5	....	5	2	.	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	8	1	9
Des Moines	41	2	43	4	2	6	6	2	8	4	1	5	4		4	59	7	66
Henry	22	1	23	3	....	3	3	....	3	2	....	2	3	1	4	33	2	35
Iowa	8		8	1	....	1	2	1	3	...	....	...	1	..	1	12	1	13
Jasper	34	1	35	5	....	5	3	....	3	3	....	3	2	1	3	47	2	49
Jefferson	11	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	----	....	12		12
Johnson	40	....	40	3	3	6	5	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	49	3	52
Keokuk	13	1	14	1	....	1	1		1	....	....	....	2	....	2	17	1	18
Lee	50	....	50	5	1	6	6	3	9	4	....	4	....	1	1	65	5	70
Louisa	16	1	17	...	....	....	1	....	1	3	1	4	2	..	2	22	2	24
Mahaska	52	2	54	10	2	12	10	2	12	8	2	10	5	3	8	85	11	96
Marion	28	2	30	3		3	6		6	6	1	7			....	43	3	46
Monroe	7	....	7	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3	1	1	2	13	1	14
Muscatine	34	3	37	12		12	3	....	3	5		5	6	....	6	60	3	63
Poweshiek	17	3	20	5	1	6	3	....	3	3	1	4	..			28	5	33
Scott	69	....	69	11	1	12	5	3	8	13		13	10	1	11	108	5	113
Van Buren	17	1	18	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	1	22	2	24
Wapello	67	2	69	9	2	11	7	....	7	5	1	6	3	....	3	91	5	96
Washington	10	...	10	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1		1	13		13
Totals	561	19	580	91	13	104	70	14	84	65	7	72	44	9	53	831	62	893

II. NORTHEAST QUARTER.

Allamakee	11	....	11	1	1	2	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	17	1	18
Benton	24	3	27	5	....	5	4	1	5	3	....	3	3	1	4	39	5	44
Black Hawk	29	1	30	5	1	6	9	....	9	10	2	12	3	....	3	56	4	60
Bremer	11	....	11	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	2	18	....	18
Buchanan	14	....	14	2	....	2	....	....	....	4	1	5	3	....	3	23	1	24
Butler	12	....	12	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	2	....	2	20	..	20
Cerro Gordo	8	1	9	2	1	3	5	....	5	4	....	4	2	2	4	21	4	25
Chickasaw	8	....	8	1	....	1	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	13
Clayton	21	1	22	5	1	6	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	1	4	33	3	36
Clinton	63	3	66	6	....	6	13	....	13	7	2	9	3	1	4	92	6	98
Delaware	10	....	10	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	15	2	17
Dubuque	64	....	64	6	1	7	7	1	8	15	....	15	2	....	2	94	2	96
Fayette	21	2	23	3	....	3	7	2	9	13	3	16	3	1	4	47	8	55
Floyd	8	....	8	3	....	3	5	....	5	2	1	3	1	....	1	19	1	20
Franklin	11	....	11	4	1	5	4	....	4	1	....	1	2	1	3	22	2	24
Grundy	10	....	10	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	11
Hardin	23	....	23	4	1	5	9	1	10	6	2	8	1	1	2	43	5	48
Howard	4	....	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	7
Jackson	38	....	38	3	1	4	3	....	3	2	....	2	2	....	2	48	1	49
Jones	16	....	16	1	....	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	25	3	28
Linn	74	3	77	13	4	17	13	1	14	20	2	22	9	1	10	129	11	140
Marshall	97	15	112	16	12	28	13	3	16	17	7	24	6	5	11	149	42	191
Mitchell	7	....	7	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10
Tama	23	1	24	5	2	7	4	....	4	2	2	4	2	....	2	36	5	41
Winneshiek	7	....	7	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8
Worth	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Totals	616	30	646	95	28	123	111	11	122	119	24	143	55	15	70	996	108	1,104

III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.

Adair	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Adams	4	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	6	2	8
Audubon	5	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	....	7
Cass	5	....	5	1	....	1	6	....	6	5	....	5	2	....	2	19	....	19
Clarke	8	....	8	....	1	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	12
Dallas	17	1	18	3	....	3	1	....	1	3	1	4	1	....	1	25	2	27
Decatur	7	1	8	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	12	1	13
Fremont	7		7	3	....	3	5	....	5	3	....	3	....	....	....	18	...	18
Guthrie	10	....	10	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	1	4	2	....	2	19	1	20
Harrison	15	1	16	2	....	2	7	....	7	7	1	8	1	....	1	32	2	34
Lucas	6	....	6	1	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	4	3	....	3	15	....	15
Madison	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	11	2	13
Mills	12	....	12	4	....	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	....	....	....	21	3	24

TABLE NO. 45—Continued.

	1887-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1887-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Montgomery	11	....	11	2	1	3	....	..	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	15	1	16
Page	11	....	11	1	....	1	3	....	3	1	....	1	1	..	1	17	....	17
Polk	170	3	173	31	6	37	31	4	35	28	4	32	15	5	20	275	22	297
Pottawattamie	50	1	51	5	....	5	5	....	5	9	3	12	6	...	6	75	4	79
Ringgold	9	....	9	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	..	1	2	....	2	14	1	15
Shelby	6	1	7	2		2	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	10	1	11
Taylor	5	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	9	....	9
Union	15	....	15	3	....	3	3	....	3	3	1	4	....	....	....	24	1	25
Warren	11	....	11	3	....	3	1	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	16	2	18
Wayne	8	....	8	....	....	....	3	...	3	2	....	2	3	....	3	16	....	16
Totals	402	10	412	69	9	78	81	8	89	77	14	91	43	5	48	672	46	718

IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Boone	30	1	31	5	1	6	8	1	9	7	1	8	1	....	1	51	4	55
Buena Vista	9	1	10	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	13	2	15
Calhoun	5	....	5	2	....	2	3	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	12	....	12
Carroll	6	2	8	2	1	3	1	....	1	5	....	5	2	1	3	16	4	20
Cherokee	13	2	15	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	....		....	17	2	19
Clay	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	..	1	1	6	1	7
Crawford	13	....	13	1	1	2	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	17	1	18
Dickinson	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2	6	2	8
Emmet	2	....	2	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	7	1	8
Greene	11	....	11	3	1	4	4	....	4	4	....	4	....	...	....	22	1	23
Hamilton	11	....	11	2	1	3	1	....	1	5	1	6	5	1	6	24	3	27
Hancock	....	....	....	1	....	1	3		3	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	5
Humboldt	10	....	10	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	14	2	16
Ida	7	....	7	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	9	....	9
Kossuth	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	13	....	13
Lyon	1		1	....	....		1	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	5	..	5
Monona	10	....	10	2	....	2	6	1	7	1	....	1	1	....	1	20	1	21
O'Brien	8	1	9	1		1	1		1	1	....	1	....	....	....	11	1	12
Osceola	3	....	3	1	....	1		....	.	1	....	1	....		....	5	....	5
Palo Alto	5	....	5	1		1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8
Plymouth	5	....	5	3	....	3	....	....	....	6	....	6	1	....	1	15	....	15
Pocahontas	3	....	3	..	..	....	1	....	1	5	1	6	1	1	2	10	2	12
Sac	10	....	10	3	2	5	8	...	8	1	....	1	....	....	....	17	2	19

Sioux	13	.....	13	.....			1	.....	1	3	1	4	2	.....	2	19	1	20
Story	18	1	19	4	1	5	8	2	10	12	1	13		......	.....	42	5	47
Webster	22	1	23	10	....	10	13	1	14	6	1	7	1	1	2	52	4	56
Winnebago	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	......	......	....	.....	....	4	.....	4
Woodbury	43	1	44	6		6	7	......	7	6	1	7	8	2	10	70	4	74
Wright	5	.....	5	3	1	4	..			3	1	4	2	.....	2	13	2	15
Totals	282	10	292	58	11	69	71	6	77	82	11	93	29	8	37	522	46	568

V. SUMMARY.

Southeast quarter	561	19	580	91	13	104	70	14	84	65	7	72	44	9	53	831	62	893
Northeast quarter	616	30	646	95	28	123	111	11	122	119	24	143	55	15	70	996	108	1,104
Southwest quarter	402	10	412	69	9	78	81	8	89	77	14	91	43	5	48	672	46	718
Northwest quarter	282	10	292	58	11	69	71	6	77	82	11	93	29	8	37	522	46	568
Non-resident		....		23	1	24	21	......	21		....	.....	27	3	30	71	4	75
Totals	1,861	69	1,930	336	62	398	354	39	393	343	56	399	198	40	238	3,092	266	3,358
East half	1,177	49	1,226	186	41	227	181	25	206	184	31	215	99	24	123	1,827	170	1,997
West half	684	20	704	127	20	147	152	14	166	159	25	184	72	13	85	1,194	92	1,286
Non-resident		......	.....	23	1	24	21	......	21		.....	.....	27	3	30	71	4	75
Totals	1,861	69	1,930	336	62	398	354	39	393	343	56	399	198	40	238	3,092	266	3,358
North half	898	40	938	153	39	192	182	17	199	201	35	236	84	23	107	1,518	154	1,672
South half	963	29	992	160	22	182	151	22	173	142	21	163	87	14	101	1,503	108	1,611
Non-resident	......		..	23	1	24	21	.....	21	....		..	27	3	30	71	4	75
Totals	1,861	69	1,930	336	62	398	354	39	393	343	56	399	198	40	238	3,092	266	3,358

VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF DIVISIONS.

Southeast quarter	33.1	27.5	50.1	27.0	21.0	26.1	19.8	35.9	21.4	18.9	12.5	18.1	22.2	22.5	22.3	26.9	23.8	26.5
Northeast quarter	30.1	43.5	33.5	28.3	45.2	30.9	31.8	28.2	31.1	34.7	42.8	35.8	27.8	37.5	29.4	32.2	40.6	32.9
Southwest quarter	21.6	14.5	21.3	20.5	14.5	19.6	22.9	20.5	22.6	22.5	25.0	22.8	21.8	12.5	20.2	21.7	17.3	21.4
Northwest quarter	15.2	14.5	15.1	17.3	17.7	17.3	20.1	15.4	19.6	23.9	19.7	23.3	14.6	20.0	15.5	16.9	17.3	16.9
Non-resident		....		6.9	1.6	6.1	5.9	.....	5.3				13.6	7.5	12.6	2.3	1.5	2.3
East half	63.2	71.0	63.6	55.3	66.2	57.0	51.1	64.1	52.5	53.6	55.3	53.9	50.0	60.0	51.7	59.1	63.9	59.4
West half	36.8	29.0	36.4	37.8	32.2	36.9	43.0	35.9	42.2	46.4	44.7	46.1	36.4	32.5	35.7	38.6	34.6	38.3
Non-resident		......		6.9	1.6	6.1	5.9		5.3				13.6	7.5	12.6	2.3	1.5	2.3
North half	48.3	58.0	48.6	45.6	62.9	48.2	51.4	43.6	50.7	58.6	62.5	59.1	42.4	57.5	44.9	49.1	57.9	49.8
South half	51.7	32.0	51.4	47.5	35.5	45.7	42.7	56.4	44.0	41.4	37.5	40.9	44.0	35.0	42.5	48.6	40.6	47.9
Non-resident			....	6.9	1.6	6.1	5.9		5.3		....	......	13.6	7.5	12.6	2.3	1.5	2.3

TABLE NO. 46—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

NATURE OF ARMY SERVICE.

	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.
I. WARS IN WHICH ENLISTED.				
Indian Wars	......	.....	1	......
Mexican Wars	.....		3	......
Civil War	335	345	360	195
Spanish-American War	1	9	16	3
Philippine Insurrection	....	....	3	....
Peace Service		.....	1	
Totals	336	354	384	198
II. DIVISION OF ARMY SERVICE IN WHICH ENLISTED.				
Regular United States	5	5	13	4
Volunteers United States	.....	2	3	1
Volunteers State	326	341	364	192
Colored Troops United States	3	2	3	......
Navy and Marine	2	4	1	1
Totals	336	354	384	198
III. BRANCH OF DIVISION OF MILITARY IN WHICH ENLISTED.				
Artillery	.	......	19	10
Cavalry	......	...	90	37
Engineers	......	......	1	...
Infantry	......	......	273	150
Navy and Marine	.....	......	1	1
Totals	......	......	384	198

TABLE NO 47—SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN.

STATEMENT OF PENSIONS DRAWN.

Year Ending June 30th.	Number Receiving Pensions																				Amounts Paid to.			Total amount drawn.
	Amount Per Month.																				Total	Pensioners.	Dependent relatives.	Retained by Home.	
	$2	$4	$6	$8	$10	$11.25	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$20	$22	$24	$25	$30	None	Average rate.					
1894	11	21	64	88	24	1	121	1	3	....	7	5	....	1	1	.	...	81	$ 9 19	351	....	$ 2 766 00	$ 3,666 00	....
1895		....	132	100	25	1	121	1	3	....	9	8		1	2	...		65	9 20	403	$ 24 673 77	7,369.21	5,320.45	$ 37 363.43
1896		...	170	137	28	1	167	1	9		12	13	..	1	3	..	...	28	9 33	512	26 247 21	8 454.75	5,371 00	40,072 96
1897	...	..	175	136	30	1	177	1	13	..	8	13	1	1	3	1	..	49	9 38	560	26 825.59	10,157 44	5,359 13	42.342 16
1898	..	.	155	123	24	1	115	1	3	....	6	8	...	1	1	....		78	8 87	438	33,966 62	9,713 38	5.910.98	49 590 98
1899		..	172	121	35	1	114	1	3	..	4	8	..	..	..		...	76	8 65	449	36,841.15	10 097 90	6,702 30	53,641 85
1900	..	....	159	175	57	1	174	1	8		3	8	..	...		1	...	92	9.21	587	34,945 53	10 929.67	5,066 25	50 941 45
1901	...	..	162	196	51		216	1	14	....	1	12		...	.		...	65	9 29	653	46.636 57	14 546 64	....	61,183 21
1902.	.		121	179	67	.....	226	1	9	..	1	9	....	...	....	...		62	9.53	613	52 231.34	16 499.80	....	68 731.14
1903	..	----	*78	168	103	...	251	1	8	...	3	12	1		1	---	1	58	10 06	627	54 465 32	18 076.19	....	72 541 51
1904....	....		61	118	111	....	313	1	14	----	1	9	1	..	1			33	10.50	630	60 249 40	20 090 30	.... .	80,339 70
1905	....	....	31	184	111	....	384	1	8	1	‡4	11	1	....	3	.	1	29	11.11	649	63,472.81	18,431 72	....	81,904.53
1906.........		....	22	83	120		443	1	20	2	4	19	1	....	4	...	5	24	11.44	725	69 142.84	20 519 43	... ...	89,662 27

*Includes one at $ 7.50.

‡Includes one at $ 8.50.

N. B. In 1906 there were 20 women receiving $ 8.00 and 5, $12 00, 105 received no pension; the total numbers of women being 130.

TABLE NO. 48—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Soldiers' Children.			County Children.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Present July 1, 1905	108	87	195	162	87	249	270	174	444
Received in the year	20	22	42	62	47	109	82	69	151
Total enrolled	128	109	237	224	134	358	352	243	595
Number discharged	25	17	42	36	25	51	60	43	103
Number died	.....	......	...	1	......	1	1	.....	1
Total discharged and died	25	17	42	37	25	62	61	43	104
Number remaining June 30	103	92	195	187	109	296	290	201	491
Average daily attendance	105	89	194	182	103	285	287	192	479

TABLE NO. 49—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
White	75	68	143
Black	7	1	8
Totals	82	69	151

TABLE NO. 50-SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AGES OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Three months	1	.....	1
Six months	1		1
Seven months	....	2	2
One year	2	1	3
Two years	4	4	8
Three years	3	3	6
Four years	7	7	14
Five years	5	4	9
Six years	4	5	9
Seven years	9	6	15
Eight years	13	6	19
Nine years	8	4	12
Ten years	5	8	13
Eleven years	5	3	8
Twelve	10	7	17
Thirteen years	4	6	10
Fourteen years	1	3	4
Totals.	82	69	151

TABLE NO. 51—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Iowa	69	58	127
Kansas	.....	2	2
Illinois	3	1	4
Michigan	.....	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	2
Missouri	4	1	5
Nebraska	.....	1	1
New York	...	1	1
Oklahoma	1	2	3
Oregon	.....	1	1
South Dakota	1		1
Vermont	1	......	1
Unknown	2	......	2
Totals	82	69	151

TABLE No. 52—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	65	48	113
Native born, foreign parents	5	5	10
Native born, mixed parents	7	8	15
Native born, one parent unknown	....	4	4
Native born, parentage unknown	5	4	9
Foreign born	......	......	.....
Totals	82	69	151

TABLE NO. 53—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

PARENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Orphans	4	1	5
Half orphaned by father	17	19	36
Half orphaned by mother	19	17	36
Parents living together	3	5	8
Parents separated	38	26	64
Illegitimate	......	......	.....
Abandoned by father	1	1	2
Abandoned by mother	......	......	......
Totals	82	69	15

TABLE NO. 54—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AGES OF CHILDREN IN HOME JUNE 30, 1906.

	Soldiers'.			County.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Children under 9 years.	22	13	35	49	36	85	71	49	120
Children over 9 years	82	78	160	138	73	211	220	151	371
Total	104	91	195	187	109	296	291	200	491
Average age in years and months	10-7	11-0	10-9	11-6	10-6	11-0	11-0	10-0	10-11

TABLE NO. 55—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AVERAGE AGES IN YEARS AND MONTHS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' orphans	7-3	9-3	8-3+
County children	7-10	7-1	7-6
Average of all children	7-8	7-9	7-9

TABLE NO. 56—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

LITERACY OF CHILDREN ON ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1806.

	M.	F.	T.
Can read and write	59	48	107
Cannot read and write	23	21	44
Totals	82	69	151

TABLE NO. 57—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Physical infirmities none	82	69	151

TABLE NO. 58—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Sent to parents or guardians	56	29	85
Placed in other homes	8	10	18
Died	1		1
Totals	65	39	104

TABLE NO. 59—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN HOME IN YEARS AND MONTHS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Soldiers' children	4	3-10	3-11
County children	3-3	3-2	3-3
General average	3-6	3-6	3-6 +

TABLE NO. 60—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Soldiers' Children.			County Children.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Boone	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2
Bremer	....		....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Carroll	....	....	....	1	....	1	1		1
Cedar	....		....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Clay		1	1	....	....	....	...	1	1
Clinton	....	....	....	2		2	2	....	2
Delaware		....	....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Des Moines	...	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dubuque	1	2	3	....	2	2	1	4	5
Fayette	1	2	3	....	...	....	1	2	3
Guthrie	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hancock	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Jasper	3		3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Jefferson	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	2	3
Keokuk	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7
Lee	....		....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Linn		....	....	....	4	4	....	4	4
Louisa	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Mahaska	4	1	5	..	3	3	4	4	8
Marshall	....	4	4	6	2	8	6	6	12
Marion	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Muscatine	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Polk	1	2	3	30	18	48	31	20	51
Scott	1	....	1	10	6	16	11	6	17
Tama	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	2	3
Wapello	1	2	3	....	....		1	2	3
Warren	3	2	5	....	....	....	3	2	5
Totals	20	22	42	62	47	109	82	69	151

TABLE NO. 61—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOME JUNE 30, 1906.

	Soldiers' Children.			County Children			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Adair	.....	.....		....	...	....	.....	......	......
Adams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allamakee	....	1	1			....	.....	1	1
Appanoose	..	4	4	2	.....	2	2	4	6
Audubon	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	..	......	......
Benton	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Black Hawk	2	1	3	4	2	6	6	3	9
Boone	2	.....	2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Bremer	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	1	5	6
Buchanan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Buena Vista	...	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3		3
Butler	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.	1	1	.....	1	1
Carroll	.....		.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Cass	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	.....	1
Cedar		....	.....	4	4	8	4	4	8
Cerro Gordo	.....	1	1	2		2	2	1	3
Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	.....	1	1		....	.....	.....	1	1
Clarke	1	2	3		....	.....	1	2	3
Clay	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1
Clayton	5	6	11	1	2	3	6	8	14
Clinton	1		1	6	.	6	7	.....	7
Crawford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Dallas	5	.....	5		2	2	5	2	7
Davis	....	.....	..	5	2	7	5	2	7
Decatur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1	.....	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Des Moines	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Dickinson	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	2	2	4	1	4	5	3	6	9
Emmet	.....	....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Fayette	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Floyd	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	..	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Fremont	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Grundy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Guthrie		.....	.....	4	2	6	4	2	6
Hamilton	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hardin	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Harrison	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2		2
Henry	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	....
Howard	.....	1	1	.....		.....		1	1
Humboldt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Ida	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Jackson	.....		.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Jasper	3	.....	3	5	4	9	8	4	12
Jefferson	.....	1	1	4	5	9	4	6	10
Johnson	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	
Jones	.....	.....		6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Keokuk	4	1	5	1	2	3	5	3	8
Kossuth	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	...	1
Lee	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6
Linn	10	6	16	2	4	6	12	10	22
Louisa	6	2	8	1	.....	1	7	2	9
Lucas	....	.....	....	1		1	1	.....	1
Lyon	2	1	3	.....	.....	....	2	1	3
Madison	.....	....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mahaska	7	1	8	4	6	10	11	7	18
Marion	..	.....	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
Marshall	5	8	13	6	2	8	11	10	21
Mills	2		2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mitchell	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Monona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....		.....	....			....		.....

TABLE NO. 61—Continued.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.
Montgomery	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Muscatine	4	1	5	4	....	4	8	1	9
O'Brien	....	....		....	....	...	....	....	....
Osceola	....	. .	....	1	....	1	1		1
Page	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Palo Alto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....
Pocahontas	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polk	3	9	12	56	32	88	59	41	100
Pottawattamie		1	1	....	....		....	1	1
Poweshiek	4	1	5	1	....	1	5	1	6
Ringgold	....	....	....	...	..			....	....
Sac	....	1	1	3	....	3	3	1	4
Scott	8	6	14	30	9	39	38	15	53
Shelby	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
Sioux	....	2	2	....	....	...	....	2	2
Story	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	...	4
Tama	1	2	3	1		1	2	2	4
Taylor	1	4	5	....		...	1	4	5
Union	....		....	....	2	2	....	2	2
Van Buren	....	...	....	....		....	....	....	.
Wapello	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	3	4
Warren	....	....			...	...	....	....	....
Washington	....	...	..	3	2	5	3	2	5
Wayne	4	6	10	2	1	3	6	7	13
Webster	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..		...
Winnebago	....	....	....	..	....	...	...	....	....
Winneshiek	....	...	.	....	....	....	....	... ..	. .
Woodbury	1	3	4	....		....	1	3	4
Worth	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Wright	....	...	....	....		....	....	...	
Totals	103	92	195	187	109	296	290	201	491

TABLE NO. 62—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Biennial periods ending June 30th.	Number Present at Beginning of Period.					Number Admitted During Period.					Total Number Present During Period.					Number Dismissed.					Number Died.					Average Daily Population.		
	County orphans.	Soldiers' orphans.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	County orphans.	Soldiers' orphans.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	County orphans.	Soldiers' orphans.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	County orphans.	Soldiers' orphans.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	County orphans.	Soldiers' orphans.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891	282	88	..	..	370	88	172	..	....	260	370	260	.. ..	.	630	155	55			210	13	7	..	...	20	....	......	
1893	202	198	232	168	400	106	124	140	90	230	308	322	372	258	630	106	103	120	89	209	2	6	3	5	8		.....	.....
1895	200	213	219	164	413	98	130	134	100	234	298	349	383	264	647	84	101	112	77	189	....		...		.	......		...
1897	210	248	271	187	458	81	177	149	112	261	294	425	420	299	719	103	126	129	100	229	1	2	3	....	3			479
1899	190	297	288	199	487	114	106	135	85	220	304	403	423	284	707	107	152	161	98	259	1	2	2	1	3	273	202	475
1901	185	260	260	185	445	78	111	108	81	189	263	371	368	266	634	88	106	109	85	194	1	....	....	1	1	257	189	446
1903	174	265	259	180	439	132	122	153	101	254	306	387	412	281	693	85	116	110	91	201	...	1	....	1	1	264	206	470
1905	220	271	302	189	491	148	66	137	77	214	368	337	439	266	705	117	141	168	90	258	2	2	1	2	3	295	186	481
1906	249	195	270	174	444	109	42	82	69	151	358	237	352	243	595	61	42	61	42	103	1	..	1	...	1	287	192	479

TABLE NO. 63—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

SOLDIERS' AND COUNTY CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Periods Ending June 30.	Numbers.									Percentages or ratios.	
	Soldiers'.			County.							
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Soldiers'.	County.
1883	.....	......	22	....		102	.	.....	124	17 7	82 8
1885	.....	......	21	......	......	154		......	175	12	88
1887	..	......	25		.....	148	.....	.....	173	14 4	85 6
1889	.....		29	....	......	75	.....	......	104	27 8	72 2
1891	..		172	..	......	88	......	.....	260	66 1	33 9
1893	..		124	......	......	106	.....	.....	230	53 9	46 1
1895	......	......	136	......		98	....	......	234	58 1	41 9
1897	......	.....	177	.....	......	84	...	....	261	67 8	32 2
1898	....	......	58	......	....	55	......	......	113	51.3	48 7
1899	.....	....	48	....	...	59	......	.....	107	44.8	55 2
1900	23	26	49	16	16	32	39	42	81	60 4	39 6
1901	40	22	62	29	17	46	69	39	108	57.4	42.6
1902	36	29	65	38	31	69	74	60	134	48 5	51 5
1903	34	23	57	45	18	63	79	41	120	47 5	52 5
1904	19	15	34	41	25	66	60	40	100	30	70
1905	22	10	32	55	27	82	77	37	114	28	72
1906	20	22	42	62	47	109	82	69	171	24 5	75.5

TABLE NO. 64—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FROM MAY, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

	1892-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1892-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																		
White..................	478	338	816	103	74	177	150	101	251	135	77	212	75	68	148	941	658	1,599
Black................	7	2	9	5	7	12	3	...	3	2	...	2	7	1	8	24	10	34
Totals............	485	340	825	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	965	668	1,633
Average attendance............	...		..	256	191	447	264	206	470	295	186	481	287	192	479	....	.	....
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																		
White...............	59	41	100	58	42	100	59	41	100	63	37	100	52	48	100	59	41	100
Black...............	78	22	100	41	59	100	100	...	100	100	...	100	87	23	100	71	29	100
Totals............	59	41	100	.57	43	100	56	44	100	61	39	100	59	41	100	58	42	100
Average attendance............		....	..	57	43	100	56	44	100	61	39	100	59	41	100		....	.....
III. PERCENTAGES OF RATIOS OR WHITES TO BLACKS.																		
White...............	99	99.6	99	95	86	94	99	100	99	99	100	99.1	92	99	95	98	99.9	98
Black	1	.4	1	5	14	6	1	.	1	1	...	.9	8	1	5	2	.1	2

TABLE NO. 65—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED FROM OPENING OF HOME, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1868-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1868-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																		
Under 1 year	....	......	......	.....	.....	.....		...	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
1 year	6	4	10	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	1	3	16	11	27
2 years	85	24	59	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	....	2	4	4	8	48	35	83
3 years	64	58	122	4	3	7	4	....	4	2	4	6	3	3	6	77	68	145
4 years	90	59	149	6	4	10	9	7	16	8	6	14	7	7	14	120	83	203
5 years	133	80	213	5	1	6	8	8	16	10	4	14	5	4	9	161	97	258
6 years	156	133	289	7	8	15	20	7	27	12	4	16	4	5	9	199	157	356
7 years	159	127	286	9	6	15	10	5	15	7	6	13	9	6	15	194	150	344
8 years	219	133	352	13	6	19	22	9	31	16	11	27	13	6	19	283	165	448
9 years	162	132	294	9	10	19	21	13	34	14	11	25	8	4	12	214	170	384
10 years	207	125	332	12	10	22	10	16	26	16	7	23	5	8	13	250	166	416
11 years	152	117	269	14	7	21	20	11	31	16	12	28	5	3	8	207	150	357
12 years	170	144	314	13	8	21	8	8	16	19	5	24	10	7	17	220	172	392
13 years	110	85	195	6	8	14	9	7	16	7	2	9	4	6	10	136	108	244
14 years	64	63	127	4	4	8	4	3	7	5	3	8	1	3	4	78	76	154
15 and under 20 years	39	39	78	1	2	3		..	.....	....	.....	......		....	......	40	41	81
Unknown	54	35	89		...	...	......	...	....	....	....	......	....	......		54	35	89
Totals	1,820	1,358	3,178	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	2,300	1,686	3,986
Average ages of known	8.6	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.25	8.7	8.3	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.5	7.8	8.1
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE SEXES.																		
Under 5 years	57	43	100	58	42	100	60	40	100	55	45	100	51	49	100	57	43	100
5 and under 10 years	49	51	100	58	42	100	65	35	100	62	38	100	61	39	100	59	41	100
10 and under 15 years	57	43	100	57	43	100	53	47	100	68	32	100	52	48	100	57	43	100
15 and under 20 years	50	50	100	33	67	100	....		....	.....		....	......	.....	......	49	51	100
Unknown	61	39	100	....				....		...				.....		61	39	100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.																		
Under 5 years	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	16	13	22	25	23	12	12	12
5 and under 10 years	45	44	45	40	38	39	53	41	48	43	47	44	48	36	42	45	44	45
10 and under 15 years	38	40	39	45	45	45	33	45	38	46	37	43	30	39	35	39	40	39
15 and under 20 years	2	3	2	1	3	2	......		......	......	......	.....	.....	. .	....	2	2	2
Unknown	4	2	3		......	..		......	......	.....		.. ...	......	....	....	2	2	2

TABLE NO. 66—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FROM MAY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

	1892-99.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1892-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																		
Native Born.	474	333	807	107	79	186	152	101	253	136	77	213	80	69	149	949	559	1,508
New England	2	1	3	1		1				1		1	1		1	5	1	6
Maine																		
New Hampshire																		
Vermont				1		1							1		1			
Massachusetts	1	1	2															
Rhode Island																		
Connecticut	1		1							1		1						
Middle states	2	2	4				6		6	1		1		1	1	9	3	12
New York	1	2	3							1		1		1	1			
New Jersey																		
Delaware																		
Pennsylvania	1		1				6		6									
Southern states	13	12	25	8	5	13	8	5	13	1		1	4	1	5	34	23	57
Maryland																		
District of Columbia																		
Virginia																		
West Virginia																		
North Carolina																		
South Carolina																		
Georgia																		
Florida																		
Alabama																		
Mississippi	1	1	2															
Tennessee	1		1				1		1									
Kentucky																		
Louisiana																		
Arkansas	1		1		2	2												
Missouri	10	10	20	8	3	11	7	5	12	1		1	4	1	5			
Texas		1	1															
Northwest states	25	30	55	7	7	14	9	7	16	9	3	12	3	2	5	53	49	102
Ohio	2	1	3	1	1	2												
Indiana		2	2				1		1	2		2						
Illinois	20	21	41	4	6	10	7	5	12	7	3	10	3	1	4			
Michigan		1	1											1	1			
Wisconsin	3	5	8	2		2	1	2	3									
Iowa	387	260	647	77	63	140	124	84	208	112	68	180	69	58	127	769	533	1.302
Western states	46	28	74	14	4	18	5	5	10	12	6	18	3	7	10	80	50	130
Minnesota	8	3	11					1	1	3	3	6	1	1	2			
North Dakota																		
South Dakota	11	4	15		1	1				1		1	1		1			
Nebraska	16	12	28	5	1	6	1	3	4	3	3	6		1	1			
Kansas	11	4	15	5	1	6	2		2	2		2		2	2			
Indian Territory							1		1	2		2						
Oklahoma		1	1	1		1				1		1	1	2	3			
New Mexico																		
Arizona																		
Colorado		2	2	2		2	1	1	2									
Utah																		
Nevada																		
Wyoming																		
Montana																		
Idaho				1		1												
Washington		1	1															
Oregon		1	1		1	1								1	1			
California																		
Foreign Born.	2	3	5				1		1	1		1				4	3	7
Canada		1	1															
Great Britain	2	1	3															
Germany							1		1									
Sweden		1	1															
Australia										1		1						
Unknown.	9	4	13	1	2	3							2		2	12	6	18
Totals..	485	340	825	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	965	668	1,633

TABLE NO. 66—Continued.

II. SUMMARY BY SECTIONS.

	1892-99.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1892-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native Born.	474	333	807	107	79	186	152	101	253	136	77	213	80	69	149	949	559	1,508
New England	2	1	3	1	.	1	.	..	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	5	1	6
Middle States	2	2	4	..	...		6		6	1	.	1		1	1	9	3	12
Southern States	13	12	25	8	5	13	8	5	13	1	.	1	4	1	5	34	23	57
Northwest States	25	30	55	7	7	14	9	7	16	9	3	12	3	2	5	53	49	102
Iowa	387	260	647	77	63	140	124	84	208	112	68	180	69	58	127	769	533	1,302
Western States	46	28	74	14	4	18	5	5	10	12	6	18	3	7	10	80	50	130
Foreign Born.	2	3	5	....	.	.	1	.	1	1	..	1		.	...	4	3	7
Unknown	9	4	13	1	2	3	.	..	..	....	...	.	2	.	2	12	6	18
Totals	485	340	825	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	965	668	1,633

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF NUMBERS ADMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

	1892-99.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1892-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native Born	98	98	98	99	98	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	98	100	99	99	99	99
New England.	1	.	...	1		.			..	1	.	...	1	..	1	1	..	.....
Middle States	...	1	1		...	.	4	...	3	1	...	.	....	1	1	1		1
Southern States	3	3	3	8	6	7	5	5	5	1	.	.	5	1	3	4	3	3
Northwest States	5	10	7	6	9	7	6	7	6	6	4	6	4	3	3	6	7	7
Iowa.	80	77	78	71	78	74	82	83	82	81	88	84	84	85	84	79	82	80
Western States	9	7	9	13	5	10	3	5	4	9	8	19	4	10	7	8	7	8
Foreign Born	...	1	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...		..	.
Unknown	2	1	2	1	2	2	..	...		...	...	...	2		1	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 67—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH, OF YEARS SPECIFIED.

	1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906			1899-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																		
Native born, native parents	21	10	31	89	63	152	124	84	208	100	61	161	65	48	113	399	266	665
Native born foreign parents	3	3	6	3	5	8	9	8	17	16	9	25	5	5	10	36	30	66
Native born. mixed parentage	...	3	3	6	4	10	18	8	26	15	6	21	7	8	15	46	29	75
Native born, parentage unknown	29	20	49	10	9	19	1	1	2	5	1	6	5	8	13	50	39	89
Foreign born		......	..	..	...	......	1	....	1	1	..	1	......	..		2	...	2
Totals	53	36	89	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	533	364	897
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE SEXES.																		
Native born, native parents	68	32	100	59	41	100	60	40	100	63	37	100	57	43	100	60	40	100
Native born, foreign parents	50	50	100	36	64	100	53	47	100	64	36	100	50	50	100	54.5	45.5	100
Native born, mixed parentage	...	100	100	60	40	100	70	30	100	71	29	100	47	53	100	61.3	38.7	100
Native born parentage unknown	60	40	100	52	48	100	50	50	100	83	17	100	38	62	100	56.1	43.9	100
Foreign born							100	..	100	100		100			....	100		100
Totals	60	40	100	58	42	100	60	40	100	64	36	100	54	46	100	58.3	41.7	100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE CLASSES.																		
Native born, native parents	40	28	35	82	78	81	81	83	82	73	79	76	78	70	75	74.9	73.1	74.3
Native born, foreign parents	5	8	7	3	6	4	6	8	7	12	12	12	6	6	7	6.8	8.3	7.3
Native born, mixed parents		8	3	6	5	5	11	8	10	11	8	10	8	12	10	8.7	7.9	8.3
Native born, parentage unknown	55	56	55	9	11	10	1	1	1	3	1	3	6	12	8	9.8	10.7	9.9
Foreign born	......					......	1			1		....	..		..	.3		.2

TABLE No 68—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

PARENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH, OF YEARS SPECIFIED.

	1868-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906			1868-1906.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																		
Orphans	110	72	182	6	10	16	10	7	17	5	2	7	4	1	5	135	92	227
Half orphans by father	469	373	842	31	22	53	51	42	93	24	19	43	17	19	36	592	475	1,067
Half orphans by mother	196	210	406	27	12	39	34	25	59	45	28	73	19	17	36	321	292	613
Parents living together	167	100	267	23	18	41	11	7	18	14	8	22	3	5	8	218	138	356
Parents separated	61	36	97	18	14	32	42	14	56	27	11	38	38	26	64	186	101	287
Father insane	...	......		....	.....	...	1	1	2	....	....			.	....	1	1	2
Mother insane	.....		....	....		......	2	2	4	...	...	......	....	.....	......	2	2	4
Illegitimate	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	..		....	8	7	15
Abandoned by father	89	45	134		...	.....	....		....	15	6	21	1	1	2	105	52	167
Abandoned by mother	23	15	38	...	......	....	....	...	...	4	2	6		......	....	27	17	44
Unknown	703	504	1,207	2	3	5	......	2	2	..	....	...	....			700	512	1.212
Totals	1,820	1,358	3,178	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	2,300	1 686	3 986
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE SEXES.*																		
Orphans	61	39	100	38	62	100	59	41	100	72	28	100	80	20	100	60	40	100
Half orphans by father	56	44	100	59	41	100	55	45	100	56	44	100	48	52	100	56	44	100
Half orphans by mother	49	51	100	70	30	100	58	42	100	62	38	100	53	47	100	53	47	100
Parents living together	63	37	100	57	43	100	61	39	100	64	36	100	36	64	100	62	38	100
Parents separated	63	37	100				75	25	100	72	28	100	60	40	100	65	35	100
Illegitimate	40	60	100	34	66	100	66	34	100	75	25	100	......	..		54	46	100
Abandoned by father	67	33	100	......		....			....	72	28	100	50	50	100	67	33	100
Abandoned by mother	58	42	100	....	......			......	..	66	34	100		..		62	38	100
Unknown	59	41	100	40	60	100	......	100	100		......				..	58	42	100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE CLASSES.*																		
Orphans	6	5	6	4	12	8	7	7	7	4	3	3	5	1	3	6	5	6
Half orphans by father	27	27	27	3	27	28	33	41	36	17	25	20	21	28	24	25	28	27
Half orphans by mother	11	16	13	25	15	20	23	25	23	33	36	34	23	25	24	14	17	15
Parents living together	9	7	8	21	22	22	7	7	7	10	10	10	4	7	5	9	8	9
Parents separated	3	3	3	17	18	17	27	14	22	20	14	17	46	38	43	8	6	7
Illegitimate	...		......	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2		...	......	...	......	..
Abandoned by father	5	3	4	......	....	....	......	....	....	11	8	11	1	1	1	5	3	4
Abandoned by mother	1	1	1		....	....		...	...	3	3	3		....	..	1	1	1
Unknown	38	38	38	2	4	3	......	2	1	....						30	30	30

*The parents insane are ignored.

TABLE NO. 69—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

LITERACY OF CHILDREN ADMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1901-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Can read and write ..	46	40	86	67	44	111	97	54	151	59	48	107	269	186	455
Cannot read and write	62	41	103	86	57	143	40	23	63	23	21	44	211	142	353
Totals.......... ..	108	81	189	153	101	254	137	77	214	82	69	151	480	322	808
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.															
Can read and write	54	46	100	60	40	100	64	36	100	55	45	100	59	41	100
Cannot read and write	60	40	100	60	40	100	63	37	100	52	48	100	59	41	100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF LITERATE TO ILLITERATE.															
Can read and write ...	44	49 4	47	44	44	44	71	71	71	72	70	71	57	56	56 4
Cannot read and write	56	50 6	53	56	56	56	29	29	29	28	30	29	43	44	43.6
Totals..............	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE NO. 70—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30th OF YEARS SPECIFIED.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1901-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Sent to parents or guardians	88	69	157	54	35	89	147	82	229	56	29	85	345	215	560
Placed in homes	21	15	36	7	2	9	16	7	23	8	10	18	52	34	86
Sent to state institutions	1	..	1	1	..	1	5	1	6	....	....	....	7	1	8
Died		1	1	....	1	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	2	4	6
Totals	110	85	195	62	38	100	169	92	251	65	39	104	406	244	660
Average residence in Home, years and months	..	.	3-8	...		4-0	...		4-9		...	3-6			
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE SEXES.															
Sent to parents or guardians	56	44	100	61	39	100	64	36	100	66	34	100	62	38	100
Placed in homes..	58	42	100	78	22	100	70	30	100	44	56	100	60	40	100
Sent to state institutions	100	.	100	100		100	83	17	100	100	..	100	88	12	100
Died....		100	100		100	100	67	33	100	100	..	100	33	67	100
Totals	56	44	100	62	38	100	67	33	100	62	38	100	62	38	100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF DISCHARGES.															
Sent to parents or guardians	80	81	80	87	92	89	87	89	89	86	74	82	84	86	84
Placed in homes..	19	18	18	11	5	9	9	7	8	12	26	17	12	13	13
Sent to state institutions	1	.	1	2		1	3	1	2	..	.	....	3	...	2
Died......		1	1	....	3	1	1	3	1	2	..	1	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 71—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF SOLDIERS' AND COUNTY CHILDREN IN HOME ON JUNE 30TH OF YEARS SPECIFIED.

Counties.	1881.			1883.			*1885.			*1887.			*1889.			1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.
Adair																		2		1	1		1	1		1	1															
Adams											2			1																												
Allamakee	5		5	4		4		3														1		1													1		1	1		1
Appanoose																3		3	2	2	4										6	4	10	12	2	14	7	2	9	4	2	6
Audubon																4		4	3		3	2	2	4		2	2		2	2				3		3						
Benton		7	7		17	17		14			14			12		10	1	11	6		6	8		8	7		7	4		4	14	1	15	12		12	7		7	7		7
Black Hawk	2		2	1		1								4					1		1		2	2		2	2		1	1	2		2	2	7	9	3	6	9	3	6	9
Boone											2			5		12	3	15	14	3	17	14	2	16	10	1	11	6	8	14	3	14	17	3	11	14	1	6	7	2	5	7
Bremer								2			3			3		5	3	8	7	1	8	6		6	5		5	8		8	2		2		1	1		8	8		6	6
Buchanan					3	3		5			9			8		4	7	11	2	3	5		3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3		1	1	2		2	2		2	1		1
Buena Vista																									5		5	2		2	2		2	2	3	5		3	3		3	3
Butler														2		4	1	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3
Calhoun														4		2	1	3	2	4	6	1		1							1	1	2	1	4	5		1	1		1	1
Carroll								4								1	2	3		2	2		3	3	1	3	4	1	2	3		1	1					2	2		3	3
Cass		3	3		7	7		16			13			10		1	8	9		7	7		4	4		1	1											1	1		1	1
Cedar		10	10		7	7		7			10			10		8	2	10	8	1	9	7		7	6		6	3		3	2		2	2	1	3		8	8		8	8
Cerro Gordo																										2	2		2	2		2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Cherokee																2		2	2		2	2		2	3		3	1		1		2	2		1	1						
Chickasaw					2	2		2											4		4	4		4	3		3				4		4	4		4	3		3	1		1
Clarke																									2		2	4		4	4		4	4		4	6		6	3		3
Clay																																								1		1
Clayton		5	5		5	5		5			6			5			5	5		3	3		3	3	1	3	4	3		3	3		3	10	6	16	12	6	18	11	3	14
Clinton	1	11	12		8	8		7			3			10		4	8	12	9	7	16	11	7	18	12	1	13	7	3	10	8	2	10	7	2	9	7	4	11	1	6	7
Crawford											1			1			1	1																								
Dallas	1		1					1			1								1		1							5		5	3		3	3	6	9	5	2	7	5	2	7
Davis	2	2	4	2	2	4		2			1			1								2		2				3	2	5	2	2	4	1	2	3		7	7		7	7
Decatur					1	1					5			3											3		3	2		2				2		2						
Delaware		6	6		6	6		6			4			2			2	2		1	1							1		1				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5
Des Moines	2		2	1		1										2		2	3		3	3		3	4		4	3		3				4		4	3		3	3	2	5

Dickinson																																2	2									
Dubuque																3		8	6		6	10		10	19	3	22	8	8	11	6	3	9	5	4	9	2	8	5	4	5	9
Emmet																												2		2												
Fayette	1	1	2		1	1		4			3			2			2	2		1	1	9	4	13	11	8	14	12	8	15	12	8	15	7	1	8	2		2	4		4
Floyd	1	1	2		1	1										2		2	1		1	1		1				5		5	5		5	2		2					1	1
Franklin																													3	3		3	8		3	8		2	2			
Fremont	4		4	2		2					2			2			2	2							2		2	2		2	1		1				2	2	4	2	2	4
Greene					1	1		4								1		1	1		1				1		1	1		1	2		2	1	1	2						
Grundy																															2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
Guthrie	3		3	2		2		5			3					3		3	2		2											2	2	3	6	9		6	6		6	6
Hamilton																																										
Hancock																													2	2				1		1	1		1		2	2
Hardin	2		2																			3	2	5	6		6	7	7	14	3	12	15	3	7	10	2		2	2		2
Harrison																															2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
Henry																							1	1		1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3						
Howard														3			2	2		2	2		6	6		3	3		2	2	3	2	5		1	1	2	1	3	1		1
Humboldt																						3		3	3		3	2		2												
Ida																				1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1						
Iowa	1		1	1		1					1			1		3	5	8	1	7	8		5	5	1	5	6		7	7		6	6		3	3		1	1		1	1
Jackson	1	1	2		2	2		2			1			7			8	8	5	3	8	4	4	8	4	7	11	4	4	8	3	3	6	1	3	4		3	3		2	2
Jasper		3	3		3	3		2			3			3		6		6	5		5	6	2	8	7	2	9	6	3	9	4	2	6	5	2	7		9	9	3	9	12
Jefferson								2			1			5		4	3	7	1	2	3	2	1	8				1		1		2	2		4	4		6	6	1	9	10
Johnson	3	4	7	5	9	14		12			9			8			9	9	1	6	7	2	4	6	1	4	5	2	5	7	2		2	1		1	1		1			
Jones								9			16			23		1	15	16	4	14	18	3	5	8	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	6	8		8	8		6	6
Keokuk																			7	5	12	4	4	8	2	1	3										1		1	5	3	8
Kossuth											1			1								1		1	1		1	2		2				2		2	1		1	1		1
Lee																1		1				1		1	2	1	3	6	16	22	6	5	11	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	3	6
Linn		11	11	5	15	20		13			12			7		1	5	6	6	2	8	4	2	6	18		18	17	2	19	14	3	17	23		23	17	2	19	16	6	22
Louisa	8	2	10	7	2	9		5			5			3		1	2	3	1	2	3	2		2	7	1	8	7		7	5	1	6	11	1	12	7	1	8	8	1	9
Lucas																																					1	1	2		1	1
Lyon								3			2			2			2	2		2	2	1		1							1		1	3		3	3		3	3		3
Madison	1	5	6	2	5	7		10			13			5		3	5	8		15	15	2	18	20	2	16	18	2	18	20	2	12	14	2	8	10		3	3		2	2
Mahaska	2	3	5	2	4	6		4			15			20		19	19	88	12	23	35	19	28	47	14	19	33	2	13	15	9	11	20	5	11	16	3	9	12	8	10	18
Marion					8	8		6			10			10		2	10	12	2	13	15	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	2	3			1		1	1		1	1		4	4
Marshall											4					20		20	19		19	13	4	17	21	3	24	15	1	16	20	5	25	18	10	28	10	2	12	13	8	21
Mills	3		3																																		2		2	2		2
Mitchell																									11		11	9		9	8		8	5		5	3	1	4	2	1	3
Monona																						3		3	3		3	2		2												
Monroe											1																	3		3	3		3	2		2						
Montgomery				1		1								2		7	4	11	6	1	7	3	1	4							1		1									
Muscatine	10		10	8	1	9		4			6			6		3	6	9	8	7	15	13	10	23	10	11	21	6	7	13	2	6	8	4	8	12	4	4	8	5	4	9
O'Brien								2			2			2			3	3	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	2	3	1		1				3		3	2		2			
Osceola																															4		4					1	1		1	1
Page											1			2			2	2		1	1	3		3																		
Palo Alto																						1		1	3		3	3		3	1		1									
Plymouth																																										
Pocahontas	2		2														1	1		1	1	3	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	5	4		4	4		4						
Polk	10	1	11	19	11	30		28			18			19		17	11	28	18	8	26	15	10	25	28	20	48	26	16	42	32	22	54	19	28	47	11	63	74	12	88	100

Counties.	1881.			1883.			*1885.			*1887.			*1889.			1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.	Soldiers'.	County.	Total.
Pottawattamie		1	1		3	3		3								4	1	5	1	9	10	6	8	14	5	5	10		3	3	3	1	4	3		3	2		2	1		1
Poweshiek		4	4		5	5		4			7			5					2		2													4	6	10	7	1	8	5	1	6
Ringgold								2			2			4									4	4	2		2	2		2				1		1	1		1			
Sac								6								3		3				1		1	4		4	1		1					2	2	1	4	5	1	3	4
Scott	7	11	18	6	15	21		12			17			21		12	17	29	14	14	28	10	31	41	8	31	39	10	28	38	11	22	33	17	36	53	15	34	49	14	39	53
Shelby											2			14			11	11	1	7	8		5	5	2	6	8	1		1												
Sioux											1											2		2	1		1	6		6	4		4	3		3	5		5	2		2
Story		1	1																				2	2		2	2		3	3		2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5		4	4
Tama								7			9			11			7	7	4	6	10	4	4	8	1	4	5	1	1	2	7		7	3	1	4		1	1	3	1	4
Taylor					2	2		1			1			1			1	1													5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
Union											3			1		6	1	7	3	2	5	4	1	5				4	1	5	2		2	2		2		3	3		2	2
Van Buren																						4		4	3		3	2		2												
Wapello	1		1		3	3		2						5		1	5	6	1		1	1		1	6		6	6		6	6		6	3		3	2		2	4		4
Warren											2			2																	1		1	1		1						
Washington	3		3								1			1		1		1				4													3	3		6	6		5	5
Wayne								5			2					1		1	4		4	3		3	2	2	4		7	7		3	3	1	3	4	5	3	8	10	3	13
Webster								1			1			1																				1		1						
Winnebago																1		1	1		1																					
Winneshiek																4		4	3		3	2		2																		
Woodbury					1	1		1						2		4	2	6	7	7	14	13	5	18	12	5	17	10		10	4	1	5	7	1	8	5		5	4		4
Worth																										1	1										1		1	1		1
Wright																												1		1	1	1	2		2	2						
Not given																	2	2								5	5															
State at large							47			42			88																													
Totals	76	93	169	68	150	218	47	233	280	42	251	293	88	282	870	198	202	400	213	200	413	248	210	458	297	190	487	260	185	445	265	174	439	271	220	491	195	249	444	195	296	491

TABLE NO. 12—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED FROM OPENING OF INSTITUTION, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1868-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Adair	2	......	......	......	......	2
Adams	2	......	......	......		2
Allamakee	12	......	......	1	......	13
Appanoose	34	10	8	......	......	52
Audubon	8	......	3	......	......	11
Benton	73	11	5	......	......	89
Black Hawk	88	2	7	1	......	48
Boone	52	8	1	2	2	65
Bremer	19	......	1	7	3	30
Buchanan	27	......	2	......	......	29
Buena Vista	5	......	3	......	......	8
Butler	22	4	2	2	......	30
Calhoun	9	2	3	1	......	15
Carroll	12	......	......	3	1	16
Cass	27	......	......	1	......	28
Cedar	75	......	1	8	2	86
Cerro Gordo	2	1	3	2	......	8
Cherokee	7	2	2	......	......	11
Chickasaw	2	4	......	2	......	8
Clarke	10	2	......	4	......	16
Clay	......	......	......	......	1	1
Clayton	30	......	16	6	......	52
Clinton	113	7	7	14	2	143
Crawford	5	......	......	......	......	5
Dallas	15	3	6	3	......	27
Davis	49	......	......	5	......	54
Decatur	20	......	2	......	......	22
Delaware	18	......	2	......	3	23
Des Moines	18	......	4	......	2	24
Dickinson	......	2	......	......	......	2
Dubuque	36	1	1	2	5	45
Emmet	3	......	......	......	......	3
Fayette	42	3	2	......	3	50
Floyd	18	......	......	1	......	19
Franklin	5	......	......	......	......	5
Fremont	13	......	......	4	......	17
Greene	15	2	1	......	......	18
Grundy	......	2	......	......	......	2
Guthrie	14	2	7	......	2	25
Hamilton	1	......	......	......	......	1
Hancock	2	......	2	......	2	6
Hardin	25	7	2	1	......	35
Harrison	......	2	......	......	......	2
Henry	23	......	......	......	......	23
Howard	8	3	......	2	......	13
Humboldt	4	......	......	......	......	4
Ida	1	......	......	......	......	1
Iowa	44		......	......	......	44
Jackson	61	......	......	......	......	61
Jasper	74	1	6	2	3	86
Jefferson	39	2	2	4	3	50
Johnson	95	......	......	......	......	95
Jones	83	2	5	6	......	96
Keokuk	57	......	......	2	7	66
Kossuth	2	......	2	......	......	4
Lee	107	......	......	2	1	110
Linn	112	6	14	2	4	138
Louisa	53	4	8	......	1	66
Lucas	2	......	......	2	......	4
Lyon	3	1	3	......	......	7
Madison	75	......	......	2	......	77
Mahaska	160	14	10	5	8	197
Marion	55	1	......	1	3	60
Marshall	76	14	12	8	12	122
Mills	10	......	......	2	......	12
Mitchell	16	......	......	1	......	17
Monona	5	......	......	......	......	5
Monroe	24	......	......	......	......	24
Montgomery	15	1	......	......	......	16
Muscatine	112	3	9	7	1	132
O'Brien	12	3	......	......	......	15
Osceola	......	......	......	1	......	1
Page	9	......	......	......	......	9

TABLE NO. 72—Continued.

	1868-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1868-1906.
Palo Alto	4	1				5
Plymouth						
Pocahontas	7	1				8
Polk	211	25	22	48	51	357
Pottawattamie	40	3				43
Poweshiek	35		10	3		48
Ringgold	11		1			12
Sac	10		2	3		15
Scott	220	7	39	19	17	302
Shelby	26					26
Sioux	8			3		11
Story	21	1	2	4		28
Tama	42	6	1	1	3	53
Taylor	9	5		3		17
Union	32					32
Van Buren	19					19
Wapello	49	3	2		4	58
Warren	20	2				22
Washington	45		3	3		51
Wayne	28		1	5	5	39
Webster	1	1	1			3
Winnebago	3					3
Winneshiek	4					4
Woodbury	32	1	4			37
Worth	4			3		7
Wright	1	1	2			4
Unknown	79					79
Totals	3,178	189	254	214	151	3,986

TABLE NO. 73—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED BY GRAND DIVISIONS OF STATE FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1868-1899.	1901.	1903	1905.	1906.	1868-1906
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF STATE.						
Appanoose	34	10	8			52
Cedar	75		1	8	2	86
Davis	49			5		54
Des Moines	18		4		2	24
Henry	23					23
Iowa	44					44
Jasper	74	1	6	2	3	86
Jefferson	39	2	2	4	3	5
Johnson	95					95
Keokuk	57			2	7	66
Lee	107			2	1	110
Louisa	53	4	8		1	66
Mahaska	160	14	10	5	8	197
Marion	55	1		1	3	60
Monroe	24					24
Muscatine	112	3	9	7	1	132
Poweshiek	35		10	3		48
Scott	220	7	39	19	17	302
Van Buren	19					19
Wapello	49	3	2		4	58
Washington	45		3	3		51
Totals	1,387	45	102	61	52	1,647

TABLE NO. 73—Continued.

	1868 1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1867 1906.
II. NORTHEAST QUARTER OF STATE.						
Allamakee	12			1		13
Benton	73	11	6			89
Black Hawk	38	2	7	1		48
Bremer	19		1	7	3	30
Buchanan	27		2			29
Butler	22	4	2	2		30
Cerro Gordo	2	1	3	2		8
Chickasaw	2	4		2		8
Clayton	30		16	6		52
Clinton	113	7	7	14	2	143
Delaware	18		2		3	23
Dubuque	36	1	1	2	5	45
Fayette	42	8	7		3	60
Floyd	18			1		19
Franklin	5					5
Grundy		2				2
Hardin	25	7	2	1		35
Howard	8	3		2		13
Jackson	61					61
Jones	83	2	5	6		96
Linn	112	6	14	2	4	138
Marshall	76	14	12	8	12	122
Mitchell	16			1		17
Tama	42	6	1	1	3	53
Winneshiek	4					4
Worth	4			3		7
Totals	888	73	82	62	35	1,140
III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF STATE.						
Adair	2					2
Adams	2					2
Audubon	8		3			11
Cass	27			1		28
Clarke	10	2		4		16
Dallas	15	3	6	3		27
Decatur	20		2			22
Fremont	13			4		17
Guthrie	14	2	7		2	25
Harrison		2				2
Lucas	2			2		4
Madison	75			2		77
Mills	10			2		12
Montgomery	15	1				16
Page	9					9
Polk	211	25	22	48	51	357
Pottawattamie	40	3				43
Ringgold	11		1			12
Shelby	26					26
Taylor	9	5		3		17
Union	32					32
Warren	20	2				22
Wayne	28		1	5	5	39
Total	599	45	42	74	58	818
IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER OF STATE.						
Boone	52	8	1	2	2	65
Buena Vista	5		3			8
Calhoun	9	2	3	1		15
Carroll	12			3	1	16
Cherokee	7	2	2			11
Clay					1	1
Crawford	5					5
Dickinson		2				2

TABLE NO. 73—Continued.

North-West Quarter.	1868-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1868-1906.
Emmet	3					3
Greene	15	2	1			18
Hamilton	1					1
Hancock	2		2		2	6
Humboldt	4					4
Ida	1					1
Kossuth	2		2			4
Lyon	3	1	3			7
Monona	5					5
O'Brien	12	3				15
Osceola				1		1
Palo Alto	4	1				5
Plymouth						
Pocahontas	7	1				8
Sac	10		2	3		15
Sioux	8			3		11
Story	21	1	2	4		28
Webster	1	1	1			3
Winnebago	3					3
Woodbury	32	1	4			37
Wright	1	1	2			4
Totals	225	26	28	17	6	302

V. SUMMARIES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

	1868-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1905.	1868-1906.
Southeast quarter	1,387	45	102	61	52	1,647
Northeast quarter	888	73	82	62	35	1,140
Southwest quarter	599	45	42	74	58	818
Northwest quarter	225	26	28	17	6	302
Unknown	79					79
Totals	3,178	189	254	214	151	3 986
East half	2,275	118	184	123	87	2,787
West half	824	71	70	91	64	1,120
Unknown	79					79
Totals	3,178	189	254	214	151	3,986
North half	1,113	99	110	79	41	1.442
South half	1,986	90	144	135	110	2,465
Unknown	79					79
Totals	3,178	189	254	214	151	3,986

VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

Southeast quarter	44	24	40	27	35	41
Northeast quarter	28	40	32	27	23	29
Southwest quarter	19	22	17	33	38	20
Northwest quarter	7	14	11	13	4	8
Unknown	2					2
East half	72	64	72	54	58	70
West half	26	36	28	46	42	28
Unknown	2					2
North half	35	54	43	40	27	37
South half	63	46	57	60	73	61
Unknown	2					2

TABLE NO. 74—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT.

CHILDREN ADMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 4000 OR OVER IN 1905, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1890.			1895.			1900.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4000 AND UNDER 8000.															
Atlantic	1	...	1	1	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	1	...	...	....
Cedar Falls	...	....	....	...		....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Centerville	..				....		2	3	5	....		....	....	....	....
Chariton	....	..	...	..		....		....				...	..	....	...
Charles City		...	....	...	..	....	...	...		...	....	....	..	....	
Clarinda	....		...			....		...	....	...			..	....	....
Fairfield	...		...	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	2	3		....	....
Grinnell	....		...	...	...	..	....	....	...	2	1	3	..		
LeMars	.	..		..	....	....	----	..	....	...				1	1
Marion	...	1	1		....	....	.	....	....	....		....	....	....	...
Newton	1	1	2	4		4	1		1		.	...	....	....	....
Oelwein		....	....	...	....			....	....	....				..	....
Perry		...				...	....	...	....	..	....			....	....
Red Oak	....	..	. .				.	...	....	....		....	..		....
Shenandoah	...			....	....	..	....	...	....					.	
Washington		....	..		...	....	....	....	..		....				
Webster City								...		...			....	..	....
Totals	2	2	4	7	2	9	4	3	7	4	3	7		1	1
II. CITIES HAVING 8000 OR MORE.															
Boone	14	3	17	1	2	3	7	3	10		2	2	1	1	2
Burlington			....	....	...	....		.			....	....	1	1	2
Cedar Rapids	....				.	....	2		2				..		...
Clinton	4	1	5	6	1	7	3	2	5	10	4	14	1	....	1
Council Bluffs	4		4	2	3	5	1	1	2		..		....	..	..
Creston	1		1	1	4	5	3	1	4			....	....	...	.
Davenport	21	8	29	16	7	23	12	11	23	13	5	18	9	6	15
Des Moines	19	14	33	7	5	12	6	10	16	34	13	47	28	18	46
Dubuque	---	..		....	....		1		1	1	1	2	....	2	2
Ft. Dodge	....		....	...	....	....	1	.	1		....		....	....	----
Ft. Madison	....	....	....		....	....	1	1	2	....	...	..	....	....	..
Iowa City	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	2		...		....	..	.
Keokuk	...	1	1	1	....	1	4	1	5	2		2	1	....	1
Marshalltown	6	7	13	3	3	6	1	1	2	6	1	7	6	6	12
Mason City	....			.	....	....	...	1	1		2	2	....		
Muscatine	2	1	3				2	3	5	5	2	7	1		1
Oskaloosa	12	8	20	9	16	25	4	4	8	3	2	5	4	4	8
Ottumwa	....	...		1	.	1	.	3	3	....		....	1	3	4
Sioux City	..	2	2	7	3	10	..	....	...			...	....	....	...
Waterloo	...	..	..	1	1	2	...					....	....		....
Totals	86	46	132	57	47	104	49	43	92	74	32	106	53	41	94

TABLE NO 75—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male	Female.	Total.
Pupils in attendance enrolled prior to July 1. 1905	80	62	142
Pupils admitted	24	22	46
Total in attendance	104	84	188
Pupils graduated	1	3	4
Pupils discharged	....	....	....
By trades completed	....	....	....
By death		..... .	....
Average daily attendance	85 1	75 4	160.5

TABLE NO 76–COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male	Female	Total.
White	24	22	46
Colored	....	....	....
Totals	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 77–COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male	Female.	Total.
White	104	84	188
Colored	..	....	....
Totals	104	84	188

TABLE NO. 78–COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

AGE OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
5 years to 9 years	5	6	11
10 years to 14 years	10	7	17
15 years to 19 years	3	7	10
20 years to 24 years	2	1	3
25 years to 29 years	....	1	1
30 years to 34 years	..	....	....
35 years to 39 years	1	....	1
40 years to 44 years	1	......	1
45 years to 49 years	2	......	2
Totals	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 79–COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa	18	20	38
Pennsylvania	1	....	1
Ohio	1	....	1
Missouri	1	.....	1
Nebraska	1	2	3
South Dakota	1	.	1
Total native born	23	22	45
Sweden	1	....	1
Totals	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 80—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male	Female.	Totals
Native born, native parents	15	13	28
Native born, foreign parents	3	1	4
Native born mixed parents	4	7	11
Native born, parentage unknown	1	1	2
Foreign born	1	....	1
Totals	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 81—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, (BLINDNESS NOT CONSIDERED) FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female	Totals
Normal	23	19	42
Lame	....	1	1
Deformed face	......	1	1
Deformed face and hands	1	....	1
Right arm and right leg short	....	1	1
Totals	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 82—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

CHARACTER OF PARENTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Criminal father	......	....	......
Insane mother	....	....	
Parents blood relation	1		1

TABLE NO. 83—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PUPILS ADMITTED HAVING RELATIVES WITH DEFECTIVE VISION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male	Female	Totals
Brother	....	1	1
Sister	1	....	1
Father	2	2	4
Mother	1	1	2
Mother and brother	....	1	1
Mother and sister	1	....	1
Father, brother, cousin, paternal aunt	....	1	1
Father, sister, cousin, two great aunts	......	1	1
Sister and two first cousins	1	....	1
Paternal grandfathers and fathers	1	....	1
Paternal grandfathers and mother	....	2	2
Maternal grandmother	1	....	1
Grandparents	1	...	1
Totals	9	9	18
Not reporting defective relatives	15	13	28
Grand totals	24	22	46
Percentage of pupils with defective relatives	37.5	40.7	39.1

TABLE NO. 84—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PUPILS ENROLLED HAVING RELATIVES WITH DEFECTIVE VISION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Male.	Female.	Totals
Brother	1	5	6
Sister	4	2	6
Brother and sister	3	2	5
Two brothers	......	1	1
Two sisters	1	......	1
Father	2	2	4
Mother	1	1	2
Mother and sister	3	1	4
Mother and brother	......	2	2
Paternal aunt	1	1	2
Paternal uncle	1	1	2
Cousin	1	......	1
Brother and grandmother	......	2	2
Mother grandfather and aunt	1	......	1
Brother and two cousins	1	......	1
Great uncle	1	......	1
Maternal grandfather	1	......	1
Maternal grandmother	1	......	1
Grandparents	1	......	1
Sister, father, cousin and two great aunts	1	......	1
Sister and two first cousins	1	......	1
Mother and paternal grandfather	......	2	2
Paternal grandfather and father	1	......	1
Brother, father, cousin and paternal aunt	......	1	1
Totals	27	23	50
Not reporting defective relatives	77	61	138
Grand totals	104	84	188
Percentage pupils with defective relatives	25.9	27.3	26.4

TABLE NO. 85—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

LITERACY OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION WITH RESPECT TO COMMON PRINT AND SCRIPT OR SOME EMBOSSED SYSTEM, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1906.

	Male	Female.	Totals
Can read and write	12	10	22
Cannot read and write	12	12	24
Totals	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 86—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS OF PUPILS ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Congenital.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 6 yrs.	6 and under 12 yrs.	12 and under 18 yrs.	18 yrs. and over.	Age unknown.	Totals.
I. Lids:									
Trachoma	1				1	1			3
II. Conjunctiva:									
Conjunctivitis follicularis		1		1		2			4
III. Cornea:									
Conical cornea		1							1
Interstitial keratitis					1	1			2
Opacity of cornea	1	1							2
IV. Iris:									
Iritis	1				1				2
Iritis traumatic					1		1		2
V. Lens:									
Cataract	1								1
Glaucoma congenital	1								1
VI. Retina:									
Elevation of retina							1		1
Error in refraction				1					1
VII. Choroid:									
Colobroma of choroid	1								1
Sympathetic opthalmia				3					3
VIII. Optic Nerve:									
Atrophy of optic nerve	5			1	1				7
IX. Ocular Muscles:									
Muscle error								1	1
X. Neurosis;									
Astigmatism					1			1	2
Astigmatism, high grade			1						1
Hyperopia			1						1
XI. Glaucoma:									
XII. Phthisis:									
Phthisis bulbi			1		1				2
Phthisis bulbi, traumatic origin							1		1
Phthisis bulbi from blenorrhea neanatorum		2		1					3
XIII. Unknown	1				3				4
Totals	11	5	3	7	11	4	3	2	46

TABLE NO. 87—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PUPILS PURSUING SPECIFIED STUDIES, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

1 Kindergarten	44
2 Language and Literature:	
Grammar	32
Latin	16
Literature	11
New York point	101
Rhetoric	11
Spelling	64
3 Mathemathics:	
Algebra	25
Arithmetic	108
Geometry	11
4 Music:	
a-General	
Double bars	2
Harmony	19
Orchestra	14
Point music	32
Staff notation	15
Tuning	28
Vocal	26

TABLE NO. 87—Continued.

b-Special:	
Clarionet	1
Cornet	3
Flute	5
Piano	98
Pipe organ	4
Trombone	1
Violin	20
Violin cello	1
5 Physical Sciences:	
Geography	90
Natural Philosophy	11
Physiology	15
6 Social Sciences:	
Civil Government	11
History	30
History U S	26
Political Economy	5
7 Manual or Technical:	
Bead work	4
Broom making	19
Cane seating	10
Carpet weaving	2
Fancy work	25
Netting	81
Sewing	43
Sight work	14

TABLE NO. 88—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

TRADES IN WHICH GRADUATES WERE ESPECIALLY FITTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F	T.
Fancy work	.....	2	2
Music teaching	......	1	1
Piano tuning	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 89—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PUPILS ADMITTED FOR FIRST TIME AND OF ALL IN ATTENDANCE, FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 30, 1906.*

	Admitted for First Time.			Total Enrollment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	....	......	....	1	......	1
Adams	....	.....	......	......	1	1
Allamakee	....	1	1	.... ..	2	2
Appanoose	..	......	.... .	....	....	......
Audubon	....	....	....	.... ..	..	....
Benton	3	5	8	16	9	25
Black Hawk	1	1	2	4	1	5
Boone	.....	1	1	....	2	2
Bremer	....	....	....	.... ..	..	....
Buchanan	....		.....	.. ..	2	2
Buena Vista	....	...	....	....	....	. ....
Butler	....	...	....	....	... .	......
Calhoun	..	..	......	......	....	.....
Carroll	... ..	....		.... ..	...	.....
Cass	1	.... .	1	2	.....	2
Cedar	....	......	......	......	....	....
Cerro Gordo	1	. ..	1	1	1	2
Cherokee	..	....	.... ..	.... .	.....	. ..
Chickasaw		....		....	....	.. ..

TABLE NO. 79—Continued.

	Admitted for First Time.			Total Enrollment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Clarke						
Clay						
Clayton						
Clinton		1	1	4	5	9
Crawford				1	1	2
Dallas						
Davis	1		1	1		1
Decatur						
Delaware						
Des Moines	1		1	1		1
Dickinson						
Dubuque				4	1	5
Emmet						
Fayette				1		1
Floyd						
Franklin						
Fremont						
Greene	2		2	2		2
Grundy						
Guthrie				2	1	3
Hamilton				2	1	3
Hancock						
Hardin	1		1	3		3
Harrison						
Henry					1	1
Howard						
Humboldt	1		1	1		1
Ida		1	1		1	1
Iowa	1		1	1		1
Jackson		1	1	1	2	3
Jasper				2	1	3
Jefferson				1		1
Johnson						
Jones				1	1	2
Keokuk				3	1	4
Kossuth					1	1
Lee				1		1
Linn	1	1	2	11	9	20
Louisa					2	2
Lucas				1		1
Lyon		1	1	1	1	2
Madison						
Mahaska	1		1	2		2
Marion				2	1	3
Marshall				1		1
Mills					1	1
Mitchell				1		1
Monona						
Monroe		1	1		2	2
Montgomery				2	2	4
Muscatine	1		1	1		1
O'Brien				2		2
Osceola						
Page				2	1	3
Palo Alto				1	4	5
Plymouth	1		1	1	1	2
Pocahontas						
Polk	1	3	4	5	9	14
Pottawattamie		1	1	2	1	3
Poweshiek						
Ringgold						
Sac					1	1
Scott				1	2	3
Shelby		1	1	1	1	2
Sioux	1		1	1		1
Story	1		1	2	1	3
Tama		1	1	1	3	4
Taylor	2		2	2		2
Union						

TABLE NO. 89—Continued.

	Admitted for First Time.			Total Enrollment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Van Buren	......	....	....	....	....	....
Wapello	1	....	1	2	....	2
Warren	1	1	2	2	2	4
Washington	......	....	....	1	3	4
Wayne	......	....	....	......	....	....
Webster	......	......	......	....	......	....
Winnebago	......	..	....	....	....	....
Winneshiek	......	....	....	....	....	....
Woodbury	......	1	1	....	1	1
Worth	......	....	....	....	....	....
Wright	......	....	......	....	1	1
Totals	24	22	46	104	84	188

*The pupils are dismissed for the summer vacation in May and hence the institution has no population in residence June 30th.

TABLE NO. 90—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

ADMISSION AND ENROLLMENT—1881-1905—FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Pupils Previously Enrolled.			Pupils Enrolled First Time.			Total Enrollment.			Number Graduated.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F,	T.	M.	F.	T.
1888	35	44	79	20	30	50	55	74	129	.....	.	......
1885	47	74	121	41	32	73	88	106	194	.....	....	......
1887	62	64	126	29	55	84	91	119	210	5	9	14
1889	60	78	138	35	31	66	95	109	194	3	5	8
1891	70	71	141	39	38	77	109	109	218	2	4	6
1893	67	72	139	38	39	77	105	111	216	5	3	8
1895	69	82	151	40	37	77	109	119	228	6	5	11
1897	77	95	172	40	34	74	117	129	246	.....	......	11
1899	84	74	158	29	41	70	113	115	228	3	6	9
1901	82	70	152	34	31	65	116	101	217	4	5	9
1903	85	70	155	39	29	68	124	99	223	9	9	18
1905	83	71	154	40	29	69	123	100	223	7	7	14
*1906	80	62	142	24	22	46	104	84	188	1	3	4

* One year only.

TABLE NO. 91—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

AVERAGE MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.

	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
July	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	141	145	153	144	145	117	135	144	152	159	149
October	171	166	157	155	162	131	148	161	168	162	160
November	189	170	160	157	160	135	153	163	166	159	162
December	185	173	146	161	134	112	149	162	155	149	149
January	182	170	154	163	140	128	153	167	158	160	164
February	178	170	178	163	153	136	157	169	163	161	167
March	172	169	175	164	150	113	155	171	164	159	169
April	166	163	169	156	144	0	147	171	158	153	163
May	160	*	164	148	144	0	142	148	187	152	160
June	57	46	43	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Returns omitted in biennial report,

TABLE NO. 92—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS ADMITTED.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			*1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
White	34	31	65	39	29	68	40	28	68	24	22	46
Colored	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	. ..
Totals	34	31	65	39	29	68	40	29	69	24	22	46

*For one year only.

TABLE NO. 93—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

AGES OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1877.	1879.	1881.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
I. NUMBERS.																
Under 10 years.	3	2	1	7	16	15	13	18	21	13	13	15	16	12	14	11
10 and under 15 years	15	13	12	13	23	31	18	27	23	25	30	23	27	28	25	17
15 and under 20 years	15	16	9	11	18	24	16	20	29	27	28	25	12	7	15	10
20 years and over	14	9	11	19	16	14	19	12	4	12	3	7	10	21	15	8
Unknown	1	1	1		...	...	..	....	...	....	...			...	...	....
Totals	48	41	34	50	73	84	66	77	77	77	74	70	65	68	69	46
II. PERCENTAGES AND RATIOS.																
Under 10 years	6.0	4.8	2.9	14.0	21.7	17.9	19.7	23.2	27.3	16.9	17.6	21.4	24.6	17.7	20.3	23.9
10 and under 15 years	31.4	31.7	35.3	26.0	31.4	36.9	27.3	35.2	29.8	32.5	40.5	32.9	41.5	41.2	36.3	36.9
15 and under 20 years	31.4	39.0	26.5	22.0	24.5	28.5	24.2	26.0	37.7	35.0	37.8	35.7	18.4	10.3	21.7	21.8
20 years and over	29.2	22.0	32.4	38.0	22.4	16.7	28.8	15.6	5.2	15.6	4.1	10.0	15.5	30.8	21.7	17.4
Unknown	2.0	2.5	2.9	...			...	...	...	...			....	...		

*One year only.

TABLE NO. 94—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS ADMITTED FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1887	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.*		
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																			
New England	1	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	....	....
Massachusetts	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....
Connecticut	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	....	....
Middle States	4	6	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1		1	1	....	1	1	....	1
New York	3	5	1		....	2	1	.	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
New Jersey	....			1	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Delaware	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....		..	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	1	1		1		....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Southern States	2	3	1	1	5	....	3	1	....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	1
Maryland	....	....		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	....	1	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	.	1	1	....	....	
Mississippi		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Tennessee		..		....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Missouri	2		1	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	....	1
Northwest States	18	14	10	9	7	6	7	4	2	6	5	5	10	4	3	7	1	....	1
Ohio	2	3	1	2	2		....	..	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Indiana	2	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	.	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Illinois	7	9	7	5	4	4	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	2	6	....	....	....
Michigan	1	....	2	....		....	2	1	.	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	6	2	..	2	1	1	1	2		2	.	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....
Iowa	46	40	56	54	55	56	44	23	27	50	26	23	49	29	25	54	18	20	38
Western States	2	1	6	6	4	5	10	4	1	5	1	....	1	3	....	3	2	2	4
Minnesota	1	....	1	..	....	1	2	2	....	2	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	....	.	....	1	1	....	4		1	1		....		....	....	....	1	....	1
Nebraska	1	....	2	2	2		2	1	...	1	....	.	....	....	....		1	2	3
Kansas	....	1	3	..	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	..	2		....	....
Indian Territory	....	....		8		....	....	....	....	.	.	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Wyoming	....	....			1	....	....		....	....	..	....			....	.	....	....	.
California		.		....		1	....				.	....		...		....		....	....

Foreign Born	10	1	1	4	6	5	4	2	.....	2	4	......	4	1	......	1	1	......	1
British America	2			....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....		....	....		......	......	.....
British Isles	5	....	1	2	3	2	1	1		1	1	....	1		.....	....		.....	......
Germany	....	1	......	2	.....	1	2	1	......	1			.....		.....	.....	......	.....	......
Scandinavian	8	...	.....	.....	3	2	....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	.....	1
Bohemia		....	.....	...	......	.....	1		.....		1	.....	1	....	.....	...	.....	......	.....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	...		....	....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....		......	.....	.....	......	
Grand totals	84	66	77	77	77	74	70	34	31	65	39	29	68	40	29	69	24	22	46

II. SUMMARY.

	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
Native Born	73	65	76	73	71	69	66	......	.	63	.....	.....	64	......	.....	68	......	.....	45
New England	1	1	3	....	....	...	1	......	....	......	.....	.....	......	......	.....	...	.....	......	......
Middle States	4	6	1	2	....	2	1	....	......	1	......	.	1	.....	......	1	......	......	1
Southern States	2	3	1	1	5	.....	3		......	1	......	.....	3		.....	3	.....	....	1
Northwest	18	14	10	9	7	6	7	......	......	6	......	......	10	....	.....	7		......	1
Iowa	46	40	56	54	55	56	44		......	50		......	49	......	....	54	.....	......	38
Western States	2	1	6	6	4	5	10	......	.....	5	......	......	1	.....	......	8	...	.....	4
Foreign Born	10	1	1	4	6	5	4	..	.....	2		.....	4	......	......	1	.....	......	1
Unknown	1		......	1	......	..	.....		.....	.....	.....	..	......	......	......		....	......	
Grand totals	84	66	77	77	77	74	70	......	...	65	......		68	....	......	69	......	......	46

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.

Native Born	86.8	98.4	98.7	93.0	92.2	93.2	94.3	......	....	97.0	.....	.....	94.1	....	......	98.5	.....	......	97.8
New England	1.2	1.6	3.8	......	......	...	1.4	......	....	......	......	......	..	......	.....	....	.....	.....	..
Middle States	4.7	9.0	1.3	2.6	...	2.7	1.4	......	......	1.5	......	......	1.5	.....	....	1.5	....		2.2
Southern States	2.4	4.5	1.3	1.3	6.6	.....	4.3	....	....	1.5	....	.....	4.4	......	.....	4.3	......	......	2.2
Northwest	21.4	21.2	12.9	11.6	9.2	8.1	10.0	......	....	9.3	......	.....	14.7	....	..	10.1		......	2.2
Iowa	54.8	60.5	71.7	69.7	71.1	75.6	62.9	....	......	77.0	.....	......	72.0		.....	78.3	......	.....	82.5
Western States	2.3	1.6	7.7	7.8	5.3	6.8	14.3	....	....	7.7	......	.....	1.5	....	.....	4.3	.....	....	8.7
Foreign Born	12.0	1.6	1.3	5.0	7.8	6.8	5.7	.....	....	3.0	......	......	5.9	....	....	1.5		....	2.2
Unknown	1.2		...	2.0		......	.....		....	......	......						....	......	....

*One year only

TABLE NO. 94—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS ADMITTED FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1887	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.*		
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																			
New England	1	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....
Massachusetts	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....		....	....	....		....	....	....
Connecticut	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....
Middle States	4	6	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	.	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
New York	3	5	1		....	2	1	..	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
New Jersey	....			1	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Delaware	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	....		..	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	1	1		1		....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Southern States	2	3	1	1	5	....	3	1	....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	1
Maryland	...	....		....	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	...	1	....		...	....		....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	...	....	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....	...	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	.	1	1	....	....	
Mississippi		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Tennessee		...		...	2	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	..
Kentucky	....	1	...	....	...	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Missouri	2		1	1	2	...	2	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	....	1
Northwest States	18	14	10	9	7	6	7	4	2	6	5	5	10	4	3	7	1	....	1
Ohio	2	3	1	2	2	.	....	.	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Indiana	2	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Illinois	7	9	7	5	4	4	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	2	6	....	....	....
Michigan	1	...	2	....		....	2	1	.	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	6	2	..	2	1	1	1	2		2	.	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....
Iowa	46	40	56	54	55	56	44	23	27	50	26	23	49	29	25	54	18	20	38
Western States	2	1	6	6	4	5	10	4	1	5	1	....	1	3	....	3	2	2	4
Minnesota	1	....	1	..	....	1	2	2	....	2	....		....	....	....	....	...	....	....
South Dakota	....		...	1	1	....	4		1	1		....		....	....	....	1	....	1
Nebraska	1	....	2	2	2		2	1	...	1	....	.	....	....	....		1	2	3
Kansas	....	1	3	..	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	.	2		....	....
Indian Territory	...	....		3		....	....	....	....	.	.	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....
Wyoming	.	...			1	....	...		....	....	..	....			....	..	...	....	.
California				..		1	....					....		.		....		....	....

Foreign Born	10	1	1	4	6	5	4	2	.....		2	4	.....		4	1	.....		1
British America	2			....	.....	.....	.....	.....				....	.....			....	.....	..	.....
British Isles	5	.....	1	2	3	2	1	1			1	1	.....		1		.....	....	
Germany	....	1	......	2	.....	1	2	1	......		1			.....			.....	.....	......
Scandinavian	3	...	......	.....	3	2	....	.....	....	.....		2	....		2	1	.....		1
Bohemia		......	......	...	......	.....	1	.	.....			1	.....		1	....	.....	...	.....
Unknown	1	......	......	1	...		......	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....		......	....	.....	......	
Grand totals	84	66	77	77	77	74	70	34	31	65	39	29	68	40	29	69	24	22	46

II. SUMMARY.

	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
Native Born	73	65	76	73	71	69	66	......	.	63	.....	.....	64	......	.....	68	......	.....	45
New England	1	1	3	....	.....	...	1	.....	....	......	.....	.....	......	......	.....	...	....	......	......
Middle States	4	6	1	2	.....	2	1	....	......	1	......		1	.....	......	1	......	......	1
Southern States	2	3	1	1	5	.....	3		......	1	......	.....	3		......	3	.....	.....	1
Northwest	18	14	10	9	7	6	7	......	......	6	......	......	10	....	.....	7		......	1
Iowa	46	40	56	54	55	56	44		......	50		......	49	......	....	54	.....	......	38
Western States	2	1	6	6	4	5	10	......	.....	5	......	......	1	.....	......	8	...	.....	4
Foreign Born	10	1	1	4	6	5	4	..	.....	2		.....	4	......	......	1	.....	......	1
Unknown	1		......	1	.....	..	.....		....	.....	.....	..	......	......	......		....	......	
Grand totals	84	66	77	77	77	74	70	......	....	65	......		68	....	......	69	......	......	46

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.

Native Born	86.8	98.4	98.7	93.0	92.2	93.2	94 8	......	.....	97.0	.....	.....	94.1	....	......	98 5	.....	......	97.8
New England	1 2	1.6	3.8	......	......	...	1.4	......	.....	......	......	......	..	......	......	....	.....	.....	..
Middle States	4.7	9 0	1.3	2 6	....	2.7	1 4	......	......	1 5	......	......	1.5	......	....	1.5	....		2.2
Southern States	2.4	4 5	1.3	1 3	6.6	.....	4.3	. ....	.....	1 5	.....	.....	4 4	......	.....	4 3	......	......	2.2
Northwest	21 4	21.2	12.9	11.6	9 2	8.1	10 0	......	.....	9.3	......	.....	14 7	....	...	10 1		......	2 2
Iowa	54 8	60 5	71 7	69.7	71 1	75.6	62.9	.....	......	77 0	.....	......	72.0		.....	78 3	......	.....	82.5
Western States	2.3	1 6	7.7	7.8	5.3	6.8	14 8	.....	.....	7.7	......	.....	1.5	.....	.....	4 3	......	.....	8.7
Foreign Born	12 0	1.6	1.3	5 0	7.8	6.8	5.7	......	......	3.0	......	......	5.9	....	.....	1.5	..	....	2.2
Unknown	1.2	.	......	2.0		......	... .		....	......	......	....					.....	......	......

*One year only

TABLE NO. 95—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.												
Native Born: Native parents	21	23	44	30	19	49	21	20	41	15	13	28
Native Born: Foreign parents	3	2	5	4	2	6	8	3	11	3	1	4
Native Born; Mixed parents	6	4	10	....	5	5	8	2	10	4	7	11
Native Born: Parents unknown	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	1	2
Foreign Born	2	.	2	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Totals	34	31	65	39	29	68	40	29	69	24	22	46
II. PERCENTAGES.												
Native Born: Native parents	61.8	74.2	68 5	77.	65.5	72,3	52.2	68 9	70.8	62 6	59.0	60.8
Native Born: Foreign parents	8 9	6.4	7.1	10,2	6 9	8.8	20 0	10 3	15.8	12.5	4.6	8.7
Native Born: Mixed parents	17 7	18.	15 3	.. .	17 3	7 3	20 0	6.9	14 8	16 7	31.8	23.9
Native Born: Parentage unknown	5.8	6.4	6 1	2.6	10.3	5.8	5.0	13.9	8.6	4.1	4.6	4 4
Foreign Born	5.8	... .	3 0	10 2	... .	5 8	2 5	... .	1 4	4 1	....	2.2

TABLE NO. 96—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

LITERACY OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION WITH RESPECT TO COMMON PRINT AND SCRIPT OR SOME EMBOSSED SYSTEM, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.												
Can read and write	21	23	44	31	20	51	19	21	40	12	10	22
Cannot read and write	13	8	21	8	9	17	21	8	29	12	12	24
Totals	34	31	65	39	29	68	40	29	69	24	22	46
II. PERCENTAGES.												
Can read and write	61	74.	67.	79.	68.	75.	47	73.	57	50.	45.	47.
Cannot read and write	39	26.	33.	21.	32.	25.	53.	27	43	50.	55	53.

TABLE NO. 97—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Normal	30	31	61	31	23	54	35	25	60	23	19	42
Defective	....	....	..	...	..	..	...	....	....		..	....
Weak vitality	3		4	8	6	14	4	4	8	....	....	....
Crippled or deformed	....	....					1	...	1	1	3	4
Totals	33	32	65	39	29	68	40	29	69	24	22	46

TABLE NO. 98—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF BLINDNESS OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30th.

	1883	1885	1887	1889	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	1903	1905	1906
I. General Diseases.	9	9	13	7	23	12	18	8	14	5	....	....	....
1. Epidemic.	5	5	10	4	15	9	16	5	13	4	..	....	....
Diptheria.	....	....	...	..	2	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....
Fever		....		..	....	....	2	....	1	....	....		...
La Grippe	....	...	...	.	..		3	...	....	.	....	....	....
Measles	1	3	5	1	7	6	5	4	9	4	....	....	....
Scarlet fever	3	....	..	2	1	2	5	1	2	....	....	....	....
Scarlet rash	....	....	1		...	....	....	....	....	...	....	.	....
Small pox.	1	...	1	....	1	....	..		....		....	....	....
Typhoid fever		1	2	..	....	....	1	....	.		....	....	....
Whooping cough	....	1	1	1	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
2. Other general	4	4	3	3	8	3	2	3	1	1	....	....	....
Paint poisoning	....	...	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	...	..	..	....	....	....
Scrofula	4	4	2	2	5	3	2	3	....	....	...	....	....
Syphilitic	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....
II. Diseases of nervous system.													
1. General	5	3	4	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	....	1	....
Brain fever	2	1	....	3	....	3	1	....	...	....	....	....	....
Brain, tumor of	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Chorea	....	....	....		1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Epilepsy	1	....	...	....	....	....		..	....	....	....	....	....
Neuralgia.	1	..	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spinal disease	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	1	..	.	....	....	....
Spinal fever	1	....		...	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Spinal meningitis.		1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	....	....
Nervous diseases	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
2. Diseases of the eye													
a. Congenital	4	7	6	9	10	5	8	11	3	....	...	...	....
Albinoism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
b. Lids													
Blepharitis marginalis.	....	....	....	....	....	...		....	....	1	1	2	....
Ulceration of roots of lashes	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trachoma or granulation	...	2	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	6	4	

TABLE NO. 98–Continued.

	1883	1885	1887	1889	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	1903	1905	1906
c. Conjunctiva:													
Blennorrhea Neanatorum											5	4	
Conjunctivitis.			1		2		1	2		1			
Conjunctivitis Follicular												1	4
Conjunctivitis Purulent	1												
Lenoma Adherens from Blennorrhea Neanatorum Ophthalmia		1	3		3	3		2	2				
d Cornea:													
Abscess of Cornea						1							
Conical Cornea													1
Keratitis....							1				3		
Keratitis Exzematosa										1		2	
Keratitis Interstitital												2	2
Keratis Trichiasis												1	
Keratacomus from Blennorrhea Neanatorum..										2		1	
Lencoma Cornea											5		
Opacity of Cornea			1			1			1	1			2
Staphyloma			3										
Ulceration of Cornea...............	1		1	3									
e. Iris:													
Iritis.		1	1							2	1	3	2
Coroboma-Iris											2		
Iritis Syshilitic.											1		
Iritis Traumatic													2
f. Lens:													
Cataract	1	2	3	1	1		6	1	2	6	1		
Cataract Congenital											4	5	
Cataract Perniculeris ...											1		
Cataract Secondary.												1	
Cataract Traumatic..												1	
Lenticular Opacity							1						2
Glaucoma ...													1
g. Retina:													
Error in Refraction													1
Hemorrhage of retina..			1										
Hemoralopia										1			
Retinitis pigmentosa ..						3						1	
Retinitis choriodi-tis ..						1							
Retina-elevation of										1			1
h. Choroid:													
Bulpthalmus secondaria from sympathetic ophthalmia										1			
Choroiditis.												1	
Choroido-retinitis											1	1	
Choriodal atrophy												1	
Coloboma choroid													1
Opthalmia sympathetic.	1									2	3	2	3
Traumatic Bubthalmus......											1		

TABLE NO. 98—Continued.

	1883	1885	1887	1689	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	1903	1905	1906
i. Optic nerve:													
Atrophy of optic nerve	...	1	.. .	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	7	7
Neuritis (optic).	..	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	....	....
Paralysis of optic nerve	....	..	....	....	..	....	8	1	..	1	....	..	....
Weakness of optic nerve	.	..	...		....	....	1	....	..	1	14	....	....
j. Ocular muscles:													
Muscle error	....	..	.	....	.	..	....	...	....	..	..		1
Nystagmus	..	..	...	....	. .	...	....	. ..	.	1	..	1	....
Nystagmus and hyperopia	....	....	....	....	..	...	..	.	..	1	.	..	....
Strabismus	....	..	..	....	...	...	....	....	. ..	2	2	..	.
Strabismus and nystagmus	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	....
Strabismus hyperopia	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	1	....
Strabismus concomitans convergens	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	....	2	....
k. Neuroses:													
Amhylopia, hysterical	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	1	....
Asthenopia-muscular.	..	....	...	....	....	...	1	....		..	..	..	....
Astigmatism	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	..	..	3	6	6	2
Chondro-sarcoma of orbit	..	.		....			....	..	..	1	....		
Hyperopia	..	....	....	....	....		....		1		....	2	1
Myopia	....	..			....	....	...	..	2	1	1		....
Astigmatism highgrade	...	....	....		....	....	..	....	..		....	....	1
l. Glaucoma			....	...			....	...	...	1	2	....	....
Glaucoma, adherens from blennorrhea neanatorum	..	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1	..
m. Phthisis:													
Phthisis, bulbi		...			...	....	...	....			....	4	2
Phthisis, bulbi from blue stone		..	....		....		....	....	.	1	.	....	....
Phthisis, bulbi from granulated lids.	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	. ..	....
Phthisis, bulbi from meningitis	..	...	...	. ..	..	....	..	...	..	1	...	.	....
Ohthisis, bulbi from blennorrhea neaoatorum.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	3
Phthisis, bulbi from sympathetic ophthalmia	...	....	....	....	....		....	....	..	....	....	1	....
Phthisis, bulbi traumatic origin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
n. Ill defined:													
Amanrosis	....	1	.	1	1	...	....	..	....	....	1	....	...
Inflammation.	3	4	4	2	....	....	....	....	2	...	....	...	....
Inflammation of optic vision	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atrophy of optic vision	....	....	2	...	....	....	....	.	....	..	....		....
Separation of coats	..	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Sore eyes	3	2	...	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	. ..	...	...
Traumatic	....	1		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration	..	....	....				....	....	....	....	2	....	....
III. Diseases of circulatory system:													
Angioma	....		....	..		...	...	1	....	....	....	....	....
Congestion of blood vessels of eyes	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	..	....		...

TABLE NO. 98—Continued.

	1883	1885	1887	1889	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	1903	1905	1906
IV. Diseases of respiratory system:													
Catarrh	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....		....
Pneumonia	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	..	...
V. Diseases of digestive system:													
Cholera infantum	1	....		.	....	.	....	..	....	....	...	...	...
Bilious fever	....		....		....	....	1	....		....	...	...	....
VI. Ill defined diseases:													
Cold	....	1	2	...	...	1		....	....	....			.
VII. External causes	5	18	11	9	11	13	18	..	11	3	1	2	....
Accident	4	17	10	9	10	11	16	...	11	3	...		....
Enucleation	....	....	...	....	....	.	....	...		....	....	1	....
Lack of care at birth	...	....		..		....	1	....	....		....	....	....
Phthisis bulki from explosion	....	.	...	....	..	....	....		....	....	1	1	...
Sunstroke	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	....		....	..	....
Vaccination			....	..	...	....	...		...	....	....	....	....
VIII. Unknown	14	18	23	22	19	29	13	38	28	12	2	4	4
Totals	50	73	84	66	77	77	77	77	70	63	68	69	46

TABLE NO. 99—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS ENROLLED BY GRAND DIVISIONS OF STATE, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1897-1899.	1899-1901	1901-1903	1903-1905.	1905-1906.
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER.					
Appanoose	1	1	......		....
Cedar	7	3	1	2	....
Davis	....	....	....	1	1
Des Moines	3	1	1	1	1
Henry	1	2	1	.....	1
Iowa	1	1	....	....	1
Jasper	3	4	4	5	3
Jefferson	1	1	2	1	1
Johnson	2	3	1	1	....
Keokuk	5	3	2	4	4
Lee	3	1	3	2	1
Louisa	3	3	2	3	2
Mahaska	1	....	1	1	2
Marion	8	5	4	4	3
Monroe	1	1	1	1	2
Muscatine	....	....	2	1	1
Poweshiek	2	2	2	......	....
Scott	4	4	4	6	3
Van Buren	1	1	1	....	....
Wapello	4	3	2	2	2
Washington	6	1	2	4	4
Totals	57	40	36	39	32

TABLE NO. 99—Continued.

	1897-1899.	1899-1901.	1901-1903.	1903-1905.	1905-1906.
II. NORTHEAST QUARTER.					
Allamakee	3	3	3	3	2
Benton	27	25	20	23	25
Black Hawk	3	3	5	5	5
Bremer					
Buchanan	2	3	2	2	2
Butler	3	3	2		
Cerro Gordo	3	2	3	3	2
Chickasaw					
Clayton					
Clinton	4	5	5	8	9
Delaware	2	1			
Dubuque	5	5	6	8	5
Fayette	3	2	4	2	1
Floyd	2	2			
Franklin			1	1	
Grundy				1	
Hardin	1	2		2	3
Howard					
Jackson	3	2	3	4	3
Jones	1	3	4	3	2
Linn	14	16	20	25	20
Marshall	3	3	1	3	1
Mitchell		1	1	1	1
Tama	14	11	8	7	4
Winneshiek	4	1			
Worth					
Totals	97	93	88	101	85
III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.					
Adair	1		1	2	1
Adams	3	3	2	2	1
Audubon			2		
Cass	1	2	1	2	2
Clarke		1	2	1	
Dallas	1				
Decatur	4	4	3	2	
Fremont		1	1		
Guthrie	2	2	1	2	3
Harrison	2	1	1		
Lucas	2	1	2	3	1
Madison					
Mills			1	1	1
Montgomery	3	4	5	7	4
Page	2	3	3	3	3
Polk	7	9	15	14	14
Pottawattamie	4	4	4	2	3
Ringgold	1				
Shelby		2	1	1	2
Taylor		1			2
Union	2	2	2	1	
Warren	2		1	3	4
Wayne					
Totals	37	40	48	46	41
IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER.					
Boone	2	1		1	2
Buena Vista					
Calhoun					
Carroll	3	3	2	1	
Cherokee	1	1	1		
Clay	1	1	1		

TABLE NO. 99—Continued.

North-West Quarter.	1897-1899.	1899-1901.	1901-1903	1903-1905.	1905-1906.
Crawford	3	2	3	2	2
Dickinson	2	....	..	.....	..
Emmet	1	3	4	1	.... ..
Greene	1	1	1	.....	2
Hamilton	2	2	3	4	3
Hancock	..	1	1	2	..
Humboldt	4	5	2	.....	1
Ida	......	2	1	1	1
Kossuth	....	......	1	1	1
Lyon	....	1	1	1	2
Monona	1	1	3	..	.
O'Brien	2	. ...	2	4	2
Osceola	2	2	1	1	.
Palo Alto	3	5	8	5	5
Plymouth	..	1	1	4	2
Pocahontas	.... ..	......	1	......	......
Sac	1	1	1	1	1
Sioux	1	1	2	1	1
Story	2	3	3	3	3
Webster	1	2	2	1	....
Winnebago		1	1	.....	....
Woodbury	1	1	2	2	1
Wright	2	4	3	1	1
Totals	37	45	51	37	30

V. SUMMARIES.

Southeast quarter	57	40	36	39	32
Northeast quarter	97	93	88	101	85
Southwest quarter	37	40	48	46	41
Northwest quarter	37	45	51	37	30
Outside state	7	....	....	.....	...
Totals	235	218	223	223	188
East half	154	133	124	140	117
West half	74	85	99	83	71
Outside state	7	......	.... ..		....
Totals	235	218	273	223	188

North half	134	138	139	137	115
South half	94	80	84	85	73
Outside state	7	....	...		....
Totals	235	218	223	223	188

VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.

South east quarter	24.4	18.4	16.1	17.5	17.0
North east quarter	41 3	42.6	39 5	45.3	45.2
South west quarter	15.7	18.4	21.5	20 7	21.8
North east quarter	15.7	20.6	22.9	16.5	16.0
Outside state	2.9		.....		.... .
East half	65.7	61.0	55.6	62.8	62.2
West half	31.4	39.0	44.4	37.2	37.8
Outside state	2.9	...	....	....	....
North half	57.0	63.2	62.4	61.8	61 2
South half	40 1	36.8	37.6	38.2	38.8
Outside state	2.9				

TABLE NO. 100—COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

PUPILS ADMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 4000 OR OVER IN 1905.

	1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4000 AND UNDER 8000.						
Atlantic	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cedar Falls	...	...	...	1	...	1
Le Mars	..	1	1	...	...	...
Marion	2	...	2	...	...	...
Newton	1	...	1	...	..	...
Red Oak	...	1	1	...	.	...
Washington	1	1	2	...	...	..
Totals	5	3	8	2	...	2
II. CITIES OF 8000 AND OVER.						
Boone	...	1	1	...	1	1
Burlington	...	1	1	1	...	1
Cedar Rapids	1	2	3	...	...	...
Clinton	1	...	1	...	1	1
Council Bluffs	1	...	1	...	1	1
Des Moines	3	1	4	1	1	2
Dubuque	2	1	3	..	...	.
Marshalltown	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mason City	...	...	...	1	...	1
Muscatine	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ottumwa	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sioux City	...	1	1	...	...	...
Waterloo	1	..	1	...	...	..
Totals	12	7	19	4	4	8

TABLE NO. 101—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	M.	F.	T.
Number of pupils previously enrolled	118	104	222
Number of pupils received during year	21	17	38
Totals	139	121	260
Number of graduates	5	6	11
Number of post-graduates	1		1
Average daily attendance	128	119	247

TABLE NO. 102—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

SEX AND COLOR OF PUPILS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
White	139	120	259
Black		1	1
Totals	139	121	260

TABLE NO. 103—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

AGE OF PUPILS AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Admitted at age of 5 years			
Admitted at age of 6 years	1		1
Admitted at age of 7 years	7	6	13
Admitted at age of 8 years	2	3	5
Admitted at age of 9 years	3	2	5
Admitted at age of 10 to 14 years	6	2	8
Admitted at age of 15 to 19 years	1	3	4
Admitted at age of 20 to 24 years	1	1	2
Admitted at age of 25 to 29 years			
Admitted at age of 30 to 34 years			
Admitted at age of 35 years and over			
Totals	21	17	38

TABLE NO. 104—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

NATIVITY OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Native Born	19	17	36
Southern States	1		1
Arkansas	1		1
Northwest States	3		3
Ohio	1		1
Illinois	1		1
Wisconsin	1		1
Iowa	14	15	29
Western States	1	2	3
Minnesota		1	1
South Dakota	1		1
Kansas		1	1
Foreign Born	2		2
Bohemia	1		1
Sweden	1		1
Grand totals	21	17	38

TABLE NO. 105—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CHARACTER OF PARENTAGE OF PUPILS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Intemperate	2		2
Insane			
Deaf			
Blind			
First cousins married	1	1	2
Second cousins married			
Third cousins married			
Totals	3	1	4

TABLE NO. 106—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PUPILS HAVING DEFECTIVE RELATIVES WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	In School for Deaf.	In College for Blind.	In Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	In Hospital for Insane.
Brothers	6			
Sisters	5			
Uncles	3			
Aunts	2			
Cousins				
Second cousins	3			
Total	19			

TABLE NO. 107—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M,	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	10	11	21
Native born, foreign parents	8	4	12
Native born, mixed parents	1	2	3
Foreign born	2		2
Totals	21	17	38

TABLE NO. 108—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

LITERACY OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Can read and write	2	3	5
Cannot read and write	18	14	32
Understand manual alphabet	1		1
Totals	21	17	38

TABLE NO. 109—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS ON ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	M.	F.	T.
Good	17	15	32
Poor	2	2	4
Eye sight poor	1		1
Paralyzed	1		1
Totals	21	17	38

TABLE NO. 110—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF DEAFNESS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Under 1 year			1 year and under 3.			3 years and under 6.			6 years and under 12.			12 years and under 18.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
I Congenital.	3	4	7													3	4	7
II. Diseases—																		
1 General:																		
a Epidemic.		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3							3	3	6
Croup																		
Diphtheria.				1		1										1		1
Erysipelas..																		
Influenza...																		
Measles.		1	1														1	1
Mumps								1	1								1	1
Scarlet fever.					1	1	2		2							2	1	3
Small pox																		
Typhoid fever...																		
Whooping cough.																		
2 Diseases of Nervous System				2	2	4	2		2							4	2	6
Apoplexy																		
Brain fever																		
Gathering in ear							1		1							1		1
Paralysis				1		1	1		1							2		2
Spinal Meningitis .				1	2	3										1	2	3
Spotted fever.																		
3 Diseases of Respiratory System	1		1	1	1	2				1		1				3	1	4
Catarrh ...				1	1	2				1		1				2	1	3
Lung fever....																		
Pneumonia.	1		1													1		1
Quinsy.																		
4. Diseases of Digestive System..........																		
III. External causes.	1		1					1	1							1	1	2
Fall.	1		1													1		1
Lightning stroke..								1	1								1	1
Sun stroke																		
Vaccination																		
Ill-defined				2	1	3										2	1	3
Unknown..	5	5	10													5	5	10
Totals......	10	10	20	6	5	11	4	2	6		1	1				21	17	38

TABLE NO 111—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PUPILS ADMITTED FROM CITIES IN IOWA HAVING A POPULATION OF 4,000 AND OVER 8,000 IN 1905, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4,000 AND UNDER 8,000.			
Atlantic	...	...	...
Cedar Falls	...	...	...
Centerville	...	...	...
Chariton	...	...	...
Charles City	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...
Fairfield	...	...	...
Grinnell	...	...	...
Le Mars	...	...	...
Marion	...	...	...
Newton	1	...	1
Oelwein	...	...	...
Perry	...	...	...
Red Oak	...	...	...
Shenandoah	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...
Webster City	...	...	...
Totals	1	...	1
II. CITIES OVER 8,000.			
Boone	...	...	...
Burlington	1	...	1
Cedar Rapids	1	...	1
Clinton	...	...	...
Council Bluffs	...	...	...
Creston	...	...	...
Davenport	...	...	...
Des Moines	2	1	3
Dubuque	...	...	...
Ft. Dodge	...	...	...
Ft. Madison	...	...	...
Iowa City	...	...	...
Keokuk	...	...	...
Marshalltown	...	...	...
Mason City	...	...	...
Muscatine	...	...	...
Oskaloosa	...	...	...
Ottumwa	1	...	1
Sioux City	...	1	1
Waterloo	...	...	...
Totals	5	2	7
Grand totals	6	2	8

TABLE NO. 112—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PUPILS FIRST ENROLLED AND OF ALL PUPILS ENROLLED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Pupils First Enrolled.			All Pupils Enrolled.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair				3	2	5
Adams		1	1		1	1
Allamakee					1	1
Appanoose		1	1	2	1	3
Audubon					1	1
Benton	1	1	2		1	1
Black Hawk				1	2	3
Boone					2	2
Bremer						
Buchanan		1	1	1	1	2
Buena Vista				2		2
Butler				3	1	4
Calhoun				2		2
Carroll						
Cass	1		1	1	1	2
Cedar		1	1		2	2
Cerro Gordo	2		2	2	1	3
Cherokee	1		1	1	1	2
Chickasaw					1	1
Clarke		1	1		1	1
Clay				1	1	2
Clayton	1		1	2	1	3
Clinton				3	3	6
Crawford						
Dallas				2	2	4
Davis				1	1	2
Decatur						
Delaware				1		1
Des Moines	1		1	4	1	5
Dickinson						
Dubuque				1		1
Emmet				1		1
Fayette						
Floyd						
Franklin				1		1
Fremont				2	1	3
Greene					2	2
Grundy				1	2	3
Guthrie						
Hamilton				1	1	2
Hancock					3	3
Hardin				2	1	3
Harrison	1		1	3	1	4
Henry					1	1
Howard		1	1		1	1
Humboldt				2	1	3
Ida	1		1	1	3	4
Iowa				1	1	2
Jackson						
Jasper	1	1	2	2	2	4
Jefferson				2	1	3
Johnson	1		1	2	1	3
Jones						
Keokuk				1		1
Kossuth		1	1		3	3
Lee				1	1	2
Linn	1		1	6	6	11
Louisa					1	1
Lucas						
Lyon				1	1	2
Madison				3	1	4
Mahaska				1	1	2
Marion				1	1	2
Marshall				3	2	5
Mills		1	1			
Mitchell				2	1	3
Monona	1		1	2	1	3
Monroe		1	1	2	1	3

TABLE NO. 112—Continued.

	Pupils First Enrolled.			All Pupils Enrolled.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Montgomery						
Muscatine					1	1
O'Brien				1	1	2
Osceola				1		1
Page				1	2	3
Palo Alto		1	1		2	2
Plymouth				3		3
Pocahontas					1	1
Polk	2	1	3	7	6	13
Pottawattamie	2		2	15	7	22
Poweshiek						
Ringgold				1		1
Sac						
Scott				1	1	2
Shelby					1	1
Sioux				2	3	5
Story				1	1	2
Tama					3	3
Taylor				1	1	2
Union					1	1
Van Buren					1	1
Wapello		1	1	2	3	5
Warren				1		1
Washington	1		1	2		2
Wayne		1	1		1	1
Webster	1		1	3	2	5
Winnebago	1		1	3	3	6
Winneshiek				2	1	3
Woodbury	1	1	2	12	6	18
Worth						
Wright		1	1	3	3	6
Totals	21	17	38	139	121	260

TABLE NO 113—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

AVERAGE MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.

	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
July									
August									
September									
October	294	247	219	235	233	220	240	238	230
November	294	274	274	251	250	245	254	253	252
December	294	281	281	258	256	253	258	254	255
January	309	285	283	263	262	254	253	251	254
February	309	284	279	265	263	254	246	253	250
March	309	282	278	265	265	253	215	251	248
April	301	279	274	261	264	254	216	245	249
May	301	278	272	255	196	255	244	241	245
June	301	269	263	231	127	253	238	234	240
Average for school year	301	275	272	254	235	249	247	247	247

TABLE NO 114–INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Number enrolled at beginning of year	565	473	1,038
Number readmitted during year	9	5	14
Number admitted	71	47	118
Total enrolled at beginning	645	525	1,170
Number discharged	58	45	103
Total enrolled at end of year	587	480	1,067
Average daily attendance	551	465	1,016

TABLE NO. 115-INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

SEX AND COLOR OF INMATES ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
White	77	52	129
Black	3	....	3
Totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO. 116–INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

AGES OF INMATES AT TIMES OF ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
5 years to 9 years	23	10	33
10 years to 14 years	36	21	57
15 years to 19 years	20	8	28
20 years to 24 years	1	5	6
25 years to 29 years	......	2	2
30 years to 34 years	......	3	3
35 years to 39 years	......	2	2
40 years to 44 years	......	1	1
Totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO. 117–INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Native Born	77	50	127
New England states	1	......	1
Maine	1	......	1
Middle states	......	......	......
Southern states	1	1	2
Missouri	1	1	2
North West states	3	3	6
Illinois	3	2	5
Wisconsin	......	1	1
Iowa	64	40	104

TABLE NO. 117—Continued.

	M	F.	T.
Western states	8	6	14
Colorado		1	1
Minnesota	3	1	4
Nebraska	3	3	6
Nevada		1	1
South Dakota	2		2
Foreign Born	1	2	3
Belgium	1		1
Poland		1	1
Sweden		1	1
Unknown	2		2
Totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO. 118—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M	F.	T.
Native born, native parentage	54	34	88
Native born, foreign parentage	8	8	16
Native born, mixed parentage	9	6	15
Native born, parentage unknown	6	2	8
Foreign born	1	2	3
Unknown	2		2
Totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO 119 INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

CHARACTER OF PARENTAGE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M	F	T.
Criminal			
Feeble minded	1		1
Father			
Mother	1		1
Intemperate	1		1
Father	1		1
Mother			
Epileptic		1	1
Father		1	1
Mother			
Insane	5	6	11
Father	2	2	4
Mother	3	4	7
Deaf and dumb	1		1
Father	1		1
Mother			
Blind		2	2
Father			
Mother		2	2
Chorea	1		1
Father			
Mother	1		1
Unknown	6	4	10
Parents blood relation			
Parentage normal	48	30	78
Totals	64	43	107

TABLE NO. 120—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

INMATES HAVING DEFECTIVE RELATIVES OTHER THAN PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Feeble-minded.	Insane	Epileptic.	Blind.	Deaf.
Brothers	4		1		
Sisters	7		1		
Uncles	1	2	2		
Aunts	3	1	1		
Cousins	2				
Grandfathers			3	1	
Grandmothers			2	1	1

TABLE NO. 121—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

AGES AT WHICH FEEBLE MINDEDNESS DEVELOPED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Congenital	28	23	51
Under one year	15	11	26
1 year and under 3 years	12	8	20
3 years and under 6 years	12	6	18
6 years and under 12 years	4		4
12 years and under 18 years	3	1	4
Unknown	6	3	9
Totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO 122—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

LITERACY OF PUPILS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Can read and write	19	15	34
Cannot read and write	61	37	98
Totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO. 123—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF INMATES ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

		M	F.	T.
I	General health	80	52	132
	Good	30	21	51
	Fair	19	11	30
	Poor	31	20	51
II	Puerperal state	......	....	....
III.	Diseased	49	31	80
	1. General diseases	2	.....	2
	Adiposis	1	....	1
	Tuberculosis of ankle joint	1	.....	1
	2. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special senses	......	....	.....
	a General	31	22	53
	Cretinoid	8	2	10
	Chorea	1	2	3
	Diplegic	2	3	5
	Epilepsy	15	10	25
	Hemiplegic	5	4	9
	Paraplegic-spatic	....	1	1
	b. Ear	......	....	....
	c Eye	5	1	6
	Conjunctivitis	2	1	3
	Ptosis right eyelid	1	.....	1
	Strabismus, convergent	1	....	1
	Strabismus internal	1	..	1
	d. Nose	.....	....	......
	3. Diseases of circulatory system	1	..	1
	Mitral insufficiency	1	....	1
	4 Diseases of respiratory system	......	...	......
	5. Diseases of digestive system.	......	...	....
	6. Diseases of genito-urinary system	..	....	....
	7 Diseases of puerperal	.....	...	....
	8 Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	3	3	6
	Acne, facial	3	......	3
	9. Diseases of organs of locomotion	3	2	5
	Ankylosis elbow joint	1	......	1
	Rachitis	2	.....	2
	Tapiles equino varus	.	1	1
	Tapiles valgus	.....	1	1
	10. Ill-defined deseases	....	..	......
IV.	Defectives	2	1	3
	Congenital blindness	1	......	1
	Deafness	1	1	2
V	Malformations	2	1	3
	Hydrocephalia	1	....	1
	Macrocephalia	.....	1	1
	Micropthalmia	1	....	1
VI	Injuries	....	1	1
	Amputation of fingers	....	1	1

TABLE NO. 124—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. GLENWOOD.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF FEEBLE MINDEDNESS OF INMATES ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
I. Congenital	13	13	26
Congenital	4	2	6
Degeneracy	1		1
Excitement of mother	1		1
Fall of mother		1	1
Heredity	4	5	9
Injury to mother during pregnancy		1	1
Maternal impressions	1	2	3
Premature birth	1		1
Parental influence	1		1
Worry of mother		2	2
II. Diseases	37	14	51
1. General diseases	4	3	7
a. Epidemic	1	3	4
Measles		1	1
Scarlet fever	1	2	3
b. Other general diseases	3		3
Fever	1		1
Syphilis	2		2
2. Disease of nervous system and organs of special sense	21	7	28
Brain fever	1		1
Clot on brain	1		1
Congestion of brain	1		1
Epilepsy	8	4	12
Meningitis	1		1
Meningitis, spinal		1	1
Palsy, infantile		2	2
Paralysis	3		3
Paralysis of vocal organs	1		1
Spinal disease	2		2
Blindness	1		1
Defective sight and hearing	1		1
Nervousness	1		1
3. Diseases of circulatory system			
4. Diseases of respiratory system			
5. Diseases of digestive system	2		2
Cholera infantum	1		1
Stomach trouble	1		1
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system			
7. Diseases of puerperal state			
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	1		1
Exzema	1		1
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion	2		2
Rachitis	2		2
10. Ill defined diseases	7	4	11
Gathering in head	1		1
Sickness	1	3	4
Mal-nutrition	5	1	6
III. Malformations			
IV. External causes	8	4	12
Drugs		1	1
Fall	5		5
Fright	1	1	2
Ill-treatment	1		1
Injury at birth	1	2	3
V. Unknown	22	21	43
Grand totals	80	52	132

TABLE NO. 125—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Death	20	21	41
Cared for at home	31	17	48
Insane	1	4	5
Parents non-residents	1	2	3
Fugitive	4	......	4
Self supporting	1	1	2
Totals	58	45	103

TABLE NO. 126 INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

MENTAL CONDITION OF INMATES AT TIME OF DEATH, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
Much improved	1	......	1
Moderately improved	3	7	10
Slightly improved	7	6	13
No improvement	9	8	17
Insane	......	......	......
Totals	20	21	41

TABLE NO. 127—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	M.	F.	T.
I. Diseases:			
1. General diseases	2	11	13
a. Epidemic	......	4	4
Typhoid fever	......	4	4
b. Other general diseases	2	7	9
Tubercular enteritis	1	......	1
Tuberculosis, general	......	2	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	5	6
2. Diseases of nervous system	8	5	13
Apoplexy	......	1	1
Epilepsy	8	4	12
3. Diseases of circulatory system	1	1	2
Dilation of heart	......	1	1
Mitral regurgitation	1	......	1
4. Diseases of respiratory system	4	2	6
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	2
Larynx, stricture of	1	......	1
Pneumonia, lobar, acute	2	1	3
5. Diseases of digestive system	5	2	7
Dysentery, acute	2	......	2
Dysentery, chronic	1	......	1
Entero-colitis, acute	1	......	1
Entero-colitis, chronic	......	1	1
Gastro-enteritis, acute	......	1	1
Peritonitis following typhoid fever	1	......	1
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system	......	......	......
7. Diseases of puerperal state	......	......	......
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	......	......	......
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion	......	......	......
10. Ill defined diseases	......	......	......
II. Malformations	......	......	......
III. External causes	......	......	......
IV. Unclassified	......	......	......
Totals	20	21	41

TABLE NO. 128—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF INMATES ADMITTED, FOR FIRST TIME AND OF THOSE REMAINING, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Counties.	Admitted.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.
Adair	......	1	1	4	5	9
Adams	1	.....	1	5	3	8
Allamakee	3	...	3	10	1	11
Appanoose	1	...	1	5	5	10
Audubon	2	......	2	4	2	6
Benton	1	1	2	9	10	19
Black Hawk	2	......	2	6	2	8
Boone	1	1	2	6	10	16
Bremer	1	1	2	3	2	5
Bachanan	.....	2	2	3	3	6
Buena Vista	......	......	......	3	3	6
Butler	......	......	.....	......	1	1
Calhoun	......	......	......	4	3	7
Carroll	......	....	......	6	......	6
Cass	...	2	2	13	9	22
Cedar	1	....	1	3	5	8
Cerro Gordo	2	......	2	7	8	15
Cherokee	......	...	......	......	1	1
Chickasaw	......	......	......	1	1	2
Clarke	1	3	4	2	8	10
Clay	......	.....	......	1	......	1
Clayton	......	...	......	6	4	10
Clinton	1	2	3	14	5	19
Crawford	2	3	5	7	11	18
Dallas	1	......	1	8	11	19
Davis	....	.....	...	1	......	1
Decatur	2	1	3	5	3	8
Delaware	......	......	..	4	1	5
Des Moines	1	1	2	16	7	23
Dickinson	1	....	1	2	1	3
Dubuque	2	2	4	22	8	30
Emmet	......	.....	....	......	......	......
Fayette	1	......	1	4	3	7
Floyd	.....	......	......	2	5	7
Franklin	......	...	......	4	2	6
Fremont	1	......	1	7	4	11
Greene	4	......	4	8	4	12
Grundy	1	......	1	6	....	6
Guthrie	1	..	1	4	5	9
Hamilton	2	1	3	3	5	8
Hancock	1	1	2	6	2	8
Hardin	1	..	1	4	3	7
Harrison	.....	......	.....	9	10	19
Henry	....	......	......	4	3	7
Howard	..	....	......	8	1	4
Humboldt	1	......	1	7	2	9
Ida	1	....	1	3	4	7
Iowa	....	1	1	2	5	7
Jackson	......	......	......	9	7	16
Jasper	......	......	......	9	6	15
Jefferson	1	......	1	1	1	2
Johnson	1	1	2	7	6	13
Jones	......	......	......	10	1	11
Keokuk	.....	..	......	2	7	9
Kossuth	1	1	2	4	6	10
Lee	1	...	1	9	14	23
Linn	......	......	......	16	9	25
Louisa	......	......	......	1	......	1
Lucas	1	1	2	4	5	9
Lyon	......	......	......	1	2	3
Madison	1	1	2	5	7	12
Mahaska	1	2	3	8	8	16
Marion	.....	.....	......	6	4	10
Marshall	2	1	3	17	10	27
Mills	......	1	1	7	11	18
Monona	2	......	2	5	3	8
Monroe	2	......	2	4	2	6
Montgomery	.....	1	1	11	6	17

TABLE NO. 128—Continued.

Counties.	Admitted.			Remaining.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	E.
Muscatine	2	......	2	5	8	13
O'Brien	....	2	2	3	2	5
Osceola	....	....	.. ...	2	1	3
Page	....	2	2	14	8	22
Palo Alto	....	. ....	....	5	....	5
Plymouth	1	......	1	5	2	7
Pocahontas	1	.... .	1	3	3	6
Polk	1	5	6	24	29	53
Pottawattamie	. ..	1	1	17	11	28
Poweshiek	1	....	1	2	3	5
Ringgold	2	....	2	5	5	10
Sac	......	. ....	....	4	3	7
Scott	2	1	3	17	9	26
Shelby	2	1	3	7	1	8
Sioux	2	1	3	4	6	10
Story	3	.....	3	3	4	7
Tama	....	1	1	4	3	7
Taylor	....	....	....	7	3	10
Union	....	1	1	4	7	11
Van Buren	1	.. ...	1	6	3	9
Wapello	2	2	4	12	10	22
Warren	1	...	1	4	1	5
Washington	....	.. ....	....	......	4	4
Wayne	1	.... ..	1	5	3	8
Webster	1	1	2	5	6	11
Winnebago	....	....	....	1	1	2
Winneshiek	1	....	1	1	5	6
Woodbury	2	2	4	19	26	45
Worth	....	....	...	....	1	1
Wright	....	....	....	2	1	3
Totals	80	52	132	587	480	1.067

TABLE NO. 129—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

INMATES FROM CITIES OF IOWA HAVING A POPULATION OF 4,000 AND OVER IN 1905, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

I Cities of 4,000 and less than 8 000.	M.	F.	T.
Atlantic		1	1
Cedar Falls	.. ...	....	....
Centerville	1	....	1
Chariton	1	....	1
Charles City	......	.. ....	....
Clarinda	......	....	....
Fairfield	1	....	1
Grinnell	.. ....	....	....
LeMars	1	....	1
Marion	....	....	....
Newton	....	.. ....	....
Olewein	....	....	....
Perry	....	....	....
Red Oak	.... .	1	1
Shenandoah	....	1	1
Washington	....	....	....
Webster City	1	1	2
Totals	5	4	9

TABLE NO. 129 -Continued

II. Cities of 8,000 and over.	M	F.	T.
Boone	1	1	2
Burlington	1	1	2
Cedar Rapids	....	....	....
Clinton	1	2	3
Council Bluffs	......	......	.....
Creston	....	1	1
Davenport	2	1	3
Des Moines	1	5	6
Dubuque	1	2	3
Ft Dodge	1	1	2
Ft. Madison	..	....	....
Iowa City	1	1	2
Keokuk	1	......	1
Marshalltown	2	....	2
Mason City	1	......	1
Muscatine	.....	......	....
Oskaloosa	1	1	2
Ottumwa	2	1	3
Sioux City	1	2	3
Waterloo	1	......	1
Totals	18	19	37

TABLE NO. 130-INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Enrolled at Beginning of Period.			Admitted During Period.			Total Cared for.			Discharged.			Avg. Pop.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	T.
1877..	...		....	52	35	87	52	35	87	1	2	3	.....
*1879..	51	33	84	56	24	80	107	57	161	11	10	21	.....
*1881..	96	47	143	......	..	84	....	..	227		...	33	.....
†1883..	.....	....	194	46	19	65	178	95	273	19	15	34	.....
1885..	159	80	239	...	....	111	....	..	*350	..		91	.....
1887..	164	95	259	93	75	168	257	170	427	....	...	86	271.8
1889..	206	125	331	99	79	178	305	204	509	47	30	77	379.2
1891..	255	177	432	122	70	192	377	217	634	108	59	167	429.4
1893..	269	188	457	94	43	137	363	231	594	79	39	118	460.5
1895..	284	192	476	119	82	201	403	274	677	69	34	103	492
1897..	334	240	574	137	96	233	471	336	807	67	42	109	635
1899..	404	294	698	151	115	266	556	408	964	88	61	149	726.5
1901..	467	348	815	156	143	299	623	491	1,114	98	81	179	841.6
1903..	526	409	935	131	130	261	657	539	1,196	129	87	216	908.4
1905..	528	452	980	142	118	260	670	570	1,240	105	97	202	959
**1906..	565	473	1,038	80	52	132	645	525	1,170	58	45	103	1016

* The reports for the first two periods do not coincide owing to the method of combining the returns.

The period ends on October 31 up to 1883 when it closed on June 30.

† These returns represent only a part of the biennium, May 24, 1882, to June 30.

** One year only.

TABLE NO. 121—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

Color and Sex, for Years Ending June 30th.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I NUMBERS.																					
White	88	82	170	58	50	108	76	80	156	53	50	103	79	65	144	62	52	114	77	52	129
Black	.....	.....	.....	....		.....	....		.....	2		2	1	...	1	.....	1	1	3	....	3
Totals	88	82	170	59	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																					
White	51.7	48.3	100	53.7	46.3	100	48.7	51.3	100	51.4	48.6	100	54.8	45.2	100	54.4	45.6	100	59.7	40.3	100
Black	.....	..	..	..	......		..	....	..	100	.....	100	100		100	...	100	100	100		100

TABLE NO. 132—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD

AGES OF INMATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1900.			1901.			1902			1903.			1904.			1905			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																					
5 and under 10 years..	32	29	61	20	16	36	28	21	49	16	17	33	30	19	49	17	10	27	23	10	33
10 and under 15 years	36	31	67	20	17	37	22	28	50	21	11	32	21	21	42	22	15	37	36	21	57
15 and under 20 years..	20	16	36	17	19	36	21	28	49	17	7	24	26	12	38	20	13	33	20	8	28
20 and under 25 years..	.	6	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	4	5	3	1	4	3	6	9	1	5	6
25 and under 30 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	7	7	....	1	1	....	2	2
30 and under 35 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	3	3	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	3	3
35 and under 40 years	.	....	....		....	....	....		....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	5	5	....	2	2
40 and under 45 years..	....		....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1
45 and under 50 years..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....		....
Totals..............	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																					
5 and under 10 years	52.4	47.6	100	55.6	44.4	100	57.1	42.9	100	48.5	51.5	100	61.2	38.8	100	62.9	37.1	100	69.7	30.3	100
10 and under 15 years	53.7	46.3	....	54.1	45.9	....	44.0	56.0	....	65.6	34.4	....	50.0	50.0		59.4	40.6		63.2	36.8	....
15 and under 20 years.	55.6	44.4	....	47.2	52.8		42.8	57.2		70.8	29.2	....	68.4	31.6		60.6	39.4	....	71.4	28.6	....
20 and under 25 years		100	....	50.0	50.0	....	62.5	37.5	....	20.0	80.0	....	75.0	25.0	....	33.4	66.6	....	16.7	83.3	....
25 and under 30 years	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	100	....
30 and under 35 years	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	100	....
35 and under 40 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....		100	....		100	.	....	100	.	....	100	....
40 and under 45 years..		....		....	....	....		....	....	....	100	....	....	100	....	.	100	....	....	100	....
45 and under 50 years	....		.	....	....		....	....	....		....	....	....	100		....	....	....	.	....	....
Totals....	51.8	48.2		52.2	47.8		48.7	51.3		52.3	47.7		55.1	44.9		53.9	46.1	....	60.6	39.4	....

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF AGES.

5 and under 10 years..	36.4	33.4	35.9	34.5	30.2	32.4	36.9	26.2	31.4	29.1	34	31.4	37.5	29.2	33.8	27.4	18.9	23.5	28.7	19.3	25.0
10 and under 15 years	40.9	37.8	39.4	31.5	32.1	33.3	28.9	35.0	32.0	38.2	22	30.5	26.3	32.4	28.9	33.5	28.3	32.2	45.0	40.4	43.2
15 and under 20 years..	22.7	19.5	21.2	29.3	35.8	32.4	27.6	35.0	31.4	30.9	14	22.8	32.5	18.5	26.2	32.3	21.5	28.7	25.0	15.4	21.2
20 and under 25 years..	......	7.3	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	6.6	3.8	5.2	1.8	8	4.8	3.7	1.5	2.8	4.8	11.3	7.8	1.3	9.6	4.5
25 and under 30 years.	......	....	...	......	.....		....	....	....	.....	10	4.8	......	10.8	4.8	......	1.9	0.9	..	3.8	1.5
30 and under 35 years..	..	......	......	......	.	......			..		6	2.9	....	3.1	1.4	.....	3.8	1.7	.....	5.8	2.3
35 and under 40 years..	..	.....	.....	......	.....	..	.....	......	......	.....	2	0.9	...	1.5	0.7	.....	9.4	4.3	....	3.8	1.5
40 and under 45 years..	.....	.....	......	.....	......	......	...	......	.....	.....	4	1.9	.....	1.5	0.7	.	1.9	0.9	..	1.9	0.8
45 and under 50 years				..	..			.. .	....		....	....		1.5	0.7	....	......	.....	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 132—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD

AGES OF INMATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1900.			1901.			1902			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																					
5 and under 10 years..	32	29	61	20	16	36	28	21	49	16	17	33	30	19	49	17	10	27	23	10	83
10 and under 15 years	36	31	67	20	17	37	22	28	50	21	11	32	21	21	42	22	15	37	36	21	57
15 and under 20 years .	20	16	36	17	19	36	21	28	49	17	7	24	26	12	38	20	18	33	20	8	28
20 and under 25 years..	.	6	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	4	5	3	1	4	3	6	9	1	5	6
25 and under 30 years	....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	......	...	.....	5	5	.....	7	7	...	1	1	....	2	2
30 and under 35 years	....	.....	...	....	......	.....	......	.....		...	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	....	3	3
35 and under 40 years	.	...	.....		...	.....	..		.....	.....	1	1	...	1	1	....	5	5	....	2	2
40 and under 45 years..	......		.....	.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	2	2	......	1	1	..	1	1	....	1	1
45 and under 50 years..	....	......	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	.....		....	......	..	..	1	1	.....	....	....	....		......
Totals..............	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	182
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																					
5 and under 10 years	52.4	47.6	100	55.6	44.4	100	57.1	42.9	100	48.5	51.5	100	61.2	38.8	100	62.9	37.1	100	69.7	30.3	100
10 and under 15 years	53.7	46.3	....	54.1	45.9	......	44.0	56.0	..	65.6	34.4	..	50.0	50.0		59.4	40.6		63.2	36.8	.
15 and under 20 years.	55.6	44.4	....	47.2	52.8		42.8	57.2		70.8	29.2	.....	68.4	31.6		60.6	39.4	......	71.4	28.6	......
20 and under 25 years		100	.....	50.0	50.0	..	62.5	37.5	......	20.0	80.0	.....	75.0	25.0	.....	33.4	66.6	.....	16.7	83.3	.....
25 and under 30 years	......	...	....	.....		.....	...	....	......	...	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.	100	......	......	10 0	.....
30 and under 35 years	....	...		.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	...	.....	100	.....
35 and under 40 years	..	....	....	...	. .	. ..	....	.	. .		100	....		100	.	...	100	.	......	100	.....
40 and under 45 years.		..		...	..	..		...	....	...	100	....	..	100	.. ..	.	100	.. ..	..	100	..
45 and under 50 years	....			....	......		......	....	....		....	....	...	100		....	....	....	.	...	.....
Totals....	51.8	48.2		52.2	47.8		48.7	51.3		52.3	47.7		55.1	44.9		53.9	46.1	....	60.6	39.4	.....

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF AGES.

5 and under 10 years ..	36.4	35.4	35.9	34.5	30.2	32.4	36.9	26.2	31.4	29.1	34	31.4	37.5	23.2	33.8	27.4	18.9	23.5	28.7	19.3	25.0
10 and under 15 years .	40.9	37.8	39.4	34.5	32.1	33.3	28.9	35.0	32.0	38.2	22	30.5	26.3	32.4	28.9	35.5	28.8	32.2	45.0	40.4	43.2
15 and under 20 years ..	22.7	19.5	21.2	29.3	35.8	32.4	27.6	35.0	31.4	30.9	14	22.8	32.5	18.5	26.2	32.3	21.5	28.7	25.0	15.4	21.2
20 and under 25 years ..	......	7.3	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	6.6	3.8	5.2	1.8	8	4.8	3.7	1.5	2.8	4.8	11.3	7.8	1.3	9.6	4.5
25 and under 30 years .	......	....	....	......	.....		....	...	...	....	10	4.8	......	10.8	4.8	......	1.9	0.9	..	3.8	1.5
30 and under 35 years ..	.	......	......	......	. .	.....			..		6	2.9	....	8.1	1.4	.... .	3.8	1.7	.....	5.8	2.3
35 and under 40 years ..	..	.....	....	.....	.....	..	.....	......	......	.....	2	0.9	...	1.5	0.7	.....	9.4	4.3	....	3.8	1.5
40 and under 45 years ..	.....	.....	......	.....	......	......	...	......	.....	.....	4	1.9	......	1.5	0.7	.	1.9	0.9	..	1.9	0.8
45 and under 50 years				.. .	..			.. .	......		....	....		1.5	0.7	....	....	.....	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 133—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

AGES AT WHICH FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS DEVELOPED, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH,

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																					
Congenital	33	39	72	16	11	27	9	12	21	19	19	38	23	14	37	11	13	24	28	23	51
Under 1 year	18	17	35	28	26	54	29	21	50	9	5	14	19	16	35	22	18	40	15	11	26
1 and under 3 years .	9	11	20	2	4	6	11	19	30	10	10	20	12	8	20	14	9	23	12	8	20
3 and under 6 years ..	10	6	16	6	2	8	8	6	14	9	7	16	8	6	14	3	2	5	12	6	18
6 and under 12 years..	7	3	10	3	4	7	10	2	12	3	1	4	4	4	8	5	5	10	4	...	4
12 and under 18 years..	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
18 years and over		1	1	.....	......	......	.....	......		...	1	1			....	..	.....	......	..		.....
Unknown	10	3	13	2	4	6	7	18	25	4	4	8	12	16	28	7	6	13	6	3	9
Totals	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																					
Congenital	45.8	54.2	100.	69.2	30.8	100.	42.8	57.2	100	50.0	50.0	100.	62.2	37.8	100	45.8	54.2	100.	54.9	45.1	100.
Under 1 year......	51.4	49.6	....	51.8	48.2	.....	58.0	42.0	.....	64.3	35.7	....	54.3	45.7	.....	55.0	45.0	.....	57.7	42.3	......
1 and under 3 years...	45.0	55.0	......	33.4	66.6	....	36.6	63.4	.....	50.0	50.0	....	60.0	40.0	....	60.0	40.0	.....	60.0	40.0	.....
3 and under 6 years ..	62.5	37.5	....	75.0	25.0	....	57.1	42.9	..	56.3	43.7	....	57.1	42.9	....	50.0	50.0	.....	66.6	33.4	......
9 and under 12 years	70.0	30.0	....	42.8	57.2	. .	83.4	16.6	......	75.0	25.0	....	50.0	50.0	....	....	......	.....	100	.	. ..
12 and under 18years..	33.4	64.6	..	33.4	66.6	....	50.0	50.0	....	25.0	75.0	....	66.6	83.4	....		.....	.....	75.0	25.0	......
18 years and over. ...		100	....			....	.			.	100.	....			....	..					......
Unknown	76.9	23.1	....	33.4	66.6	.. .	28.0	62.0		50.0	50.0	......	42.8	57.2	... .	53.8	46.2	..	66.6	33.4	
Totals.............	51.8	48.2		52.2	47.8		48.7	51.3	.....	52.3	47.7		55.1	44.9		53.9	46.1		60.6	39.4	..

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF AGES.

Congenital	37.5	47.6	42.3	27.6	20.8	24.3	11.8	15.0	13.6	34.5	38.0	36.2	28.8	21.5	25.5	17.7	24.5	20.9	35.0	44.2	38.6
Under 1 year	20.4	20.8	20.6	48.3	49.1	48.6	38.2	26.3	32.0	16.4	10.0	13.4	21.7	21.7	24.1	35.5	34.0	34.8	18.4	21.2	19.7
1 and under 3 years	10.2	13.4	11.8	3.4	7.5	5.4	14.5	23.7	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.0	15.0	12.3	13.8	22.6	17.0	20.0	15.0	15.4	15.1
3 and under 6 years	11.4	7.3	9.4	10.3	8.8	7.3	10.5	7.5	9.0	16.4	14.0	15.2	10.0	9.2	9.7	4.8	3.8	4.3	15.0	11.5	13.6
6 and under 12 years	8.0	3.7	5.9	5.2	7.5	6.3	13.2	2.5	7.7	5.5	2.0	3.8	5.0	6.2	5.5	8.1	9.4	8.7	5.0	......	3.1
12 and under 18 years	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	6.0	3.8	2.5	1.5	2.1	......	......	......	3.9	1.9	3.1
18 years and over	.....	1.2	0.6	.....	.....	......	......	.	.....	......	2.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	.....	......	......
Unknown	11.4	3.6	7.6	3.5	7.5	5.4	903	23.5	16.0	7.3	8.0	7.6	15.0	24.7	19.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	7.7	5.8	6.8

TABLE NO 134—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED-CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

LITERACY OF INMATES AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1900			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																					
Can read and write	13	23	36	14	12	26	17	17	34	15	15	30	16	22	38	17	15	32	19	15	34
Cannot read and write	75	59	134	44	41	85	59	63	122	40	35	75	64	43	107	45	38	83	61	37	98
Totals..............	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																					
Can read and write	36 1	63 9	100	53 8	46.2	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	42 1	57 9	100	53 1	46 9	100	55.9	44 1	100
Cannot read and write	55.9	44 1	.	51 8	48.2	......	48.4	51.6	.....	53 4	46.6	100	59.8	40 2		54 2	45.8	.	62 2	37 8	......
Totals............	51 8	48.2	.....	52 4	47.8	.....	48 7	51 3		52 3	47.7	....	55 1	44 9		53 9	46.1		60 6	39.4	......
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF LITERATE OR ILLITERATE.																					
Can read and write	14.8	28	21 7	24 1	22 6	23.4	22.4	21.3	21 8	27 4	30	28.6	20	33 8	24 8	27.4	28 3	27.8	23 8	28 8	25 8
Cannot read and write	85.2	72	78.3	75 9	77.4	76.6	77.6	78 7	78 2	72 6	70	71.4	80	66.2	75 2	72.6	71.7	72 2	76.2	71.2	74 2

TABLE NO. 135—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
New England States											2	2							1		1
Maine											1	1							1		1
New Hampshire																					
Vermont											1	1									
Massachusetts																					
Rhode Island																					
Connecticut																					
Middle States	1		1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1			
New York	1		1		1	1					1	1									
New Jersey																					
Delaware																					
Pennsylvania								1	1				1		1		1	1			
Southern States	1	2	3	4	1	5		1	1	1	2	3	3	5	8	3	1	4	1	1	2
Maryland																					
District Columbia																					
Virginia																					
West Virginia																					
North Carolina																					
South Carolina																					
Florida																					
Georgia													1		1						
Alabama																					
Mississippi																					
Louisiana																	1	1		1	1
Kentucky																					
Tennessee										1	1	2	1	1	2						
Arkansas																1		1			
Missouri	1	2	3	4	1	5		1	1		1	1	1	4	5	2		2	1	1	2
Texas																					
Northwest states	6	7	13	4	3	7	6	5	11	2		7	8	6	14	5	6	11	8	3	6
Ohio		2	2				2		2					1	1						
Indiana							1		1		1	1	1		1						
Illinois	6	8	9	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	3	4	5	8	8	3	4	7	3	2	5
Michigan		2	2	1		1							2		2	1	2	3			
Wisconsin							1	2	3	1	1	2		2	2	1		1		1	1
Iowa	65	60	125	43	37	80	62	64	126	46	35	81	59	47	106	45	40	85	64	40	104

TABLE NO. 135—Continued.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Western states	6	11	17	7	10	17	7	4	11	4	3	7	6	4	10	6	3	9	8	6	14
Minnesota	....	..	....	1	3	4	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	3	1	4
North Dakota	....	....	...	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
South Dakota	1	2	3	1	....	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	2	....	2
Kansas	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	....	2	1	3	4	..	1	1	3	1	4	...	..	....
Nebraska	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	....	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	3	6
Indian Territory	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Colorado	....	1	1	....	....	.	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	1	1
Idaho		1	1	....	...	....		....	..	....	....		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	.	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	..	....	...
Nevada	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	. .	....	....	....		....	1	1
Washington		....	....	2	1	3	...	...	....	..	....	....	....	.	....	...	....	...		...	....
Foreign Born	5	1	6	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	....	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
Canada	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
England	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Germany	1	1	2	..	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	. .	1	1	. .	....	....
Holland	....	....	....	....	.	...	....	....	...	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....
Belgium	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
France	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	..
Russia	....	....	...	.	...	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Poland	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	..	...	....	...	..	....	....		1	1
Norway		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Sweden	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Assyria	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	.	1	...	....	...	....	....	...
Unknown	4	2	6	....	....	..	....	5	5	..	....	....	1	3	4	2	...	2	2	....	2
Totals	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132

TABLE NO. 136—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF INMATES ADMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																					
Native Born:																					
Native parents......	47	39	86	44	29	73	49	30	79	38	26	64	47	29	76	36	27	63	54	34	88
Foreign parents.....	20	23	43	8	11	19	11	21	32	5	11	16	11	18	29	11	8	19	8	8	16
Mixed parentage..	8	10	18	5	7	12	12	14	26	9	6	15	13	7	20	5	8	13	9	6	15
Parentage unknown	6	8	14	1	5	6	3	10	13	1	6	7	6	8	14	7	8	15	6	2	8
Foreign Born.....	5	1	6	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	..	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
Unknown.	2	1	3	.....	......	..		4	4	.....	....	.....	1	3	4	2		2	2	......	2
Totals ..	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.																					
Native Born:																					
Native parents......	54.6	45.4	100	60.3	37.9	100	62.1	37.9	100	59.4	40.6	100	61.8	38.2	100	57.1	42.9	100	61.4	38.6	100
Foreign parents...	46.5	53.5	......	42.1	57.9	.....	34.4	65.6	.....	31.3	68.7	......	37.9	62.1	......	57.9	42.1	.....	50.0	50.0	......
Mixed parentage	44.4	55.6	......	41.7	58.3	.....	46.1	53.9	.....	60.0	40.0		65.0	35.0	....	38.5	61.5	.....	60.0	40.0	......
Parentage unknown............	42.8	57.2	.....	16.7	83.3	.....	23.1	76.9	.....	14.3	85.7	.	42.8	57.2	.....	46.6	53.4	...	75.0	25.0	......
Foreign Born............	83.4	16.6	.....	.....	100		50.0	50.0	.....	66.6	33.4	....	100	..	.....	33.4	66.6	......	33.4	66.6	......
Unknown...............	66.6	33.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	...		.....	25.0	75.0	.....	100	.. .	....	100	....	......
Totals......	51.8	48.2	...	52.2	47.8	..	48.7		..	52.3	47.7		55.1	44.9	......	53.9	46.1	....	60.6	39.4	......
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.																					
Native Born:																					
Native parents.....	53.4	47.6	50.5	75.9	54.7	65.8	64.5	37.5	50.6	69.1	52.0	60.9	58.7	44.6	52.4	58.1	50.9	54.8	67.5	65.4	66.7
Foreign parents. ..	22.7	28.0	25.3	13.8	20.8	17.1	14.5	26.3	20.5	9.1	22.0	15.2	13.7	27.7	20.0	17.7	15.1	16.5	10.0	15.4	12.1
Mixed parentage	9.1	12.2	10.6	8.6	13.2	10.8	15.8	17.5	16.7	16.4	12.0	14.3	16.3	10.8	13.8	8.1	15.1	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.4
Unknown.	6.8	9.8	8.2	1.7	9.4	5.4	3.9	12.5	8.3	1.8	12.0	6.7	7.5	12.3	9.6	11.3	15.1	13.0	7.5	3.8	6.0
Foreign Born...........	5.7	1.2	3.6	......	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.6	2.0	2.9	2.5	......	1.4	1.6	3.8	2.6	1.2	3.8	2.3
Unknown.	2.3	1.2	1.8		......	......	......	5.0	2.6	......	....		1.3	4.6	2.8	3.2	......	1.8	2.5	......	1.5

TABLE NO. 137—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

Probable Causes of Feeble-Mindedness, for Years Ending June 30th.

I. NUMBERS.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Congenital	11	15	26	5	9	14	12	6	18	6	5	11	15	11	26	9	9	18	14	15	29
1. General	4	9	13	3	5	8	4	3	7	3	4	7	7	9	16	6	8	14	9	7	16
Congenital				1	2	3	1		1				1		1	1		1	4	2	6
Birthmark		1	1																		
Degeneracy																			1		1
Heredity	4	8	12	2	3	5	3	3	6	3	4	7	6	9	15	5	8	13	4	5	9
2. Character or condition of father													1	1	2	1	1	2			
Age of father																	1	1			
Intemperance of father													1	1	2	1		1			
3. Character or condition of mother	4	5	9	1	1	2	8	2	10	3	1	4	6	1	7	2		2	3	6	9
Excitement of mother																			1		1
Fall of mother																				1	1
Fright of mother during pregnancy													1		1						
Injury to mother during pregnancy													1	1	2					1	1
Maternal impressions	4	5	9	1	1	2	6	2	8	3	1	4	4		4	1		1	1	2	3
Neurasthenia																1		1			
Poor health of mother							2		2												
Prenatal influences																			1		1
Worry of mother																				2	2
4. Parents, both	1	1	2		1	1		1	1												
Intemperance of	1		1		1	1															
Relationship of		1	1					1	1												
5. Incident to birth	2		2	1	2	3							1		1				2	2	4
Injury at birth													1		1				1	2	3
Instrumental delivery	2		2	1		1															
Premature birth					2	2													1		1

II. Diseases	23	27	50	21	12	33	20	27	47	17	18	35	21	21	2	18	11	29	37	14	51
1. General diseases	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	3	6	6	1	7	1	2	3	...	2	2	4	3	7
a. Epidemic	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	3	4
La Grippe	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
b. Other general diseases	2	3	5	...		...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scrofula	1		1	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Syphilis	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense	13	17	30	13	9	22	14	15	29	8	13	21	14	17	31	16	7	23	22	7	29
a. General	11	16	27	12	4	16	7	9	16	3	6	9	11	14	25	12	6	18	13	6	19
Chorea	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions or spasms			...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	2	3	5	1	6	9	2	11	...	...	...
Epilepsy	9	11	20	12	3	15	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	7	10	...	2	2	8	4	12
Meningitis	2	4	6		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	3	1	4	1	...	1
Nervousness			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Neurasthenia		...	...			...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachymeningitis, hemorrhagic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy infantile		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	2	2
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	4		...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3
Prostration, nervous	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
b. Brain and head	1		1	...	...	...	6	5	11	3	5	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	4	...	4
Blood clot at base of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1		1
Congestion of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fever	...	...	...	...		...	2	4	6	2	3	5	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	1
Gumma of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Imperfect development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of development	...		...		...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Traumatism	...	...	...		...	...	2		2		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Gathering in head		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	...		...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Microcephalic			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Macrocephalic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skull-premature ossification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		...
c. Spine	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	3		...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Curvature of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...			...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Disease of	1	1	2	...	2	2		1	1	1	1	2	...	...		...	...	...	2	...	2
Meningitis		...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	1
d. Ear eye, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1		1	3	...	3
Earache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Blindness	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Defective vision	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	1
Palate, cleft	...		...		1	1	...	...	...			...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Vocal organs, paralysis of			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

	1900.			1901.			1902			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3. Diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diseases of digestive system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Cholera infantum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea infantile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomach trouble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6 Diseases of genito-urinary system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidney trouble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Diseases of puerperal state	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eczema	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1	...	1
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion	...		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bones, softening of	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	1	...	1	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...
Rachitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
10. Ill-defined diseases	7	6	13	4	1	5	3	7	10	2	4	6	4	1	5	2	2	4	6	4	10
Lack of development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Sickness	7	6	13	2	...	2	3	5	8	2	2	4	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	3	4
Teething	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
III. External or volitional causes	3	2	5	2	5	7	6	3	9	1	6	7	5	3	8	7	3	10	7	2	9
Abuses	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Abuses, early	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		2	2	...	1	1	...		...
Cruel or ill-treatment	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Maltreatment by father	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Fright	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Grief	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury	3	2	5	...	1	1	4	2	6	1	4	5	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drinking carbolic acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Strong medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Masturbation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...		...	...	...	...
Neglect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...
Shock	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Skull, fracture of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Water, excessive drinking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Unknown	51	38	89	30	27	57	38	44	82	31	21	52	39	30	69	28	30	58	22	21	43
Totals	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132

II. SUMMARY.

I. Congenital	11	15	26	5	9	14	12	6	18	6	5	11	15	11	26	9	9	18	14	15	29
II. Diseases	23	27	50	21	12	33	20	27	47	17	18	35	21	21	42	18	11	29	37	14	51
1. General	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	3	6	6	1	7	1	3	3	..	2	2	4	3	7
2. Nervous system etc	13	17	30	13	9	22	14	15	29	8	13	21	14	17	31	16	7	23	22	7	29
3 All other	7	6	13	5	1	6	3	9	12	3	4	7	6	2	8	2	2	4	11	4	15
III. External or volitional causes	3	2	5	2	5	7	6	3	9	1	6	7	5	3	8	7	3	10	7	2	9
Unknown	51	38	89	30	27	57	38	44	82	31	21	52	39	30	69	28	30	58	22	21	43
Totals	88	82	170	53	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.

I. Congenital	42.3	57.7	100.	35.7	64.3	100	66.7	33.3	100.	54.6	45.4	100	57.7	42.3	100	50.0	50.0	100	48.3	51.7	100.
II. Diseases	46.0	54.0	....	63.6	36.4	....	42.5	57.5	.....	48.6	51.4	....	50.0	50.0	....	62.1	37.9	....	72.5	27.5	.....
III. External causes	60.0	40.0	.	28.6	71.4	....	66.7	33.3	.	14.3	85.7	....	62.5	37.5	....	70.0	30.0	.....	77.8	21.2	....
Unknown	57.3	42.7	....	52.6	47.4	...	46.3	53.7	..	59.6	40.4	.....	56.5	43.5	....	48.3	51.7	.	51.2	48.8	.....
Totals	51.8	48.2		52.2	47.8		48.7	51.3	.	52.3	47.7		55.1	44.9	.	53.9	46.1	.	60.6	39.4	.....

IV. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CAUSES.

I. Congenital	12.5	18.3	15.3	8.6	17.0	12.6	15.8	7.5	11.5	10.9	10.0	10.5	18.8	16.9	17.9	14.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	28.8	22.0
II. Diseases	26.1	32.9	29.4	36.3	22.7	29.7	26.3	33.75	30.1	30.9	36.0	33.3	26.2	32.3	29.0	29.0	20.7	25.1	46.25	26.9	38.6
III. External causes	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.4	50.9	6.3	7.9	3.75	5.8	1.8	12.0	6.7	6.2	4.6	5.5	11.3	5.7	8.7	8.75	3.8	6.8
Unknown	58.0	46.4	52.4	51.7	9.4	51.4	50.0	55.00	52.6	56.4	42.0	49.5	48.8	46.2	47.6	45.2	56.6	50.5	27.5	40.5	32.6

TABLE NO. 138—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED, ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER.																					
Appanoose	1	....	1	3	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cedar	....	...	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1		1	..	....	....	1	....	1
Davis	....			.	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	....
Des Moines	3	2	5	1	3	4	....	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	1	2
Henry	1	..	1	..	....	....	1		1	...	1	1	....	....	....	.	1	1	....	....	....
Iowa	1	1	2	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1
Jasper	1	2	3	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	.	....	....
Jefferson	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	1	....	1
Johnson	.	.	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Keokuk	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	2	2	1	....	1	2	3	5	....	....	....	....		....
Lee	1	.	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	....	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	....	1
Louisa	....	....	.	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Mahaska	1	2	3		1	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Marion	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	.	2	1	3	1	1	2	....	....	...
Monroe	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	...	1	...	....	...	2	....	2
Muscatine	2	....	2		....	....	1		1	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	2
Poweshiek	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	1	...	. .	....	1	...	1
Scott	2		2	1	....	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	5	....	1	1	2	1	3
Van Buren	....	2	2	1	....	1	...	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	...	2	1	..	1
Wapello	2	....	2	3	....	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	....	2	1	3	4	2	2	4
Washington	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	...	..	....	....	....	..	....	....
Totals	17	11	28	12	11	23	15	16	31	7	10	17	19	9	28	8	10	18	17	8	25
II. NORTHEAST QUARTER																					
Allamakee		1	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	1	3	1	....	1	3	....	3
Benton	2	2	4	2	1	3	....	1	1	..	....	....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Black Hawk		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	2
Bremer	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Buchanan		....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....		....	....	2	2
Butler			....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Cerro Gordo	..	....	....	1	2	3	2	....	2	....	.	....	1	3	4	4	1	5	2	....	2
Chickasaw	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..

Clayton	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	1	3	4	....	....	..
Clinton	....	8	8	1	....	1	....	..	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	..	....	....	....
Dubuque	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	....	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
Fayette	2	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Floyd	1	3	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	.	1	1	1	....	1	....		
Franklin	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	....
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hardin	2	2	4	....	....	..	....	.	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1
Howard	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	2	5	1	..	1	1	....	1	1		1	....	....	....
Jones	3	2	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Linn	8	....	8	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	4	1	5	3	....	3	....	....	....
Marshall	2	....	2	4	2	6	3	....	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3
Mitchell	....	2	2	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	1
Tama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Winneshiek	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Worth	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	26	20	46	20	12	31	19	11	30	12	12	21	25	15	40	19	9	28	19	10	29

III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.

Adair	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1
Adams	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Audubon	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	....	2
Cass	....	2	2	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	1	3	4	....	2	2
Clarke	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	4
Dallas	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	1	....	1	1	1	2	2	....	2	1	....	1
Decatur	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	3
Fremont	2	3	5	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Guthrie	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Harrison	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	5	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....
Lucas	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Madison	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Mills	....	....	....	2	1	3	3	6	9	2	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Montgomery	4	....	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	....	2	....	4	4	1	1	2	....	1	1
Page	1	2	3	....	2	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	....	2	2
Polk	2	5	7	....	4	4	2	3	5	3	6	9	2	5	7	6	2	8	1	5	6
Pottawattamie	6	6	12	1	1	2	5	2	7	1	1	2	5	5	10	3	1	4	....	1	1
Ringgold	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2
Shelby	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	3
Taylor	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
Union	2	....	2	....	2	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Warren	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.	1	....	1
Wayne	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1			....		2	2	1	....	1
Totals	26	24	50	18	14	27	19	24	43	22	17	39	17	26	43	19	19	38	18	21	39

TABLE NO. 138—Continued.

	1900.			1901.			1902.			1903			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER.																					
Boone	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2
Buena Vista	1	....	1	1	....	1		1	1	....	.	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	.	....
Calhoun	3	....	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	.	....	.
Carroll	....	2	2	....	1	1		....	...	....	.	...	3		3	1	....	1	.. ..	....	....
Cherokee	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Clay	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crawford	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	....	1	3	1	4	....	3	3	2	3	5
Dickinson	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	..	..	...	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Emmet	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greene	2	....	2	....	...	...	1	2	3	....	1	1	1	....	1	.	1	1	4	....	4
Hamilton	...	1	1	.	...	....		1	1	..	...	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	3
Hancock	1	....	1	2	...	2	....	.	....	....	......	......	2	....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Humboldt	1	....	1	....	.....	.	1	....	1	...	..	....	....		...	....	....	....	1	.. ..	1
Ida	.....	2	2	......	...	...	1	1	2	1		1	....	....	.	..	1	1	1	....	1
Kossuth	2	2	4	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lyon	....	1	1	.	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	.	....
Monona	1	..	1	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1		1	2	...	2
O'Brien	.....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
Osceola	1	..	1	....	1	1	...	....	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	..	.	.....	.....	....	.	....
Palo Alto	2	1	3	2		2	3	....	3	.....	1	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	..	.....	.....
Plymouth	1	1	2	....		.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	..	....	..	....	.....	.....	1	....	1
Pocahontas	.....	....	.....	..	....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	1	....	1
Sac		....	.	....	.....	....	1	1	2	1	...	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Sioux	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	3
Story	....	.....	...	1	2	3	2	1	3	.	.....	.....	1	1	2	....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Webster	1	4	5	....	1	1	.....	....	.....	1	1	2	1	...	1	....	1	1	1	1	2
Winnebago	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.....	..	..	....	.....	.....	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.	.....	.....
Woodbury	2	5	7	2	3	5	5	8	13	2	2	4	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	2	4
Wright	.....	1	1	....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	...	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....
Totals	19	27	46	13	14	27	23	29	52	14	11	25	19	15	34	16	15	31	26	13	39

V., SUMMARY.

Southeast quarter	17	11	28	12	11	23	15	16	31	7	10	17	19	9	28	8	10	18	17	8	25
Northeast quarter	26	20	45	20	14	31	19	11	30	12	12	24	25	15	40	19	9	28	19	10	29
Southwest quarter	26	24	50	13	14	27	19	24	43	22	17	39	17	26	43	19	19	38	18	21	39
Northwest quarter	19	27	46	13	14	27	23	29	52	14	11	25	19	15	34	16	15	31	26	13	39
Totals	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	132
East half	43	31	74	32	25	57	34	27	61	19	22	41	44	24	68	27	19	46	36	18	54
West half	45	51	96	26	28	54	42	53	95	36	28	64	36	41	77	35	34	69	44	34	78
Totals	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	126	62	53	115	80	52	132
North half	45	47	92	33	28	61	42	40	82	26	23	49	44	30	74	35	24	59	45	23	68
South half	43	35	78	25	25	50	34	40	74	29	27	56	36	35	71	27	29	56	35	29	64
Totals	88	82	170	58	53	111	76	80	156	55	50	105	80	65	145	62	53	115	80	52	123

VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF DIVISIONS.

Southeast quarter	19.3	13.4	15.8	20.6	20.8	20.7	19.7	20.0	19.2	12.7	20.0	16.1	23.7	13.8	19.2	12.8	18.8	15.6	21.2	15.8	19.0
Northeast quarter	29.5	24.3	27.1	34.6	26.4	30.7	27.6	13.7	19.2	21.8	24.0	22.8	31.4	23.0	27.5	30.6	16.9	31.3	23.8	19.2	22.0
Southwest quarter	29.5	29.2	30.0	22.4	26.4	24.3	27.6	30.0	27.5	40.0	34.0	36.4	21.2	40.2	29.6	30.6	35.7	33.0	21.5	40.8	29.5
Northwest quarter	21.7	33.1	27.1	22.4	26.4	24.3	24.1	36.3	34.1	25.5	22.0	23.7	23.7	23.0	23.7	26.0	28.6	27.1	32.5	25.2	29.5
East half	48.8	37.6	43.5	55.1	47.1	51.3	44.8	33.7	39.1	34.5	44.0	39.0	55.0	36.9	46.8	43.5	35.7	40.0	45.0	34.6	40.9
West half	51.2	62.4	56.5	44.9	52.9	48.7	55.2	66.3	60.9	65.5	56.0	61.0	45.0	63.1	53.2	56.5	64.3	60.0	55.0	65.4	59.1
North half	51.2	57.4	54.2	56.8	52.9	55.0	55.2	50.0	52.5	47.2	46.0	46.6	55.0	46.1	50.9	56.5	45.2	51.3	56.3	44.3	51.6
South half	48.8	42.6	45.8	43.2	47.1	45.0	41.8	50.0	47.5	52.8	54.0	53.4	45.0	53.9	49.1	43.5	54.7	48.7	43.7	55.7	48.4

TABLE NO. 139—INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. GLENWOOD.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF ALL INMATES ON JUNE 30TH.

County.	1883	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893	1895	1897.	1899.	1901	1903.	1905.	1906.
Adair	2	2	3	....	6	4	4	7	6	8	8	9	9
Adams	1	4	1	....	4	8	10	9	8	10	8	7	8
Allamakee	2	2	3	....	6	5	6	5	7	5	7	9	11
Appanoose	2	1	6	....	4	5	7	7	10	12	10	10	10
Audubon	1	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	6
Benton	7	10	8	...	11	9	12	15	14	18	17	18	19
Black Hawk	4	2	4	....	4	2	3	2	3	5	4	7	8
Boone	2	2	2	....	3	5	6	5	8	9	10	15	16
Bremer	3	3	5	.	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	5
Buchanan	2	2	1	....	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	4	6
Buena Vista	..	....	1	....	2	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	6
Butler	..	...	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	...	2	2	1
Calhoun	......	....	1	...	3	....	1	1	2	7	6	7	7
Carroll	......	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	3	3	6	3	6	6
Cass	3	7	7	.....	9	7	11	21	20	18	17	20	22
Cedar	4	3	3	.	3	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8
Cerro Gordo	....	.....	1	.....	5	6	6	7	6	8	9	16	15
Cherokee	.	...	..	....	4	5	3	4	2	3	5	2	1
Chickasaw	6	2	4	.	2	2	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2
Clarke	1	3	4	.....	1	3	3	5	5	5	10	8	10
Clay	...	3	1	....	.	1	....	....	.....	2	.....	1	1
Clayton	4	...	2	...	3	3	3	5	9	10	12	11	10
Clinton	5	6	3	...	12	14	13	12	19	17	16	19	19
Crawford	1	1	2	....	2	3	4	8	9	9	11	17	18
Dallas	6	5	7	...	10	11	14	15	14	15	17	19	19
Davis	1	....	....	.....	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Decatur	2	2	3	....	4	3	4	4	7	7	7	6	8
Delaware	10	7	6	....	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	5
Des Moines	7	7	11	..	9	9	12	18	23	27	22	22	23
Dickinson	...	....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3
Dubuque	13	12	14	.....	16	16	16	16	17	25	30	27	30
Emmet	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....		..
Fayette	2	1	2	.....	4	3	1	2	3	6	6	7	7
Floyd	6	4	3	.....	1	1	3	3	5	10	8	8	7
Franklin	1	1	1	....	.	..	...	3	5	5	7	6	6
Fremont	7	8	5	.....	5	5	9	8	11	13	14	12	16
Greene	1	1	4	..	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	12
Grundy	.....	.....	....	....	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
Guthrie	4	4	5	..	10	10	8	9	13	11	10	8	9
Hamilton	1	1	...	...	1	4	4	3	3	4	5	6	8
Hancock	1	1	2	..	1	...	1	2	4	5	2	6	8
Hardin	....	.	...	.	3	3	2	6	8	9	8	7	7
Harrison	4	5	8	....	12	10	15	14	13	17	21	24	19
Henry	1		2	....	6	5	4	4	4	5	7	7	7
Howard	1	1	....	....	.	1	2	4	5	6	5	4	4
Humboldt	1	1	2	....	4	5	5	6	8	9	8	8	9
Ida	....	.....	....	....	2	3	3	6	5	6	7	7	7
Iowa	1	4	3	....	4	4	2	6	5	5	6	7	7
Jackson	4	1	2	...	2	4	6	10	11	11	17	16	16
Jasper	7	5	8	.	8	12	12	11	14	16	17	16	15
Jefferson	6	2	3	.	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2
Johnson	6	3	3	.....	6	8	12	18	12	12	15	13	13
Jones	...	.....	2	....	5	2	3	6	9	12	12	12	11
Keokuk	2	1	3	....	5	3	4	7	7	8	8	10	9
Kossuth	1	2	3	....	2	1	2	3	5	8	7	8	10
Lee	3	2	4	...	10	8	17	18	27	26	24	23	23
Linn	12	2	7	.....	12	11	15	20	22	25	26	29	25
Louisa	.....	7	..	...	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	1
Lucas	2	1	2	.	4	6	6	7	8	9	7	8	9
Lyon	1	1	1	....	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	5	3
Madison	4	2	1	....	3	6	11	12	12	12	12	10	12
Mahaska	3	2	3	...	3	3	5	6	9	13	14	15	16
Marion	4	4	3	.....	6	7	6	5	7	6	6	10	10
Marshall	4	5	7	....	7	7	10	18	18	23	26	28	27
Mills	14	13	14	.	20	12	15	16	18	14	21	19	18
Mitchell	1	1	1	..	3	2	3	2	2	6	7	9	10
Monona	1	2	2	....	6	6	6	10	9	8	7	7	8
Monroe	2	2	3	.	7	3	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
Montgomery	1	3	5	..	8	8	8	11	12	16	15	19	17
Muscatine	8	7	8	.....	10	12	10	14	16	17	14	14	13
O'Brien	1	....	2	...	1	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	5
Osceola	1	1	.	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3

TABLE NO. 139—Continued.

County.	1883	1885.	1887.	1889	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905	1906.
Page	2	1	4		5	4	8	13	19	21	21	32	22
Palo Alto	......	.....	....	. .	1	1	2	2	2	6	7	6	5
Plymouth	....	.....	2	....	4	3	3	7	7	8	8	7	7
Pocahontas	.....	2	1	.	2	3	3	4	4	4	6	5	6
Polk	8	7	9	...	17	21	29	33	44	46	15	·53	53
Pottawattamie.	14	15	20	.	15	14	14	17	20	25	52	30	28
Poweshiek	4	3	4	....	3	2	3	4	4	... .	4	5	5
Ringgold	1	1	1	.. .	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	8	10
Sac.	1	....	1	....	.. .	.	1	5	4	3	6	7	7
Scott	5	4	5	....	7	15	8	21	25	24	21	24	26
Shelby	1	2	2	. .	4	3	5	6	5	5	4	5	8
Sioux	.....	....	2	.	3	3	3	3	3	6	12	8	10
Story	2	2	2	. .	2	2	5	5	5	7	7	6	7
Tama	4	4	2	....	3	5	5	9	10	10	6	7	7
Taylor	3	4	5	.. .	2	1	2	2	6	8	9	11	10
Union	......	....	2	....	9	10	7	9	9	13	13	11	11
Van Buren	...	..	2	.. .	7	4	6	7	7	7	7	9	9
Wapello	6	8	7	...	6	9	9	9	12	13	17	20	22
Warren	2	3	4	....	6	8	7	7	7	4	3	4	5
Washington	.....	...	4	.	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	4
Wayne	3	4	3	.. .	3	5	5	7	5	7	6	7	8
Webster	3	2	4	.....	4	4	5	5	8	10	10	11	11
Winnebago	...	1	.	. .	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	2
Winneshiek	2	2	3	...	4	3	5	6	6	7	6	5	6
Woodbury	2	2	5	...	7	12	15	19	25	32	42	42	45
Worth	....	1	..	....	.. .	....	1	2	4	4	3	1	1
Wright	1	1	1	..	3	3	7	8	8	9	8	4	8
Other States	1	.. .	.	.	.	.....			....	....	....	.. .	.....
Totals	273	258	331	.	457	476	574	698	815	935	980	1.038	1,067

TABLE 140–INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD.

ASSIGNMENT OF INMATES, CHARACTER OF DISCHARGES AND RE-ADMISSIONS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Total Population.			Assignment of Inmates.						Discharges.																							Readmiss'ns.		
				Schools.			Custodial Ward.			Deaths.			Escapes or Transfers.			Dismissals.																			
																Much Improved.			Moderately Improved.			Slightly Improved.			Not Improved.			Totals.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893 ..	178	95	273	....	..	200	....	....	73	..	....	11	....	....	1	....	....	...	....		....	....	...	....	...	..	..	....	....	22	...	...	...
1885 ..	...	---	350	...		205	...	..	54	----	...	29	...	....	8	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	---	.	...	..		....	..	59	..	...	14
1887 ..	257	170	427	....	...	236	..	...	95		..	18	....	...	...	....	...	24	....	...	14	....	...	..	....		12	..	...	50	...	...	. .
1889 ..	305	204	509	*	...	210	*	...	.	10	10	20	3	...	3	...	..		...	...	....	..		..	....	...	..	34	20	54	....	....	....
1891 ..	377	247	624	*	....	248	*	...	209	31	17	48	...	....	...	22	10	32	18	4	22	16	15	31	21	13	34	77	42	119			....
1893 .	363	231	594	*	...	275	..	....	201	20	7	27		.....	...	25	14	39	10	2	12	12	7	19	12	9	21	58	33	91	..	....	....
1895 ..	403	274	677	*	.	280	..	...	294	25	15	40	...	....	...	15	5	20	10	5	15	10	7	17	9	2	11	44	19	63	...	....	...
1897 ..	471	336	807	...	..	364	....	..	334	12	15	27	...	....	.	13	2	15	20	14	34	9	5	14	10	9	19	52	30	82	9	4	13
1899.	556	408	964	...	....	337	..	...	478	36	32	68	....	...	...	12	7	19	17	6	28	8	7	15	15	9	24	52	29	81	...		34
1901 ..	623	491	1,114	.	...	556		....	579	32	30	62	.	----	...	9	9	18	18	9	27	28	22	50	43	41	84	98	81	179	10	8	18
1903 ..	657	539	1,196	...	....	562	...	...	418	41	34	75	...	...		27	22	49	13	7	20	33	16	49	56	42	98	129	87	216	18	8	26
1905 ..	670	570	1,240	...	...		....		.	44	53	97	1	....	1	8	10	18	37	32	69	25	34	59	35	21	56	105	97	202	14	12	26
*1906	645	525	1,170		....	630		...	437	20	21	41	4	4	8	1	2	3	24	21	45	12	7	19	20	11	31	58	45	103	9	5	14

* One year only.

TABLE NO. 141—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
RECEIVED:			
Number in school at opening of period	440	210	650
Number received for first time	142	40	182
Number returned for violating parole	24	....	24
Totals	606	250	856
DISCHARGED:			
Discharged	....	31	31
Paroled	116	6	122
Transferred	2	....	2
Attained majority	3	....	3
Escaped	6	.....	6
Deaths	1	....	1
Totals	128	37	165
Number remaining	478	222	700
Average daily population	472	218	690

TABLE NO. 142—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
White	131	36	167
Black	11	4	15
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 143—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Five to nine years	5	....	5
Ten to fourteen years	84	22	106
Fifteen to nineteen years	53	18	71
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 144—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

PARENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchell-ville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Parents living	83	22	105
Father dead	26	10	36
Mother dead	17	6	23
Both parents dead	16	1	17
Abandoned by parents		1	1
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 145—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchell-ville	
	M.	F.	T.
Parents living together	60	15	75
Parents divorced		8	8
Parents separated	26	3	29
Parents unmarried		1	1
Not known or reported	56	13	69
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 146—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

CHARACTER OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora	Mitchell-ville.	
	M.	F.	T.
I. Criminal:			
Father	4		4
Mother			
Both parents			
II. Intemperate—Liquor:			
Father	52	11	63
Mother		2	2
Both parents			
III. Defectives:			
a. Insane			
Father.	3		3
Mother	4		4
IV. Epileptic:			
Father	1		1
Mother.	1		1
Both parents			
Not known	77	27	104
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 147—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN COMMITTTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Native Born	130	37	167
New England States			
Middle States	4		4
New York	4		4
Southern States	10	4	14
Virginia	1		1
Tennessee	1		1
Kentucky	1		1
Arkansas	1		1
Missouri	6	4	10
Northwest States	3	2	5
Ohio	1	1	2
Illinois	2		2
Wisconsin		1	1
Iowa	98	29	127
Western States	15	2	17
South Dakota	2		2
Nebraska	6	2	8
Kansas	1		1
Colorado	4		4
Idaho	1		1
Washington	1		1
Foreign Born	6		6
Austria	2		2
Germany	3		3
Norway	1		1
Unknown	6	3	9
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 148—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	80	37	117
Native born, foreign parents	35	2	37
Native born, mixed parents	1	1	2
Native born, parents' nativity unknown	6		6
Foreign born	9		9
Nativity unknown	11		11
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 149—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

AGES OF CHILDREN COMMITTED AT DEATH OF PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Under 10 years	14	15	6	5	20	20
10 to 15 years	9	4	6	1	15	5
Over 15 years	1				1	
Totals	24	19	12	6	36	25

TABLE NO. 150—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

INMATES HAVING DEFECTIVE OR DELINQUENT RELATIVES. FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Blind.		Deaf.		Feeble-Minded.		Insane.		Incorrigibles.		Criminals.		Totals.	
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Eldora.	Mitchellville.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Father							4		1		1		6	
Mother	1						1						2	
Brother							1		23		2		26	
Sister					1		1		1				3	
Uncle							2		3		2		7	
Aunt							1						1	
Nephews														
Nieces														
Cousins	2						1		5				8	

TABLE NO. 151—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

LITERACY OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchell-ville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Can read and write:			
Father	108	36	144
Mother	113	31	144
Cannot read and write:			
Father	3	4	7
Mother	5	9	14
Unknown:			
Father	31		31
Mother	24		24

TABLE NO. 152—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

LITERACY OF CHILDREN ON COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchell-ville	
	M.	F.	T.
Can read and write	108	40	148
Cannot read and write	34		34
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 153—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Court Committing, for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Juvenile court	21		21
Police court	10		10
Mayor's court	1		1
Superior court	2		2
District court	108	40	148
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 154—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Offenses Committed, for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
I. Incorrigibility	80	34	114
II. Offenses or crimes'	62	6	68
1. Against persons	3		3
Assault and battery	1		1
Assault to commit rape.	2		2
2. Against property	34	1	35
Arson			
Breaking and entering	9		9
Larceny	25	1	26
3 Against decency and public order	20	5	25
Disorderly	11		11
Lewdness		1	1
Prostitution		3	3
Vagrancy	9	1	10
4. Ill-defined	3		3
Neglected	3		3
Unknown	2		2
Totals	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 155—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Character and Mode of Discharge, for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
Discharged by age limit	3	23	26
Sent to parents	2	4	6
Sent to relatives		5	5
Placed in positions	1	12	13
Placed in homes		2	2
Discharged by parole	116	6	122
Sent to parents	100	2	102
Sent to relatives			
Placed in positions	16	4	20
Transferred to Inst. for Feeble-Minded Children	2	1	3
Discharged by death	1		1
Discharged by escape	6		6
Totals	128	30	158

TABLE NO. 156—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

CHILDREN COMMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 4,000 OR OVER IN 1905, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4,000 AND UNDER 8,000.			
Atlantic		1	1
Cedar Falls			
Centerville			
Chariton			
Charles City			
Clarinda			
Fairfield			
Grinnell			
Le Mars			
Marion		1	1
Newton			
Oelwein	2		2
Perry		1	1
Red Oak			
Shenandoah		2	2
Washington			
Webster City			
Totals	2	5	7
II. CITIES OF 8,000 AND OVER.			
Boone		2	2
Burlington	2		2
Cedar Rapids	6	1	7
Clinton	6	1	7
Council Bluffs	8	1	9
Creston			
Davenport	2		2
Des Moines	25	8	33
Dubuque	6		6
Ft. Dodge	5	1	6
Ft. Madison			
Iowa City			
Keokuk	1		1
Marshalltown	2	4	6
Mason City			
Muscatine	1	2	3
Oskaloosa	4	2	6
Ottumwa	10		10
Sioux City	1		1
Waterloo	2		2
Totals	81	22	103

TABLE NO. 157—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING PERIOD AND PRESENT ON JUNE 30, 1906.

	Admitted During Period.			Present June 30, 1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair						
Adams					1	1
Allamakee				2		2
Appanoose	2	1	3	2	2	4
Audubon						
Benton	6		6	14	1	15
Black Hawk	2		2	5	4	9
Boone		2	2	2	6	8
Bremer					1	1
Buchanan	3		3	3	4	7
Buena Vista	1		1	1		1
Butler				1		1
Calhoun						
Carroll		1	1	1	1	2
Cass	1	1	2	5	2	7
Cedar				1	3	4
Cerro Gordo	1		1	7		7
Cherokee				1		1
Chickasaw		1	1	3	1	4
Clarke				5	1	6
Clay				1	2	3
Clayton				3	1	4
Clinton	6		6	21	12	33
Crawford	1		1	1	1	2
Dallas		1	1	2	2	4
Davis	1		1	1		1
Decatur	2	2	4	2	3	5
Delaware				1	1	2
Des Moines	2		2	5	9	14
Dickinson	1	2	3	5	2	7
Dubuque	7		7	25		25
Emmet	1		1	1		1
Fayette	2		2	11	1	12
Floyd				3		3
Franklin				1		1
Fremont		1	1		3	3
Greene	1	1	2	2	1	3
Grundy						
Guthrie				3		3
Hamilton				2	5	7
Hancock	1		1	1		1
Hardin				5	1	6
Harrison				1	2	3
Henry	3	1	4	11	1	12
Howard	3		3	7	1	8
Humboldt				1		1
Ida	1		1	1		1
Iowa	1		1	1		1
Jackson				2	1	3
Jasper	3		3	12	1	13
Jefferson						
Johnson					3	3
Jones				2	1	3
Keokuk				3	2	5
Kossuth						
Lee	1		1	12	5	17
Linn	6	3	9	19	16	35
Louisa				1		1
Lucas	1		1	4	2	6
Lyon	1		1	1		1
Madison	1		1	2	1	3
Mahaska	6	3	9	18	12	30
Marion						
Marshall	2	4	6	14	8	22
Mills	1		1	5	2	7
Mitchell				3		3

TABLE NO. 157—Continued.

	Admitted During Period.			Present June 30, 1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
Monona	1	1	2	1	1	2
Monroe	3		3	5	5	10
Montgomery	4		4	7	4	11
Muscatine	1	2	3	18	8	16
O'Brien				1	1	2
Osceola					1	1
Page		2	2	2	4	6
Palo Alto				1		1
Plymouth				1		1
Pocahontas						
Polk	26	8	34	59	38	97
Pottawattamie	8	1	9	19	5	24
Poweshiek				4		4
Ringgold	2		2	4	1	5
Sac						
Scott	2		2	11	1	12
Shelby				1		1
Sioux				2		2
Story	1		1	2	1	3
Tama	1	1	2	1	1	2
Taylor				2	1	3
Union				3	1	4
Van Buren						
Wapello	10		10	22	6	28
Warren	1		1	3	1	4
Washington					1	1
Wayne	2		2	4	1	5
Webster	6	1	7	13	5	18
Winnebago				1		1
Winneshiek	2		2	5		5
Woodbury	1		1	16	10	26
Worth				1		1
Wright				5	1	6
Totals	142	40	182	478	222	700

TABLE NO. 158—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																										
	1891.			1893			1895.			1897			1899.			1901			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Number in school at beginning	367	109	476	401	117	518	407	142	549	444	145	589	502	152	654	473	189	662	495	183	678	516	214	730	440	210	650
Number received for first time	202	65	267	212	90	302	238	74	312	231	83	314	253	114	367	209	95	304	226	60	286	235	64	299	142	40	182
Number returned for violation of parole.. ...	.		..	.			.		..	..	..		14	10	24	14	10	24	6	13	19	15		15	24	...	24
Totals in school.........	569	174	743	613	192	805	645	216	861	685	228	913	769	276	1,045	696	297	993	727	243	970	766	278	1,044	606	250	856
Discharged by parole or release	106	*	106	176	*	176	192	*	192	176	*	176	273	78	351	184	109	293	201	26	230	295	65	360	121	37	158
Discharged by pardon.	52	*	52	19	*	19	7	*	7	7	*	7	20	8	28	14	2	16	5	.	5	.	....	...		...	...
Discharged by escape	5	*	5	10	*	10		*		.	*	..		....		.	†1	..	.	....	....	29	.	29	6		6
Discharged by death. ...	5	*	5	1	*	1	2	*	2	..	*		3	1	4	3	2	5	2	3	5	3	3	6	1		1
Totals discharged	168	57	225	206	65	271	201	71	272	183	76	259	296	87	383	201	114	314	211	29	240	327	68	395	128	37	165
Average daily population	380	115	495	396	133	529	424	142	566	478	156	634	495	168	663	465	153	618	512	198	710	499	208	707	472	218	690

* The returns are not distinguished.
† Inmate transferred.

TABLE NO. 159—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Ages.	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																										
	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Five and under 10 years .	35	4	39	19	4	23	18	1	19	14	3	17	24	2	26	12	1	13	15	1	16	11		14	5	....	5
Ten and under 15 years	159	37	196	126	52	178	143	43	186	150	41	191	139	16	185	108	41	149	137	36	173	130	39	169	84	22	106
Fifteen and under 19 years	8	21	29	67	30	97	77	27	104	77	39	116	*90	66	156	89	53	142	74	23	97	91	25	116	53	18	71
Not given	.	3	3	.	4	4	.....	3	3	.	....		.	..	.	.....	....		.	....		.....		.			
Totals	.....	....		..			....		...	.	.....	...	.	....					.		....	235	64	299	142	40	182
Average ages......	11.7	13.5		12.9	13.5	....	15 1	14.5	...	13.1	13 7		13	14.2	...	13 5	14.3		13 3	13 8		13 4	14	.....	.....	....	...

* Includes one aged 20 years.

TABLE NO. 160—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

PARENTAL CONDITION.

	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																										
	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F	T	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.
Both parents living	68	20	88	91	21	112	85	21	106	92	32	124	79	37	116	82	33	115	93	17	110	141	20	161	83	22	105
Both parents dead	13	4	17	22	5	27	16	9	25	21	7	28	29	4	33	13	6	19	9	1	10	14	8	17	16	1	17
Parents separated	38	1	39	26	12	35	36	6	42	48	12	60	55	18	63	41	1	42	61	14	75	....					..
Father dead	47	15	62	44	22	66	48	14	62	36	12	48	53	24	77	36	26	62	31	8	39	46	18	59	26	10	36
Mother dead	32	18	50	22	16	38	43	10	53	35	15	50	32	26	58	30	21	51	23	17	45	34	11	45	17	6	23
Illegitimate	....	...	.	....	....		...	..	..	...	.		....	2	2	....		....	1	....	1	....		..		....	...
Abandoned	..	.	...	1		1	1	....	1	1	....	1	..	...	..	....	8	8	3	3	6	.		.	....	1	1
Unknown	4	7	11	5	14	19	9	14	23	8	5	13	5	3	8	..			....			.	17	17		...	...

TABLE NO. 161—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN.

For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.

	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F.	T.
Native Born	195	47	242	189	66	255	231	65	296	227	76	303	247	111	358	197	86	283	218	59	277	222	57	279	130	87	167
I. New England States																			1		1	1		1			
Maine																											
New Hampshire																											
Vermont																											
Massachusetts																			1		1						
Rhode Island																											
Connecticut																						1		1			
II. Middle States	4	3	7	5	2	7	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	5		5	5		5	1		1	4		4
New York	2	1	3	3		3	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	4		4	4		4	1		1	4		4
New Jersey																											
Pennsylvania	2	2	4	2	2	4		1	1		1	1				1		1	1		1						
Delaware																											
III. Southern States	8	3	11	12	4	16	17	3	20	6	1	7	15	10	25	11	1	12	19	2	21	11	6	17	10	4	14
Maryland	1		1	1		1																					
District of Columbia	1		1																						1		1
Virginia	3		3	1		1				1		1		1	1				1		1						
West Virginia							1		1				1		1												
North Carolina																1		1									
South Carolina																											
Georgia								1	1	1		1															
Florida							1		1																		
Alabama											1	1				1		1									

Mississippi							1		1																		
Tennessee																									1		1
Kentucky																1		1				2	1	3	1		1
Louisiana																											
Arkansas													1		1										1		1
Missouri	3	8	6	10	4	14	13	2	15	4		4	18	9	22	8	1	9	17	2	19	9	5	14	6	4	10
Texas							1		1										1		1						
IV. Northwest States.	37	5	42	14	15	29	16	4	20	22	6	28	27	8	35	16	8	24	13	7	20	28	2	30	3	2	5
Ohio	3	1	4		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2		2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2
Michigan	7		7	2		2	2		2	1		1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1		1	1		1			
Indiana	1	1	2		2	2	1		1				1		1	3	2	5		1	1						
Wisconsin	8		8	3	1	4	2		2	1	1	2	4		4	4	1	5	3	2	5	4	1	5		1	1
Illinois	18	3	21	9	11	20	10	3	13	19	4	23	18	7	25	7	3	10	8	3	11	22	1	23	2		2
V. Iowa	140	33	173	155	42	197	175	50	225	183	63	246	186	87	273	148	74	222	160	44	204	172	43	215	98	29	127
VI. Western States	6	3	9	3	8	6	20	6	26	13	4	17	17	5	22	17	3	20	20	26	46	9	6	15	15	2	17
Minnesota	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3		3	3		3	2		2	2		2	2		2			
North Dakota								2	2							1		1	1		1						
South Dakota							2		2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1		1	2	2	4	2	3	5	2		2
Nebraska		1	1	1		1	4	1	5	4	1	5	8	3	11	11	2	13	7	2	9	1	1	2	6	2	8
Kansas	4	1	5		1	1	9	2	11	4	2	6	3		3	1	1	2	5	2	7	1	2	3	1		1
Indian Territory																											
Oklahoma																											
New Mexico																											
Arizona																											
Colorado							2		2	1		1		1	1	1		1	2		2				4		4
Utah																			1		1						
Nevada							1		1																		
Wyoming																											
Montana																						2		2			
Idaho																									1		1
Washington																									1		1
Oregon																											
California					1	1	1		1				1		1							1		1			
Unknown																											
Foreign Born	6	6	12	16	4	20	7	3	10	12	3	15	4	1	5	9	1	10	3	1	4	4	2	6	6		6
Canada				1		1																					
British Isles				3		3	1		1	1	1	2	1		1	1		1									
England				3		3	1		1	1	1	2	1		1	1		1									
Ireland																											
Scotland																											
Wales																											
France																											
Austria																									2		2
Germany	1	6	7	4	3	7	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	5	1	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	3		3
Italy							1		1	1		1															
Holland					1	1																					

TABLE NO. 161—Continued.

For Biennial Periods Ending June 30.

	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora	Mitchellville.		Eldora	Mitchellville		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora	Mitchellville.		Eldora	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Denmark		....	..	1		1		....	....	...				.		.	...		...	....		....	...	....	....		....
Norway		...	..	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	.		....	1	....	1	1	....	1	...	...		1	....	1
Sweden	3	...	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	1		1	1	..	1	1	.	1	1	..	1	...	...			..	
Switzerland	....	.			....		.	..	...	1	....	1		..		1	..	1	...			...	...	.		..	....
Bohemia	2	....	2	4		4	1	..	1	3		3	....	..	..	.	...	....	.	.	..	....	....		..	..	
Russia	..				..			.			...	..		.	.		..	.	....		....	2	.	2	...		....
Unknown	1	12	13	2	20	22		6	6	2	4	6	2	2	4	3	8	11	5	....	5	9	5	14	6	3	9
Grand totals	202	65	267	207	90	297	238	74	312	241	83	324	258	114	367	209	95	304	226	60	286	235	64	299	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 163—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE COMMITTED.

	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																							
	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldoro.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Incorrigibility	112	47	159	114	49	163	129	70	199	160	96	256	137	67	204	149	42	191	154	37	191	80	34	114
II. Offenses against persons	6		6	4		4	4	1	5	6		6	5	3	8	5		5	5		5	3		3
Assault								1	1															
Assault and battery	2		2	1		1	2		2	2		2	4		4	3		3	4		4	1		1
Assault with intent to murder							1		1															
Manslaughter	1		1	1		1																		
Murder														3	8									
Rape, attempted	3		3	2		2	1		1	4		4	1		1	2		2	1		1	2		2
III. Offenses against property	86	1	87	106	5	111	98	4	102	78	7	85	63	4	67	62	6	68	53	4	57	34	1	35
Arson	1		1				5		5	1		1	1		1				1		1			
Breaking and entering				8		8	8		8	4		4	14		14	9		9	10		10	9		9
Burglary	14		14	17		17	6		6	23		23	3		3	4		4	4		4			
Embezzlement							4		4															
False pretenses				1		1																		
Felony																1		1						
Forgery	2		2	2		2	1		1															
Larceny	65	1	66	73	4	77	69	4	73	9	7	16	45	4	49	47	6	53	36	4	40	25	1	26
Larceny, grand				1		1	2		2	41		41												
Malicious mischief	1		1	3		3	1		1															
Obstructing railway	1		1	1		1	1		1							1		1						
Pilfering and burglary					1	1																		
Receiving stolen property							1		1															
Robbing United States mails	2		2																					
Robbery																			2		2			

TABLE NO. 192—Continued.

	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																							
	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.		Eldora.	Mitchellville.	
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV. Offenses against public order	8	40	48	14	20	34	10	8	18	9	11	20	4	21	25	10	12	22	15	21	36	20	5	25
Disorderly conduct		18	18		9	9	2		2	1	2	3	1	4	5	4		4	7		7	11		11
Disturbing peace							1		1															
Drunkenness		1	1					1	1															
Immorality		1	1		3	3					1	1												
Intoxication							1		1															
Lewdness		8	8		5	5				1	1	2								4	4		1	1
Prostitution								2	2		2	2		2	2		6	6		2	2		3	3
Self abuse											1	1												
Sodomy	1		1																					
Vagrancy	7	12	19	14	3	17	6	5	11	7	4	11	3	15	18	6	6	12	8	15	23	9	1	10
V. Ill-defined and neglected																						3		3
Not stated		2	2																8	2	10	2		2
Totals	212	90	302	238	74	312	241	83	324	253	114	367	209	95	304	226	60	286	235	64	299	142	40	182

TABLE NO. 163—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN COMMITTED, ACCORDING TO GLAND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

I. NUMBERS.

	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1891-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1901-1906.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Southeast quarter	63	19	82	51	20	71	69	28	97	58	24	82	64	38	102	305	129	434	63	23	86	69	16	85	55	14	69	35	7	42	222	60	282
Appanoose	1	....	1	....	1	1	4	1	5	3	1	4	2	1	3	10	4	14	..	2	2	1	....	1	2	...	2	2	1	3	5	3	8
Cedar	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	....	....	....		....	1	1	2	2	1	3	...			1	....	1	1	1	2	.	....		2	1	3
Davis	4	1	5	1	3	4	1	...	1	4	1	5	....	2	2	10	7	17	1	1	2	...	....	....		.	...	1	....	1	2	1	3
Des Moines	6	5	11	2	6	8	5	2	7	9	3	12	4	7	11	26	23	49	12	3	15	3	5	8	1	...	1	2	..	2	18	8	26
Henry	7	1	8	1	1	2	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	2	8	20	9	29	....	1	1	3	...	3	1	..	1	3	1	4	7	2	9
Iowa	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	.	....	...	....	.	....	...	.	...	1	1	1	....	1	1		1	2	....	2	1	....	1	5	...	5
Jasper	4	2	6	5	2	7	1	2	3	4	1	5	4	4	8	18	11	29	....	....	...	6	....	6	6	...	6	3		3	15	....	15
Jefferson	...	1	1	2	..	2	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	1	3	12	4	16	...	----	...	..	...	...	....	...		...	....	..	..	..	....
Johnson	1	1	2	4	....	4	3	1	4	8	2	10	1	3	4	17	7	24	1	1	2	....	1	1		1	1	....	....	..	1	3	4
Keokuk	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	3		1	1	2	...	2	4	4	8	4	1	5	3	...	3	2	1	3	..	....	....	9	2	11
Lee	6	1	7	6	1	7	9	2	11	2	3	5	12	5	17	35	12	47	10	4	14	5	3	8	10	1	11	1	....	1	26	8	34
Louisa	2	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	1	3	1	4	1	.	1	8	2	10	3	...	3	...	...		1	...	1		....	....	4		4
Mahaska	4	....	4	4	....	4	3	2	5	3	....	3	11	3	14	25	5	30	7	...	7	8	3	11	5	6	11	6	3	9	26	12	38
Marion	5	....	5	1	----	1	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	2	3	13	6	19	...	....	..	1	...	1		....	...	.	....	....	1	..	1
Monroe	....	....	....	2	...	2	1	....	1	....	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	10	2	...	2	4		4	2	2	4	3	..	3	11	2	13
Muscatine	7	1	8	3	1	4	7	5	12	2	3	5	7	2	9	26	12	38	4	6	10	12	....	12	3	1	4	1	2	3	20	9	29
Poweshiek	....	....	...	2	..	2	2	....	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	8	2	10	2	..	2	5	....	5	2		2		....	....	9	.	9
Scott	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	2	8	1		1	2	....	2	15	5	20	3	..	3	3	1	4	8		8	2	----	2	16	1	17
Van Buren	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	...	3	1	4	1		1		...	....	1	.	1	...	...	...	2	..	2
Wapello	7	2	9	9	1	10	9	3	12	1	----	1	3	....	3	29	6	35	12	4	16	12	3	15	8	1	9	10	....	10	42	8	50
Washington	3	1	4	4	----	4	5	....	5	5	....	5	2	1	3	19	2	21	....	....	....	1	----	1	....	....	....	...	....		1		1

TABLE NO. 163—Continued.

	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1891-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1901-1906.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northeast quarter	41	16	57	57	24	81	53	19	72	56	20	76	72	26	98	279	105	384	53	22	75	52	17	69	85	20	105	41	9	50	231	68	299
Allamakee	....	....	....	1		1	....	..	....	2	....	2	3		3	6	....	6	....		....	1	.	1	1	..	1	....	....	..	2	..	2
Benton	...	....	..	1	.	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1		1	4		4	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	1	3	6	..	6	11	1	12
Black Hawk	2	.	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	3	10	3	4	7	14	10	24	3	1	4	2	4	6	6	....	6	2	....	2	13	5	18
Bremer	5	....	5	1	..	1	1		1	....	....	....	1	1	2	8	1	9	...	1	1	....	....	....	....		....	....	..	....	....	1	1
Buchanan	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	....	3	2	....	2	12	6	18	...	1	1	1	3	4	....	1	1	3	...	3	4	5	9
Butler	....	....	....	....	....		.	....	...	....	...	...	....	..	....	....		....	....	...	....	1	....	1	....	....		...		...	1	....	1
Cerro Gordo	5	...	5	...	...	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	9	2	11	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	...	1	4	1	5
Chickasaw	....	....	....	3	1	4	3	....	3		....	....	5	..	5	11	1	12	4	....	4	....		....	2	....	2	....	1	1	6	1	7
Clayton	4	...	4	...	..	....	....		....	....		....	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	....	1	....	1	4	1	5	....	....	....	5	1	6
Clinton	3	2	5	7	4	11	2	4	6	9	6	15	13	10	23	34	26	60	8	6	14	5	2	7	15	6	21	6	....	6	34	14	48
Delaware	....	..	...	1	...	1	2	....	2	1	...	1	1		1	5		5	5	....	5	1	2	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	8	2	10
Dubuque	1	..	1	3	3	6	1	3	4	3	3	6	4	....	4	12	9	21	4	...	4	4	...	4	15	....	15	7	....	7	30	....	30
Fayette	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	..	1	....	....	....	6	4	10	1	1	2	2	....	2	8	....	8	2	...	2	13	1	14
Floyd	1	....	1	2	1	3	2	.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6	2	....	2	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	..	6
Franklin	1	....	1	...	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.	....	1	5	6	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	..	....	5	...	5
Grundy	...	...	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	...	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Hardin	2	2	4	4	1	5	8	1	9	2	4	6	5	2	7	21	10	31	2	3	5	5	...	5	2	....	2	...	....	....	9	3	12
Howard	....	...	....	1	...	1	....	1	1	....	...	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	....	3	7	2	9
Jackson	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	....	2	4	1	5	1	....	1	12	4	16	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	1	6	7
Jones	1	...	1	5	...	5	2	..	2	1	....	1	6	4	10	15	4	19	1		1	1	....	1	4	....	4	..	....	....	6	....	6
Linn	2	5	7	11	2	13	6	3	9	11	....	11	9	3	12	39	13	52	4	3	7	6	3	9	9	5	14	6	3	9	25	14	39
Marshall	2	1	3	3	....	3	11	3	14	1	....	1	9	....	9	26	4	30	7	....	7	9	....	9	6	4	10	2	4	6	24	8	32
Mitchell	2	....	2	2	1	3	3	....	3	...	....	....	....		....	7	1	8	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	5
Tama	....	1	1	1		1	2	....	2	5	....	5	1	....	1	9	1	10	1	. ..	1	3	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	2	5	2	7
Winneshiek	1	..	1	1	....	1	....	....	.. .	4	..	4	4	1	5	10	1	11	1		1	1	1	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	5	1	6
Worth	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	5	....	5	2	....	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Southwest quarter	63	22	85	74	31	105	71	18	89	87	26	113	74	27	101	369	124	463	69	31	100	73	17	90	62	22	84	49	16	65	253	86	339
Adair	2	1	3	3	....	3	2	1	3	....	....	...	...		....	7	2	9	....		....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2
Adams	3	....	3	..	....	...	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	5	1	....	1	1		1	....	1	1	....	...	....	2	1	3
Audubon		....	....	2	....	2	....	...	....	1	....	1	3	...	3	6	....	6	3	4	7	1	....	1	1	...	1	....		....	5	4	9
Cass	4	2	6	3	....	3	4	....	4	4	....	4	3	1	4	18	3	21	4	....	4	3	1	4	4	....	4	1	1	2	12	2	14
Clarke	4	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	4	5	1	6	14	3	17	1	....	1	2	.	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	5
Dallas	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	...	2	2	4	6	4	...	4	11	5	16	4	1	5	8	....	8	1	....	1	....	1	1	13	2	15
Decatur	..	....	.	....	...	...	7	...	7	1	1	2	1	3	4	9	4	13	5	. ..	5	4	....	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	3	15
Fremont	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	....	3	11	3	14	4	3	7	2	...	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	4	10

Guthrie	3	...	3	2	....	2	3	1	4	3	....	3	1	....	1	12	1	13	2		2	2	....	2	1	...	1	...	....	....	5	...	5
Harrison	1	...	1	1	..	1	2	...	2	3	1	4	1	...	1	8	1	9	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	2		...	...	6	4	10
Lucas	4	...	4	3	....	3	.	1	1	4	..	4	1	1	2	12	2	14	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	....	1	6	3	9
Madison	1	....	1	...	...	...	....	.	....	2	....	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	1	3	...	3
Mills	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	8	2	10	4	....	4	16	2	18	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	...	4	1	..	1	10	2	12
Montgomery	3	1	4	5	1	6	2	1	3	....	.	....	2	....	2	12	3	15	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	8	4	12
Page	2	...	2	4	3	7	2		2	1	...	1	1	1	2	10	4	14	2	...	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	..	2	2	5	5	10
Polk	14	12	26	21	20	41	29	12	41	34	12	46	28	15	43	126	71	197	15	10	25	28	5	33	24	9	33	26	8	34	93	32	125
Pottawattamie	7	1	8	11	4	15	7	....	7	13	1	14	3	...	3	41	6	47	5	1	6	2	3	5	12	4	16	8	1	9	27	9	36
Ringgold	1		1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	.	....	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	2	2	....	2	4	....	4
Shelby	2	....	2	1	....	1	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	3	.	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	....	...	..	3		3
Taylor	...	...	...	...		...	2	....	2	....	...	....	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	....			7	2	9
Union	3	2	5	6	1	7	4	2	6	4	1	5	3	...	3	20	6	26	6	...	6	2	1	3	1	...	1	..	...	...	9	1	10
Warren	3	....	3	1	...	1	....	....	...	1	..	1	5	1	6	10	1	11	1	1	2	2	...	2	....	1	1	1	...	1	4	2	6
Wayne	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	9	4	13	3	5	8	2		2	...	.	....	2	...	2	7	5	12
Northwest quarter	35	8	43	30	14	44	45	9	54	40	10	50	40	23	63	190	64	254	24	19	43	31	10	41	33	8	41	17	8	25	105	45	150
Boone	2	1	3	2	...	2	5	1	6	1	....	1	4	...	4	14	2	16	..	2	2	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	2	2	8	8	16
Buena Vista	2	...	2	....	...	....	1	...	1	....		....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	....	1		1	1	....	1	1		1	3	...	3
Calhoun	2	..	2		...	...	...	....	..	...	...	....	2	...	2	4	....	4	...	....	...	...	...	...	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	...	1
Carroll	2	....	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	1		1	3	....	3	11	3	14	1	...	1	1	....	1	...	....	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
Cherokee	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	....	2	...	1	1	...	....	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Clay	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	5	2	7	...	1	1	...	....	...	...	...	....	...		...	.	1	1
Crawford	...	...	...		1	1	7	....	7	....	....	..	....	1	1	7	2	9	1	..	1	3	1	4	1		1	1	...	1	6	1	7
Dickinson	...	...	...	1	1	2	...		..	....	1	1	....	3	3	1	5	6	1	1	2	5	...	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	8	4	12
Emmet	2	..	2	...	....	....	1	....	1	...	...	.	...	...	....	3	..	3	....	...	...	1	...	1	....	----	...	1	...	1	2	....	2
Greene	...	1	1	1	....	1	.	...	...	3	...	3		1	1	4	2	6	...		...	....	...		2	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Hamilton	...	....	....	2	...	2	3	1	4	2	...	2	2	..	2	9	1	10	5	....	5	...	1	1	1	2	3		...	...	6	3	9
Hancock	...	...	...	....	....		...	...	...	1	.	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	....		...	..		...	....	....	...	1	.	1	1	....	1
Humboldt	....	1	1	...	...	....	....	....	...	5	...	5	....	...	...	5	1	6	1		1	1	...	1	1	.. .	1	...	..	.	3		3
Ida	....	2	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	..	2	....	....	....	5	2	7	....		...	2	...	2	....	....	....	1	...	1	3	....	3
Kossuth	....	....	....	..	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	5	2	7	7	2	9	1	1	2	1	--	1		...		...	...	....	2	1	3
Lyon	1	....	1	1	....	1	...	....	...	....	...	.		...	...	2	...	2	...	....	....	1	....	1	...	....		1	....	1	2	..	2
Monona	5	....	5	2	....	2	1	....	1	..	....		....	2	2	8	2	10	..	1	1	1	...	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	3	2	5
O'Brien	2	.	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...		...	1	1	1	..	1	....		...	1	1	2
Osceola	...	....	....	1		1		...		....	....	...	1	1	2	2	1	3		....		..	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	..	...		....
Palo Alto	....	...	....		1	1	....	....	...	2	....	2	....	....	...	2	1	3	..	...	....	1	...	1	....	..	..	...	....	....	1	....	1
Plymouth	2	....	2	....	..	...	1	1	2	7	...	7	....	....	...	10	1	11		..	...	----		...	1	...	1	....	...	...	1	..	1
Pocahontas	....	...	...	1	..	1	....	....	...	....	...	....	1		1	2	...	2	...	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .		...	....	....
Sac	2	....	2	..	...	...	...	...	....	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	....		...	..	....
Sioux	1	....	1	....	1	1	...	...	..	...	....	...	1		1	2	1	3		...	...	...	...		2	...	2	...	..	..	2	....	2
Story	3	....	3	1	....	1	2	..	2	...	..	...	1	...	1	7	.	7	1	1	2	1	...	1	.	....	....	1	...	1	3	1	4
Webster	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	2	....	3	3	...	3	3	5	7	12	6	3	9	5	2	7	...	...	....	6	1	7	17	6	23
Winnebago	....	....	....	...	6	6	....	....	..	----	1	1	1	2	3	1	9	10	1	...	1	1	.	1	...	...	....	...		...	2	...	2
Woodbury	6	3	9	7	1	8	10	4	14	11	4	15	9	7	16	43	19	62	5	8	13	2	3	5	13	2	15	1	....	1	21	13	34
Wright	1	...	1	3		3	4	....	4	1	..	1	5	...	5	14	.	14	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	1	3	..	....	...	3	1	4
Not specified	...	....	...	...	1	1			....	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	4	7	....	.	...	1	...	1	....	...		....	...	...	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 163—Continued.

II SUMMARIES OF INMATES COMMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

	1891.			1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1891-1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.			1901-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Southeast quarter	63	19	82	51	20	71	69	28	97	58	24	82	64	38	102	305	129	434	63	23	86	69	16	85	55	14	69	35	7	42	222	60	282
Northeast quarter	41	16	57	57	24	81	53	19	72	56	20	76	72	26	98	279	105	384	53	22	75	52	17	69	85	20	105	41	9	50	231	68	299
Southwest quarter	63	22	85	74	31	105	71	18	89	87	26	113	74	27	101	369	124	493	69	31	100	73	17	90	62	22	84	49	16	65	253	86	339
Northwest quarter	35	8	43	30	14	44	45	9	54	40	10	50	40	23	63	190	64	254	24	19	43	31	10	41	33	8	41	17	8	25	105	45	150
Not specified		..	....	...	1	1	....	....	..	....	3	3	3	.	3	3	4	7	...		...	1	....	1	..	..	....	..	....	...	1	.	1
Totals	202	65	267	212	90	302	238	74	312	241	83	324	253	114	367	1146	426	1572	209	95	304	226	60	286	235	64	299	142	40	182	812	259	1071
East half	104	35	139	108	44	152	122	47	169	114	44	158	136	64	200	584	234	818	116	45	161	121	33	154	140	34	174	76	16	92	453	128	581
West half	98	30	128	104	45	149	116	27	143	127	36	163	114	50	164	559	188	747	93	50	143	104	27	131	95	30	125	66	24	90	358	131	489
Not specified			.	...	1	1	....	..		..	3	3	3	..	3	3	4	7		....	....	1	....	1		...	...	..	...	...	1		1
Totals	202	65	267	212	90	302	238	74	312	241	83	324	253	114	367	1146	426	1572	209	95	305	226	60	286	235	64	299	142	40	182	812	259	1071
North half	76	24	100	87	38	125	98	28	126	96	30	126	112	49	161	469	169	638	77	41	118	83	27	110	118	28	146	58	17	75	336	113	449
South half	126	41	167	125	51	176	140	46	186	145	50	195	138	65	203	674	253	927	132	54	186	142	33	175	117	36	153	84	23	107	475	146	621
Not specified	..	...	.	....	1	1		..	..		3	3	3	....	3	3	4	7		..	....	1	...	1	....	..	....	...		....	1		1
Totals	202	65	267	212	90	302	238	74	312	241	83	324	253	114	367	1146	426	1572	209	95	304	226	60	286	235	64	299	142	40	182	812	259	1071

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF INMATES COMMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

Southeast quarter	31.2	29.3	30.7	24.1	22.2	23.5	29.0	37.8	31.1	24.1	26.9
Northeast quarter	20.3	24.6	21.3	26.8	26.7	26.8	22.3	25.7	23.1	23.2	24.1
Southwest quarter	31.2	33.8	31.8	34.9	34.4	34.8	29.8	24.3	28.5	36.1	31.3
Northwest quarter	17.3	12.3	16.2	14.2	15.5	14.6	18.9	12.2	17.3	16.6	13.1
Not specified				..	1.1	0.3	.		..	....	3.6
East half	51.5	53.9	52.0	50.9	48.9	50.3	51.3	63.5	54.2	47.3	53.0
West half	48.5	46.1	48.0	49.1	50.0	49.4	48.7	36.5	45.8	52.7	43.4
Not specified		..		...	1.1	0.3				....	3.6
North half	37.6	36.9	37.5	41.1	42.3	41.4	41.2	62.1	40.4	39.8	36.2
South half	62.4	63.1	62.5	58.9	56.6	58.3	58.8	37.9	59.6	60.2	60.2
Not specified		...	....	....	1.1	0.3	.	..	...		3.6

Southeast quarter	25.3	25.3	33.3	27.8	26.6	30.3	27.6	30.1	24.2	28.3	30.5
Northeast quarter	23.5	28.5	22.8	26.7	24.3	24.6	24.4	25.4	23.2	24.7	23.0
Southwest quarter	34.9	29.2	23.7	27.5	32.2	29.1	31.4	33.0	32.6	32.9	32.3
Northwest quarter	15.4	15.8	20.2	17.2	16.6	15.1	16.2	11.5	20.0	14.1	13.7
Not specified	0.9	1.2	..	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4				0.5
East half	48.8	53.8	56.1	54.5	50.9	54.9	52.0	55.5	47.4	53.0	53.5
West half	50.3	45.0	43.9	44.7	48.8	44.2	47.6	44.5	52.6	47.0	46.0
Not specified	0.9	1.2	..	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4		..		0.5
North half	38.9	44.3	43.0	43.9	40.9	39.7	40.6	36.9	43.2	38.8	36.7
South half	60.2	54.5	57.0	55.3	58.8	59.4	59.0	63.1	56.8	61.2	62.8
Not specified	0.9	1.2		0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4				0.5

Southeast quarter	26.7	29.7	23.4	21.9	23.1	24.6	17.5	23.1	27.3	23.2	26.4
Northeast quarter	28.3	24.1	36.1	31.2	35.1	28.9	22.5	27.5	28.5	26.2	28.0
Southwest quarter	28.3	31.5	26.4	34.4	28.1	34.5	40.0	35.7	31.2	33.2	30.6
Northwest quarter	16.7	14.3	14.1	12.5	13.7	12.0	20.0	13.7	12.9	17.4	14.0
Not specified		0.4				...	.	...	0.1	.	1.0
East half	55.0	53.8	59.5	53.1	58.2	53.5	40.0	50.6	55.8	49.4	54.4
West half	45.0	45.8	40.5	46.9	41.8	46.5	60.0	49.4	44.1	50.6	44.6
Not specified	..	0.4	..	....	....		...		0.1	.	1.0
North half	45.0	38.4	50.2	43.7	48.8	40.9	42.5	41.2	41.4	43.6	42.0
South half	55.0	61.2	49.8	56.3	51.2	59.1	57.5	58.8	58.5	56.4	57.0
Not specified		0.4					....		0.1		1.0

TABLE NO. 164—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients under care:												
Number absent on parole at beginning of period	....	....	....	48	43	91	21	28	49	16	12	28
Number absent, escaped, at beginning of period	....	....	....	9	1	10	....	....	....	7	....	7
Number present at beginning of period	543	451	994	598	439	1,037	513	419	932	399	317	716
Number admitted for first time	105	67	172	119	82	201	165	109	274	116	81	197
Number readmitted	24	12	36	28	21	49	17	14	31	9	8	17
Number admitted by order court, not insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number transferred from other institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	*2	....	2	....	....	....
Number returned under original number	46	42	88	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Totals admitted	175	121	296	147	103	250	184	123	307	125	89	214
Totals under care	718	572	1,290	745	542	1,287	720	570	1,290	524	406	930
Patients discharged:												
Number discharged, recovered	21	22	43	1	2	3	63	38	101	34	24	58
Number discharged, improved	39	21	60	1	1	2	18	14	32	23	8	31
Number discharged, unimproved	4	4	8	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1
Number discharged, not insane	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1
Number discharged, recovered on parole	....	....	....	30	23	53	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, improved on parole	....	....	....	38	39	77	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, unimproved on parole	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, improved while escaped	....	....	....	14	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, unimproved while escaped	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, by order of court	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Number discharged, by transfer to county asylums	6	7	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Number discharged, by transfer to other institutions	1	2	3	6	4	10	6	7	13	....	1	1
Number discharged, by transfers, nominal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, deported out of state	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, by death in hospital	42	22	64	54	26	80	48	50	98	33	18	51
Number discharged, by death on parole	2	3	5	5	5	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number discharged, by death while escaped	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	116	82	198	153	101	254	136	110	246	94	55	149
Number absent on parole	27	46	73	38	30	68	32	28	60	7	21	28
Number absent, escaped	....	....	9	8	....	8	3	....	3	2	....	2
Number remaining	566	444	1,010	603	455	1,058	559	432	981	444	342	786
Average daily population	550	438	988	601	444	1,045	531	434	965	422	339	761

*Not included in totals below.

TABLE NO. 165—STATE HOSPITAL (INSANE.)

CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
Admitted by:												
Transfers from Iowa state hospitals	....	.....	.....	....	......	......	1	....	1	....	......	......
Transfers from Iowa county asylums	2	2	4	......	.....	......	1	......	1	......	......	.....
Transfers from Iowa penitentiaries	...	....	.	....	.....	......	......	..	....	......	......	.....
Transfers from Institution for Feeble-minded Children	......	..	......	......	......	.. ..	......	......	.	......	......	.. ..
Paroles returned	13	9	22	14	....	14	15	9	24	7	8	15
Escapes returned	22	....	22	18	15	33	8	....	8	7	1	8
Discharged by:												
Transfer to state hospitals of Iowa	1	.....	1	.. ..	......	....	1	....	1	......	....	....
Transfer to county asylums of Iowa	6	7	13	3	3	6	6	7	13	3	1	4
Transfer to private asylums of Iowa	1	2	3	1	......	1	....	....	.... ..	......	1	1
Transfer to Institution for Feeble-minded Children	......	......	.....	1	1	2	......	......	....	..	.... ..	......
Transfer outside of state	......	......	....	1	.... .	1	......	......	.....	.... ..	......	.....
Parols absent June 30, 1906	27	46	73	38	30	68	32	28	60	7	21	28
Escapes absent June 30, 1906	9	..	9	8	......	8	3	..	3	2	....	2

TABLE NO. 166—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE)

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION ON PAROLE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee			Totals.		
	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients out on parole July 1, 1905	35	40	75	48	43	91	19	28	47	16	12	28	118	123	241
Patients paroled	43	54	97	81	69	150	57	39	96	15	35	50	196	197	393
Patients transferred	.. ..	....	.. ..	....	.....	......	1	...	1	....	....	......	1	....	1
Total on parole	78	94	172	129	112	241	77	67	144	31	47	78	315	320	635
Patients discharged on parole:															
As improved	21	20	41	88	39	77	10	13	23	10	8	18	79	80	159
As recovered	14	15	29	30	23	53	17	15	32	7	9	16	68	62	130
As unimproved	..	2	2	....	....	......	....	1	1	.....	1	1		4	4
By death	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	1	3	...	...		9	8	17
By transfer	1	......	1	....	.	....	1	.....	1	....	....	......	2	....	2
Totals	38	39	77	73	67	140	30	30	60	17	18	35	158	154	312
Patients returned	13	9	22	18	15	33	15	9	24	7	8	15	53	41	94
Patients on parole June 30, 1906	27	46	73	38	30	68	32	28	60	7	21	28	104	125	229

TABLE NO 167—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

NUMBER OF TIMES PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First time	105	67	172	119	82	201	165	108	273	116	81	197	505	338	843
Second time	20	7	27	19	15	34	15	12	27	9	5	14	63	39	102
Third time	2	1	3	7	3	10	....	3	3	....	2	2	9	9	18
Fourth time	......	4	4	1	1	2	1	......	1	..	1	1	2	6	8
Fifth time	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	..	...		.....	....	3	1	4
Sixth time		....		....	1	1	1	....	1	. .	..	..	1	1	2
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	125	89	214	583	394	977

TABLE NO. 168—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
White	128	76	204	146	101	247	182	119	301	114	81	195	570	377	947
Black	1	3	4	1	2	3	......	4	4	2	...	2	4	9	13
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 169—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS READMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Improved	5	5	10	16	11	27	6	5	11	5	3	8	32	24	56
Unimproved	1	1	2	3	3	6	....	1	1		......	......	4	5	9
Recovered	15	5	20	9	7	16	11	8	19	4	5	9	39	25	64
Undetermined	3	1	4	......	...	......	....	......	....	......	......		3	1	4
Totals	24	12	36	28	21	49	17	14	31	9	8	17	78	55	133

TABLE 170—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

AGES AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15 years	......	. .	......	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	.....	......	2	......	2
15 to 19 years	7	3	10	8	5	8	9	5	14	4	5	9	23	18	41
20 to 24 years	10	3	13	13	14	27	14	5	19	6	9	15	43	31	74
25 to 29 years	11	8	19	15	13	28	18	13	31	16	10	26	70	44	104
30 to 34 years	11	11	22	17	18	35	19	22	41	13	8	20	60	58	118
35 to 39 years	19	11	30	18	13	31	19	15	34	18	13	31	74	52	126
40 to 49 years	28	24	52	43	16	59	49	29	78	24	17	41	144	86	230
50 to 59 years	18	5	23	14	10	24	21	14	35	11	12	23	64	41	105
60 to 69 years	16	8	24	15	7	22	17	11	28	13	3	16	61	29	90
70 years and over	9	4	13	5	6	11	15	7	22	10	5	15	39	22	61
Age unknown	.....	2	2	3	1	4	.....	2	2	1	...	1	4	5	9
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960
Average ages	43.6	42.1	42.9	40	38	39	43	43	43	42.6	39 5	82.1	.....	....	.. .

TABLE NO. 171—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE.)

EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M	F.	T	M	F	T	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
College		2	5	9	4	13	4	2	6	4	..	4	20	8	28
High school or equal	10	11	21	12	9	21	19	8	27	6	1	7	47	29	76
Common school	113	65	178	115	85	200	141	100	241	98	75	173	467	325	792
None	3	...	3	11	5	16	17	9	26	7	5	12	38	19	57
Unknown	.....	1	1	....	....	..	1	4	5	1	....	1	2	5	7
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 172—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt Pleasant.			Independence			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	56	22	78	82	25	107	79	36	115	51	19	70	268	102	370
Married	60	47	107	54	64	118	84	58	142	48	52	100	246	221	467
Widowed	8	9	17	....	....		13	21	34	10	8	18	31	38	69
Divorced or separated	4	1	5	9	14	23	6	8	14	5	2	7	24	25	59
Unknown	1	.	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2		2	5	......	5
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 173—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born	101	69	170	98	81	179	143	101	244	71	56	127	413	307	720
New England States	1		1	1	2	3	4	2	6	2	3	5	8	7	15
Maine							1		1		1	1	1	1	2
New Hampshire				1	1	2	2		2				3	1	4
Vermont								1	1	1		1	1	1	2
Massachusetts	1		1							1	2	3	2	2	4
Rhode Island					1	1	1		1				1	1	2
Connecticut								1	1					1	1
Middle States	4	4	8	10	8	18	16	9	25	12	3	15	42	24	66
New York	2	1	3	6	5	11	6	6	12	6		6	20	12	32
New Jersey					1	1		1	1	2		2	2	2	4
Delaware															
Pennsylvania	2	3	5	4	2	6	10	2	12	4	3	7	20	10	30
Southern States	11	7	18	2	2	4	2	10	12	3	2	5	18	21	39
Maryland	2		2										2		2
District of Columbia															
Virginia	1	3	4					2	2				1	5	6
West Virginia	1		1				1	1	2				2	1	3
North Carolina	1		1	1		1							2		2
South Carolina															
Georgia								1	1					1	1
Florida															
Alabama															
Mississippi															
Tennessee	1		1										1		1
Kentucky	1	1	2	1		1		1	1	1		1	3	2	5
Louisiana								1	1		1	1		2	2
Arkansas															
Missouri	4	3	7		2	2		3	3	2	1	3	6	9	15
Texas							1	1	2				1	1	2
Northwest States	24	14	38	20	13	33	52	20	72	21	15	36	117	62	179
Ohio	6	4	10	2	2	4	15	6	21	2	2	4	25	14	39
Indiana	9	3	12	2		2	10	3	13	1	1	2	22	7	29
Illinois	6	6	12	7	7	14	19	11	30	13	9	22	45	33	78
Michigan				1		1	5		5		1	1	6	1	7
Wisconsin	3	1	4	8	4	12	3		3	5	2	7	19	7	26
Iowa	61	43	104	61	56	117	68	57	125	30	27	57	220	183	403

TABLE NO. 173—Continued

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Western States		1	1	4		4	1	3	4	3	6	9	8	10	18
Minnesota							1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
North Dakota															
South Dakota										1	3	4	1	3	4
Nebraska								2	2					2	2
Kansas		1	1	4		4					2	2	4	3	7
Foreign born	25	8	33	35	15	50	35	17	52	42	25	67	137	65	202
British America				1	1	2				2	1	3	3	2	5
British Isles	3	2	5	10	2	12	7	3	10	7	3	10	27	10	37
England	3	1	4	3		3	4	3	7	3	1	4	13	5	18
Ireland		1	1	6	2	8	1		1	2	2	4	9	5	14
Scotland				1		1	2		2	1		1	4		4
Wales										1		1	1		1
Germanic	13	5	18	15	4	19	11	5	16	20	8	28	59	22	81
Austria	2		2	1		1	2	1	3				5	1	6
Germany	10	5	15	13	4	17	9	4	13	16	6	22	48	19	67
Holland				1		1				2	2	4	3	2	5
Switzerland	1		1							2		2	3		3
Latin	2		2				1		1				3		3
Belgium							1		1				1		1
France	1		1										1		1
Italy	1		1										1		1
Scandinavian	4	1	5	8	4	12	13	9	22	13	12	25	38	26	64
Denmark				2		2	4	1	5	4	1	5	10	2	12
Norway				4	3	7	1	3	4	5	5	10	10	11	21
Sweden	4	1	5	2	1	3	8	5	13	3	5	8	17	12	29
Finland										1	1	2	1	1	2
Slavic	2		2	1	4	5	3		3		1	1	6	5	11
Bohemia				1	4	5	1		1		1	1	2	5	7
Poland							1		1				1		1
Russia	2		2				1		1				3		3
High Seas	1		1										1		1
Unknown	3	2	5	14	7	21	4	5	9	3		3	24	14	38
Grand totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 174—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native Born:															
Of native parents	65	44	109	39	35	74	107	65	172	40	26	66	251	170	421
Of foreign parents	25	18	43	37	24	61	20	22	41	22	22	44	104	85	189
Of mixed parents	7	5	12	20	21	41	13	11	24	6	7	13	46	44	90
Of parentage unknown	4	2	6	2	1	3	4	4	8	3	1	4	13	8	21
Foreign born	25	8	33	35	15	50	36	17	53	42	25	67	138	65	203
Nativity unknown	3	2	5	14	7	21	2	5	7	3		3	22	14	36
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 175—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PARENTAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T
Criminal:															
Father															
Mother															
Both parents															
Deaf and dumb:															
Father															
Mother															
Both parents							1		1				1		1
Epileptic:															
Father															
Mother	1		1										1		1
Both parents															
Feeble-minded:															
Father				6	3	9	1		1	2		2	9	3	12
Mother				5	7	12		1	1				5	8	13
Both parents											1	1		1	1
Insane:															
Father	4	4	8	5	4	9	6	6	12	6	3	9	21	17	38
Mother	8	7	15	7	7	14	9	4	13	6	8	14	30	26	56
Both parents				1	3	4							1	3	4
Intemperate (in use of liquors):															
Father	5	1	6	30	21	51	18	6	24	11	5	16	64	33	97
Mother	1		1	3	1	4							4	1	5
Both parents								1	1					1	1
Parents blood relatives							4	1	5	5	1	6	9	2	11
Parents normal				48	34	82	132	92	224	77	60	137	257	186	443
Not stated or unknown	110	67	177	42	23	65	11	12	23	9	3	12	172	105	277
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	306	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 176—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
I. Agricultural and Rural	44		44	64		64	80		80	50		50	238		238
Farmers				64		64	80		80	44		44	188		188
Farmers, retired										1		1	1		1
Farm hands										4		4	4		4
Farmers and gardeners	44		44										44		44
Fishermen															
Gardners										1		1	1		1
Nurserymen															
II. Commercial or Mercantile	8		8	6		6	7	3	10	7		7	28	3	31
Agents general	2		2				1		1				3		3
Agents, insurance				1		1							1		1
Agents, real estate							1		1				1		1
Contractors										1		1	1		1
Druggists															
Grocers				1		1							1		1
Harness dealers										1		1	1		1
Hide dealers															
Horse traders										1		1	1		1
Merchants	4		4	3		3	3		3	3		3	13		13
Peddlers							2		2				2		2
Salesmen										1		1	1		1
Saleswomen								3	3					3	3
Stockbuyers															
Travelingmen	2		2	1		1							3		3
III. Manufacturing and Mechanical	28	1	29	23	3	26	23	1	24	9	1	10	83	6	89
1. Building trades	12		12	9		9	12		12	4		4	37		37
Carpenters	5		5	3		3	7		7	2		2	17		17
Gas fitters															
Masons	3		3	2		2							5		5
Paper hangers															
Painters	4		4	4		4	5		5	2		2	15		15
Plasterers															
Plumbers															

TABLENO 176—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
2 Chemicals															
3. Clay, glass and stone															
Brickmakers															
4. Mining	5		5	1		1	4		4	1		1	11		11
Miners	5		5	1		1							6		6
Miners, coal							4		4	1		1	5		5
5. Food products				2		2	1		1				3		3
Bakers							1		1				1		1
Butchers				2		2							2		2
Millers															
6. Iron and steel products	3		3	2		2	3		3	2		2	10		10
Blacksmiths	3		3	1		1	1		1	1		1	6		6
Boilermakers															
Iron workers										1		1	1		1
Machinists							2		2				2		2
Mechanics				1		1							1		1
7. Leather				5		5							5		5
Harness makers				2		2							2		2
Shoemakers				3		3							3		3
8. Liquor and beverages	1		1										1		1
Brewers	1		1										1		1
9. Lumber and its remanufacture				1		1							1		1
Cabinet makers				1		1							1		1
Coopers															
10 Metals other than iron				2		2	1		1				3		3
Jewelers				1		1	1		1				2		2
Tinners															
Wireweavers				1		1							1		1
11. Paper and printing							1		1	1		1	2		2
Printers							1		1	1		1	2		2
12. Textiles	1	1	2		3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	9
Dress makers		1	1		2	2								3	3
Milliners										1		1	1		1
Seamstresses								1	1		1	1		2	2
Tailors	1		1		1	1	1		1				2	1	3

13. Miscellaneous	6	....	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	8	....	8
Broommakers	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cigar makers	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Engineers-stationary	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Engineers-retired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Wagon makers	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
IV. Transportation	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	....	7	2	....	2	10	....	10
1. Express and transfer	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Expressmen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Teamsters	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
2. City and interurban railways	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Steam railways	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	2	....	2	6	....	6
Engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	4	....	4
Firemen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4
Section hands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
4. Telegraph and telephone	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Telegraph operators	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
5. Water transportation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
V. Professional	3	5	8	9	5	14	11	2	13	4	1	5	27	13	40
Architects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Civil engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Lawyers	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ministers	....	....	....	3	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	5
Musicians	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Music teachers	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Nurses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Opticians	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Physicians	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	7	....	7
Students	1	3	4	....	1	1	3	1	4	1	....	1	5	5	10
School teachers	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	....	1	6	6	12
VI. Clerical	3	....	3	2	....	2	4	1	5	2	....	2	11	1	12
Bookkeepers	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2
Clerks	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	2	7	....	7
Stenographers	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	3
VII. Domestic and personal	29	60	89	32	88	120	34	96	130	29	73	102	124	317	441
1 Public places	2	....	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	....	4	10	2	12
Barbers	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	4
Bartenders	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Boot-blacks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Hostlers	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Janitress	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Saloonkeepers	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Waiters	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
2. Private places	....	60	60	1	2	3	....	95	95	....	73	73	1	230	231
Domestics	....	20	29	....	1	1	....	17	17	....	14	14	....	52	52
Housekeepers	....	40	40	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	59	59	1	100	101
Housewives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	78	....	....	....	....	78	78

TABLE NO. 176—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.
3. Wives and daughters of sundry					84	84								84	84
4. Indefinite	27		27	28	1	29	33		33	25		25	113	1	114
Cooks					1	1	2		2				2	1	3
Laborers	27		27	28		28	31		31	25		25	111		111
VIII. Public service				1		1	2		2	1		1	4		4
Sheriff-deputy				1		1							1		1
County treasurers										1		1	1		1
Mail carriers							1		1				1		1
Policemen							1		1				1		1
IX. Non-Industrial				1		1	1		1				2		2
Tramps				1		1	1		1				2		2
X. No occupation	14	11	25	7	1	8	12	18	30	11	5	16	44	35	79
XI. Unknown		2	2	1	6	7	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	11	14
Totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	96

TABLE NO. 177—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. General health															
Good				72	51	123	53	29	82	55	17	72	180	97	277
Fair				56	52	108	87	68	155	5	19	24	148	139	287
Poor				19	20	39					2	2			2
II. In Puerperal state		1	1					1	1						
III. Diseased															
1. General diseases	6	4	10	2		2	4	1	5	2	5	7	14	10	24
a. Epidemic		2	2											2	2
Dysentery		2	2											2	2
b. Other general	6	2	8	2		2	4	1	5	2	5	7	14	8	22
Fever				2		2							2		2
Gonorrhea											1	1		1	1
Lipoma	4	2	6										4	2	6
Rheumatism										1	1	2	1	1	2
Sarcoma of face										1		1	1		1
Syphilis	1		1				4		4		3	3	5	3	8
Tuberculosis	1		1					1	1				1	1	2
2. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense	34	8	42	47	12	59	22	14	36	15	9	24	118	43	161
a. General	3		3	32	8	40	22	14	36	15	9	24	72	31	103
Amytrophic lateral sclerosis	1		1										1		1
Chorea				1	1	2	1		1		1	1	2	2	4
Convulsive tic											1	1		1	1
Epilepsy							8	10	18	5	7	12	13	17	30
Hemiplegia	2		2	1	1	2		4	4				3	5	8
Paraplegia					1	1								1	1
Paralysis							13		13	10		10	23		23
Reflexes, diminished				9		9							9		9
Reflexes, exaggerated				8	3	11							8	3	11
Romberg symptom				5		5							5		5
Tremor, general				3		3							3		3
Tremor, local				4	2	6							4	2	6
Tremor, tongue				1		1							1		1

TABLE NO. 177—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
b. Ear															
c. Eye	31	8	39	15	4	19							46	12	58
Arcus senilis	3	3	6										3	3	6
Cataract	1		1										1		1
Conjunctivitis	16	1	17	6	3	9							22	4	26
Entropion															
Exopthalmos	1		1										1		1
Incoordination				3		3							3		3
Nystagmus				2	1	3							2	1	3
Pterygium	4	1	5										4	1	5
Ptosis	1	1	2										1	1	2
Pupils unequal				4		4							4		4
Strabismus	5	2	7										5	2	7
d. Nose															
3. Diseases of circulatory system	64	25	89	47	10	57	2	4	6	20	11	31	133	50	183
a. Arteries, glands and veins	52	16	68	38	7	45		1	1	17	10	27	107	34	141
Adenitis	1	1	2										1	1	2
Anaemia										3	3	6	3	3	6
Anaemia secondary				1	2	3							1	2	3
Anaemia pernicious											1	1		1	1
Arterio sclerosis	25	6	31	17	2	19				14	6	20	56	14	70
Circulation impaired				4		4							4		4
Hemorrhoids	11	5	16	2		2		1	1				13	6	19
Variocele	7		7	9		9							16		16
Varicose veins	8	4	12	5	3	8							13	7	20
b. Heart	12	9	21	9	3	12	2	3	5	3	1	4	26	16	42
Endocarditis				1	1	2							1	1	2
Heart disease							2	3	5				2	3	5
Heart lesions	12	9	21	5	1	6							17	10	27
Heart lesions. valvular										3	1	4	3	1	4
Hypertrophy of					1	1								1	1
Pulse abnormal				3		3							3		3
4. Diseases of respiratory organs	12	6	18	6	7	13	1	2	3				19	15	34
Asthma	1	1	2	1	1	2		2	2				2	4	6
Bronchitis	6	4	10										6	4	10
Catarrh chronic							1		1				1		1
Emphysema	3		3		1	1							3	1	4
Lung lesion				4	5	9							4	5	9
Ozena	1	1	2										1	1	2

Pneumonia lobar	1		1										1		1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary				1		1							1		1
5. Diseases of digestive system	43	3	46	33	9	42	2	4	6	7	4	11	85	20	105
Anorexial	3		3										3		3
Cholelithiasis				1		1							1		1
Constipation	32	2	34	22	9	31							54	11	65
Constipation, chronic										1	3	4	1	3	4
Dyspepsia							2	4	6				2	4	6
Enteritis										1		1	1		1
Fistula in ano	1		1										1		1
Gastritis	2		2	10		10							12		12
Gastritis, acute										2		2	2		2
Gastritis, chronic										2	1	3	2	1	3
Hepatitis	4		4										4		4
Jaundice, obstructive										1		1	1		1
Paratoid, tumor of		1	1											1	1
Stomatitis	1		1										1		1
6. Diseases of Genito-urinary system	12	48	60	12	58	70	3	27	30	4	37	41	31	170	201
a. General	12	2	14	8	6	14	3	3	6	4	5	9	27	16	43
Albuminaria				2	1	3				2		2	4	1	5
Bright's disease							1		1		5	5	1	5	6
Cystitis	2		2				2		2				4		4
Cystitis, acute				1		1							1		1
Cystocele					2	2								2	2
Epididimitis	1		1										1		1
Glycosuria					1	1								1	1
Incontinence of urine										2		2	2		2
Nephritis	9	2	11	5	2	7		3	3				14	7	21
b. Male organs				4		4							4		4
Atrophy of genitalia				1		1							1		1
Atrophy of testicles				2		2							2		2
Hydrocele				1		1							1		1
c. Female organs		46	46		52	53		24	24		32	32		154	154
Amenorrhea		1	1											1	1
Caruncle		3	3											3	3
Cervix, lacerated		14	14		6	6		7	7		6	6		33	33
Cervix, ulcerated											4	4		4	4
Dysmenorrhea		1	1					2	2					3	3
Endometritis		5	5					6	6					11	11
Female organs											1	1		1	1
Leucorrhoea					1	1					2	2		3	3
Menses disordered											10	10		10	10
Menses irregular					23	23								23	23
Menorrhagia															
Menorrhoea		1	1											1	1
Ovarias enlarged					1	1								1	1
Ovaritis								1	1					1	1
Perineum lacerated		13	13		6	6					6	6		25	25
Rectocele					2	2								2	2
Syphilis											1	1		1	1

TABLE NO. 177—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Uterus, antiflexion of	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Uterus, fibroids	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Uterus, infantile	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Uterus, lateral	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Uterus, lateral flexion	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Uterus, prolapsus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	1	1	....	5	5
Uterus, retroverted	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Uterus, retroflexion	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	13	13
Uterus subinvolution	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
7. Diseases of puerperal state	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	6	3	9	11	10	21	2	1	3	....	....	....	19	14	33
Acne	....	....	....	10	8	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	8	18
Alopecia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dermatitis	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Eczema	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Icthyosis	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Infection, local	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Pruritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Scoliosis	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Torticollis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ulcer syphilitic	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Diseases ill-defined	6	8	14	....	....	....	45	36	81	....	....	....	51	44	95
Debility	6	8	14	....	....	....	25	20	45	....	....	....	31	28	59
Senility	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	12	30	....	....	....	18	12	30
Moribund	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	6	....	....	....	2	4	6
IV. Defects or malformations	20	6	26	30	7	37	9	5	14	1	3	4	60	21	81
Blind	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4		1	1	3	2	5
Crippled	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	..	3	....	....	....	3	..	3
Deaf	1	4	5	....	....	....	3	4	7	....	1	1	4	9	13
Deaf and dumb	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Defective hearing	....	....	....	4		4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Defective sight		....	....	4	1	5			....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Deformed arms	3	....	3	....	....		....	....	....		....	....	3		4
Deformed chest	....			3		3	....	....		....	....	....	3		3
Deformed ears	....	....	....	5	6	11	....	....	....		....	....	5	6	11
Deformed feet	7	2	9	.	....		....	....	...	....	....	....	7	2	9
Deformed hand	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	6	....	6

Deformed head			3	13		13							16		16
Deformed leg										1		1	1		1
Deformed shoulder				1		1							1		1
V. Injuries				1		1				1	1	2	43	5	48
a. Amputations and burns				1		1				1	1	2	2	1	3
Arm amputated				1		1							1		1
Feet amputated										1		1	1		1
Fingers, three, burned											1	1		1	1
b. Fractures				1		1							1		1
Radius				1		1							1		1
c. Hernial	6		6	2		2	7		7	1		1	16		16
Hernia	6		6				7		7				13		13
Hernia inguinal				2		2				1		1	3		3
d. Scars and wounds	8		8	12	2	14				4	2	6	24	4	28
Chest, bullet wound (recent)															
Contusions	5		5										5		5
Contusions of body										2	2	4	2	2	4
Neck, incised wound										2		2	2		2
Wrist, cut (recent)				1		1							1		1
Scars, general				7	2	9							7	2	9
Scars of hand															
Scars of head				4		4							4		4
Wounds	3		3										3		3

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* The aggregate numbers of general classes are not given except in two classes because the returns are not made upon a uniform basis.

TABLE NO. 178—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Congenital	18	16	34	55	4	0 9		6	12	14	9	23	93	71	164
Defective development								1	1					1	1
Heredity	17	14	31	55	40	95	6	5	11	14	9	23	92	68	160
Predisposition	1	2	3										1	2	3
II. Diseases	18	20	38	29	26	56	41	40	81	22	30	52	110	116	226
1. General diseases	3		3	4	2	6	9		9	3	1	4	19	3	22
a. Epidemic											1	1		1	1
Diptheria											1	1		1	1
b. Other general	3		3	4	2	6	9		9	3		3	19	2	21
LaGrippe					1	1	3		3				3	1	4
Lead poisoning				1		1							1		1
Sarcoma										1		1	1		1
Syphilis	3		3	3	1	4	6		6	2		2	14	1	15
2. Diseases of nervous system	7	3	10	9	8	17	12	13	25	9	10	19	37	34	71
Apoplexy										1	5	6	1	5	6
Cerebral hemorrhage				2		2	2	1	3				4	1	5
Chorea and domestic trouble											1	1		1	1
Chorea-Huntingdon's				1		1							1		1
Epilepsy	7	3	10	6	7	13	6	9	15	6	4	10	25	23	48
Meningitis							1	2	3				1	2	3
Neurotic										1		1	1		1
Paralysis							3	1	4	1		1	4	1	5
Sclerosis insular					1	1								1	1
3. Diseases of circulatory system				5	2	7	1		1				6	2	8
Arterio sclerosis				5	2	7							5	2	7
Septicemia							1		1				1		1
4. Diseases of respiratory system															
5. Diseases of digestive system				1		1				1		1	2		2
Digestion-disturbance of										1		1	1		1
Gastritis-chronic				1		1							1		1

6. **Diseases of genito-urinary system**		4	4	2	2	4		7	7		4	4	2	17	19
General				2		2		1	1				2	1	3
Bright's disease								1	1					1	1
Nephritis acute				2		2							2		2
b. Female organs		4	4		2	2		6	6		4	4		16	16
Female trouble											1	1		1	1
Menopause					2	2		1	1		3	3		6	6
Uterine disease		4	4					5	5					9	9
7. Diseases of puerperal state		2	2		5	5		3	3		8	8		18	18
Cervix-larcerated											1	1		1	1
Childbirth		1	1		3	3		1	1		1	1		6	6
Childbearing too frequent											1	1		1	1
Childbearing and mistreatment											1	1		1	1
Miscarriage								2	2					2	2
Pregnancy											2	2		2	2
Puerperal disease											2	2		2	2
Puerperal condition		1	1											1	1
Puerperal septicemia					2	2								2	2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue															
Diseases of organs of locomotion															
Ill defined diseases	8	11	19	8	7	15	19	17	36	9	7	16	44	42	86
Poor health	3	8	11	2	2	4	10	12	22	2	5	7	17	27	44
Senility	5	3	8	6	5	11	9	5	14	7	2	9	27	15	42
III. **Malformations**															
IV. External causes	13	1	14	5	2	7	16	6	22	8	2	10	42	11	53
Exposure							1		1	1		1	2		2
Fright							3	2	5		1	1	3	3	6
Head injury	7	1	8	2	2	4	5	2	7	1		1	15	5	20
Overheating				3		3				2		2	5		5
Prostration from heat							7	1	8				7	1	8
Surgical operation										1		1	1		1
Strenuous life and hardship										1		1	1		1
Spine, injury to								1	1					1	1
Sunstroke	6		6							2	1	3	8	1	9
V. Emotional causes	12	11	23		1	1	20	25	45	12	16	28	44	53	97
1. Grief etc.		5	5				6	3	9	1	4	5	7	12	19
Disappointment															
Dirappointment in love								2	2					2	2
Dark future											1	1		1	1

TABLE NO. 178—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Grief		5	5				4	1	5				4	6	10
Grief over death of relatives										1	2	3	1	2	3
Jealousy							2		2		1	1	2	1	3
2. Trouble business, domestic etc.	11		11		1	1	12	14	26	9	11	20	32	26	58
Business trouble										1		1	1		1
Business and domestic trouble										2		2	2		2
Domestic trouble	5		5				2	3	5	2	5	7	9	8	17
Desertion,								1	1					1	1
Financial trouble	6		6					3	3				6	3	9
Hardship								1	1					1	1
Poverty					1	1								1	1
Worry							10	6	16	4	6	10	14	12	26
3. Excitement etc.	1	6	7				2	8	10	2	1	3	5	15	20
Excitement											1	1		1	1
Excitement, religious	1	6	7										1	6	7
Religion							2	8	10	1		1	3	8	11
Study of the Bible										1		1	1		1
VI. Moral or volitional causes	26	4	30	19	5	24	43	3	46	33	7	40	121	19	140
1. Over exertion	5	2	7				13	2	15	4	4	8	22	8	30
Over study		1	1				4		4				4	1	5
Over work	5	1	6				9	2	11	4	2	6	18	5	23
Over work and worry											2	2		2	2
2. Use of drugs, liquors and narcotics.	17	2	19	18	5	23	21		21	25	3	28	81	10	91
a. Drugs, general		1	1								1	1		2	2
Chloroform											1	1		1	1
Cocaine		1	1											1	1
b. Alcohol	16		16	16	2	18	16		16	19	1	20	67	3	70
Alcoholism	16		16	16	2	18				19	1	20	51	3	54
Intemperance							16		16				16		16
c. Narcotics.	1	1	2	2	3	5	5		5		1	1	8	5	13
Cigarettes							5		5				5		5
Morphine	1	1	2	2	3	5					1	1	3	5	8

d. Compound										6		6	6		6
Alcohol and cigarettes										3		3	3		3
Alcohol and morphine										1		1	1		1
Alcohol and syphilis										2		2	2		2
3. Sexual perversion	4		4				9	1	10	4		4	17	1	18
Masturbation	4		4				9	1	10	4		4	17	1	18
4. Ill defined				1		1							1		1
Dissipation				1		1							1		1
Unclassified															
Not insane							1		1		1	1	1	1	2
Unknown	42	27	69	39	29	68	55	43	98	27	16	43	163	115	278
Grand totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 179—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Infection psychosis	1	....	1	......	......	......	1	.....	1	......	....	......	2	......	2
Fever delirium	......	..	......	......	...	.....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
Infection delirium	1	.....	1	......	......		.....	.....	......	......	......	.....	1	.....	1
Infection weakness		...	......	......	....	..	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	1
II. Exhaustion psychosis	3	3	6	7	4	11	5	6	11	1	......	1	16	13	29
Collapse delirium	2	1	3	......			5	6	11	1	......	1	8	7	15
Acute confusion	1	1	2	5	3	8	......	......		......		......	6	4	10
Chronic nervous exhaustion	......	1	1	2	1	3	......	......	.....	......	......	......	2	2	4
III. Toxic psychosis	16	2	18	21	4	25	26		26	8	2	10	71	8	79
1. Acute intoxication	......	......	.....	......	.....	....	.....	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......	....
2. Chronic intoxication		......	.....	......	....	.....	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....
Alcoholism	15	.....	15	19	1	20	25	......	25	8	1	9	67	2	69
Bromidism	......	......	.....	....	...	......	......	.....	......	......	..	......	.....	......	......
Cocainism	......	1	1	....	......	......	....	......		....	......	......	.....	1	1
Morphinism	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	...	1	......	1	1	4	5	9
IV. Thyrogenic psychosis	......	......	.....		......	......	.....	......	......		......	......	......	......	......
Myxadenomatous	......	......		......	.....	......		......	......	......	......	...	......	....	....
Cretinism	......	.....	......	.....	......	......	......	.....	......	.....	.....	......	..	......	......
V. Dementia praecox	20	15	35	55	39	94	38	9	47	19	18	32	132	76	208
Hebephrenic form	10	7	17	46	30	76	12	4	16	17	8	25	85	49	134
Katatonic form	3	1	4	9	9	18	2	2	4	1	4	5	15	16	31
Paranoid form	7	7	14	.....	......	.....	24	3	27	1	1	2	32	11	43
VI. Dementia paralytica	13	.....	13	5	1	6	13	......	13	10	....	10	41	1	42
Dementia paralytica	13		13	...	.....	....	13	.....	13	10		10	36	......	36
Paralysis, general		....	......	5	1	6			...	......	......		5	1	6
VII. Dementia, organic	5	1	6	8	2	10	14	5	19	.....	1	1	27	9	36
Dementia, organic	5	1	6	8	2	10	14	5	19	...	1	1	27	9	36

VIII.	Involution psychosis	14	21	35	13	21	34	44	42	86	14	8	22	85	92	177
	Melancholia	5	6	11	2	9	11	24	25	49	....	1	1	31	41	72
	Presenile insanity	1	2	3	....	1	1	2	5	7	....	...	...	3	8	11
	Senile dementia	8	13	21	11	11	22	18	12	30	14	7	21	51	43	94
IX.	Manic depressive psychosis	33	23	56	23	20	43	17	42	59	46	48	94	119	133	252
	Maniacal state	16	12	28	8	11	19	12	31	43	20	17	37	56	71	127
	Depressive state	15	10	25	15	8	23	4	9	13	26	28	54	60	55	115
	Mixed state	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	2	3	....	3	3	3	7	10
X.	Paranoia	4	4	8	5	1	6	7	3	10	2	....	2	18	8	26
	Paranoia	4	4	8	5	1	6	7	3	10	2		2	18	8	26
XI.	Neuro psychosis	13	7	20	10	11	21	13	11	24	8	5	13	44	34	78
	Epileptic insanity	9	3	12	10	9	19	8	10	18	6	5	11	33	27	60
	Hysteric insanity	....	4	4	....	2	2	....	1	1		....	....	....	7	7
	Traumatic insanity	4	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	5	2	....	2	11	....	11
XII.	Degenerative psychosis	7	3	10	....	....	....	3	5	8	8	3	11	18	11	29
	Constitutional perversion	....		...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Compulsive insanity	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
	Impulsive insanity	7	3	10	....	....	....	3	5	8	7	3	10	17	11	28
	Sexual perversion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1	..	1	1	....	1
XIII.	Arrested psychic development	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Imbecility	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
	Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	.	....	....
XIV.	Undiagnosed	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
XV.	Not insane	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.	1	1	....	1	1
	Grand totals	129	79	208	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 180—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO RECOVERED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Infection psychosis	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Fever delirium	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Infection delirium	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Infection weakness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
II. Exhaustion psychosis	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Collapse delirium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute confusion	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Chronic nervous exhaustion	....	....	....	....	1	1	....		....			....	....	1	1
III. Toxic psychosis	5	....	5	13	1	14	12	....	12	2	....	2	32	1	33
1. Acute intoxication	....	....	....	....					....	....	....		....	....	....
2. Chronic intoxication	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alcoholism	4	....	4	13	....	13	12	....	12	2	....	2	31	....	31
Bromidism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morphinism	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
IV. Thyrogenic psychosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
Myxadenomatous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cretinism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
V. Dementia praecox	2	2	4	8	6	14	16	10	26	4	8	12	30	26	56
Hebephrenic form	1	2	3	8	2	10	3	3	6	3	6	9	15	13	28
Katatonic form			....	....	4	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	8	11
Paranoid form	1	....	1	....	....	....	11	5	16	....	....	....	12	5	17
VI. Dementia paralytica	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Dementia paralytica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paralysis, general	....	....	....	....		....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....
VII. Dementia, organic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....
Dementia, organic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....

VIII. Involution psychosis	6	3	9	3	3	6	20	11	31	....	....	....	29	17	46
Melancholia	6	3	9	3	3	6	20	11	31	....	....	....	29	17	46
Presenile insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senile dementia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IX. Mania depressive psychosis	8	15	23	5	11	16	14	17	31	26	16	42	53	59	112
Maniacal states	3	4	7	3	6	9	13	13	26	11	7	18	30	30	60
Depressive states	4	10	14	2	3	5	1	4	5	15	14	19	22	21	43
Mixed states	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	5	5	1	8	9
X. Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paranoia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
XI. Neuro psychosis		....		1	1	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	4	1	5
Epileptic insanity	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Hysteric insanity	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Traumatic insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
XII. Degenerative psychosis	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Constitutional perversion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Compulsive insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Impulsive insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sexual perversion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
XIII. Arrested psychic development	....		....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Imbecility	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
XIV. Undiagnosed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
XV. Not insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....		....
Grand totals	21	22	43	31	25	56	63	38	101	34	24	58	149	109	258

TABLE NO. 181—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

FORMS OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS WHO DIED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Infection psychosis	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Fever delirium	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Infection delirium	....	....	....	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Infection weakness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
II. Exhaustion psychosis	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	5	8		..	....	8	7	15
Collapse delirium.	2	1	3	....	....	....	3	5	8	....	....	....	5	6	11
Acute confusion	....		....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Chronic nervous exhaustion	1		1	....	1	1	....	....		....	....	....	1	1	2
III. Toxic psychosis	3	1	4	1	..	1	6	...	6	3	....	3	13	1	14
1 Acute intoxication	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....		....	....	..	....
2. Chronic intoxication	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Alcoholism	3	....	3	1	....	1	6	....	6	3	....	3	13	....	13
Bromidism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cocainism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	..
Morphinism	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	1	1
IV. Thyrogenic psychosis	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Myxadenomatous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		...	....	....	....
Cretinism.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
V. Dementia praecox	2	7	9	11	6	17	3	3	6	3	4	7	19	20	39
Hebephrenic from	1	2	3	8	4	12	3	1	4	....	2	2	12	9	21
Katatonic form	1	2	3	3	2	5	....	1	1	2	1	3	6	6	12
Paranoid form	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	6
VI. Dementia paralytica	4	4	8	12	....	12	6	3	9	10	1	11	32	8	40
Dementia paralytica	4	4	8	....	....	....	6	3	9	10	1	11	20	8	28
Paralysis, general	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	12
VII. Dementia, organic	4	1	5	4	....	4	12	4	16	....	....	....	20	5	25
Dementia, organic	4	1	5	4	....	4	12	4	16	....	....	....	20	5	25

VIII. Involution psychosis	13	5	18	17	11	28	10	18	28	7	3	10	47	37	84
Melancholia	3	2	5	3	4	7	4	9	13	1		1	11	15	26
Presenile insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senile dementia	10	3	13	14	7	21	6	9	15	6	3	9	36	22	58
IX. Maniac depressive psychosis	....	....	....	8	4	7	2	11	13	6	7	13	11	22	33
Maniacal states	....	....	....	2	4	6	2	9	11	3	5	8	7	18	25
Depressive states	....		....	1	....	1	....	1	1	3	2	5	4	3	7
Mixed states	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....		1	1
X. Paranoia	7	....	7	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Paranoia	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
XI. Neuro-psychosis	2	2	4	2	3	5	5	4	9	4	3	7	13	12	25
Epileptic insanity	2	2	4	2	3	5	5	4	9	4	3	7	13	12	25
Hysteric insanity	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Traumatic insanity	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
XII. Degenerative psychosis	....		....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Constitutional perversion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Compulsive insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Impulsive insanity	....			....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....
Sexual perversion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
XIII. Arrested psychic development	4	1	5	....	1	1	1	2	3		....	....	5	4	9
Imbecility	4	1	5	....	1	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	5	4	9
Idiocy		....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
XIV. Undiagnosed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
XV. Not insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand totals	42	22	64	54	26	50	48	50	98	33	18	51	177	116	293

TABLE NO 182—STATE HOSPITAL (INSANE).

FORMS OF INSANITY AND DEGREE OF HEREDITARY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Cases Admitted.			Per cent of Persons			Grand parents			Parents.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts.			Cousins			Children			Total Heredity			Per cent of Heredity.		
	M.	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Infection psychoses	2		2			2																								
1. Fever delirium																														
Mt. Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
2. Infection delirium.	2		2			2																								
Mt Pleaeant	1		1			.47																								
Independence																														
Clarinda	1		1			32																								
Cherokee																														
3. Infection weakness																														
Mt Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
II. Exhaustion psychoses	16	13	29			8.				1	1	2		2	2	2		2	1		1				3	3	6			21.4
1. Collapse delirium	7	7	14			1 4				1		1		2	2	1		1							1	2	3			21.4
Mt Pleasant	2	1	3			1 4				1		1													1		1			33 3
Independence																														
Clarinda	5	6	11			3 6								2	2											2	2			18 1
Cherokee																														
2. Acute confusion	7	4	11			1.1					1	1				1		1	1		1				2	1	3			27.2
Mt Pleasant	1	1	2			94																								
Independence	5	3	8			3 2					1	1				1		1	1		1				2	1	3			37.5
Clarinda																														
Cherokee	1		1			.01																								
3. Chronic nervous exhaustion	2	2	4			5																								
Mt Pleasant		1	1			47																								
Independence	2	1	8			2.																								
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														

III. Toxic psychosis	70	9	79	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	3	1	4	7	1	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	4	22	...	...	27.8
1. Acute intoxication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Chronic intoxication	70	9	79	...	...	8 2	1	1	2	4	1	5	3	1	4	7	1	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	4	22	...	...	27 8
a. Alcoholism	67	8	70	...	...	7.4	1	...	1	4	...	4	3	1	4	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	1	19	...	...	27 1
Mt. Pleasant	15	...	15	...	...	7.	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	40 0
Independence	19	2	21	...	...	8 4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	28 5
Clarinda	25	...	25	...	...	8.2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	24 0
Cherokee	8	1	9	...	...	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	11 1
b. Cocainism	...	1	1	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	...	1	1	...	...	.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Morphinism	3	5	8	...	...	.8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	37.5
Mt. Pleasant	1	1	2	...	...	.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	2	3	5	...	...	2.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	60 0
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	1	1	...	...	.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d. Bromidia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Thyrogenic psychosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Myxedematous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cretinism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 182—Continued.

	Cases Admitted			Per cent of Persons			Grand-parents.			Parents.			Brothers and Sisters			Uncles and Aunts			Cousins.			Children			Total Heredity			Per cent of Heredity		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T	M.	F	T	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
V. Dementia praecox	133	76	209			21 7	11	1	12	23	16	37	9	14	23	15	9	24	10	8	18				68	46	114			54 5
1. Hebephrenic form	86	49	135			14.1	6		6	14	1	20	5	12	17	8	9	17	7	7	14				40	34	74			54.9
Mt. Pleasant	10	7	17							3	4	4					2	2							3	3	6			35.3
Independence	46	30	76			30 4	3		3	6		10	3	4	7	4	4	8	7	2	9				23	14	37			48.5
Clarinda	12	4	16			5.2	3		3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3		4	4				7	8	15			93 7
Cherokee	-18	8	26			13 2				3	6	4	1	6	7	3	1	4		1	1				7	9	16			61.1
2. Katatonic form	15	16	31			3 2	2	1	3	4		10	1		1	1		1	2		2				10	7	17			54 5
Mt. Pleasant	3	1	4			8					2	2														2	2			50.0
Independence	9	9	18			7 2	1	1	2	2	3	5	1		1				2		2				6	4	10			55 5
Clarinda	2	2	4			1.3	1		1	2		2				1		1							4		4			100
Cherokee	1	4	5			.02					1	1														1	1			50.0
3. Paranoid form	32	11	43			4.4	3		3	5	2	7	3	2	5	6		6	1	1	2				18	5	23			53.4
Mt. Pleasant	7	7	14			6.5				3	1	4													3	1	4			28 5
Independence																														
Clarinda	24	3	27			8.8	2		2	1		1	3		3	6		6	1	1	2				13	1	14			51 8
Cherokee	1	1	2			01	1		1	1	1	2		2	2										2	3	5			250
VI. Dementia paralytica	41	1	42			4 3				1	1	2	2		2	5		5							8	1	9			21.4
Mt. Pleasant	13		13			5 9					1	1				1		1							1	1	2			15.4
Independence	5	1	6			2.4										1		1							1		1			16.6
Clarinda	13		13			4.2				1		1	1		1	1		1							3		3			23.0
Cherokee	10		10			.05							1		1	2		2							3		3			30.0
VII Organic dementia	27	9	36			3.7				1	1	2	3		3	1		1	2		2				7	1	8			22 2
Mt. Pleasant	5	1	6			2 8							1		1	1		1							2		2			33 3
Independence	8	2	10			4				1		1							1		1				2		2			20.0
Clarinda	14	5	19			6 2					1	1	2		2				1		1				3	1	4			21 1
Cherokee		1	1			01																								
VIII. Involution psychosis	85	92	177			18.4																								
1. Melancholia	31	41	72			7 4	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	6	10	3	4	7	3	4	7				15	16	31			43 0
Mt. Pleasant	5	6	11			5.1				1		1	2	1	3				1		1				4	1	5			45 4
Independence	2	9	11			4 4		1	1					2	2		1	1		1	1					5	5			45 4
Clarinda	24	25	49			16	1		1	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	2	3	5				11	10	21			42.7
Cherokee		1	1			0 5																								
2 Presenile insanity	3	8	11			1 1	1		1	1		1		1	1										2	1	3			18 1
Mt. Pleasant	1	2	3			1.4								1	1											1	1			33 3

Independence		1	1	...	...	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	2	5	7	...	...	2.8	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	2	...	...	28.5
Cherokee	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Senile insanity	51	48	94	...		9.9	...	1	1	1	1	2	9	8	13	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	12	6	18		...	19.1
Mt Pleasant	8	13	21	...	...	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		1	1	...	...		1	...	1	3	1	4			19.0
Independence	11	11	22	...	...	8.8	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	18.6
Clarinda	18	12	30		...	9.8	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7		...	...	...	...			...		7	1	8	...	...	25.8
Cherokee	14	7	21	...	...	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...		14.3
IX. Maniac depressive insanity	119	129	248	...	...	25.8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1. Maniacal states.	57	70	127	...	...	13.2	...	2	2	7	9	16	10	9	19	10	7	17	8	3	6	...	1	1	30	31	61	...	...	48.0
Mt. Pleasant	16	12	28	...	...	13.1	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	39.1
Independence	8	10	18	...	...	7.2	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	8	11		...	61.1
Clarinda	12	31	43	...		14.	...	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	7	3	...	3	...	...	...		...	...	7	8	15	...	...	34.8
Cherokee	21	17	38	...		14.2	...	...	...	3	2	5	5	3	8	4	3	7	2	1	8	...	1	1	14	10	24	...		63.1
2. Depressive states.	60	55	115	...	...	12.	5	2	7	9	10	19	8	8	16	7	6	13	5	1	6	1	...	1	35	28	63	...	...	54.7
Mt. Pleasant	15	10	25	...	...	11.7	...	...		2	2	4		...		2	2	4	2	1	8	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	48.0
Independence	15	8	23	...	...	9.2	2	...	2	2	1	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	...	1		...	...	10	5	15			65.2
Clarinda	4	9	13		...	4.3	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	61.5
Cherokee	26	28	54	...	...	27.4	2	...	2	5	4	9	5	4	9	2	3	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	17	11	28	...	...	51.9
3. Mixed states	2	4	6	...	...	.6		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	16.6
Mt. Pleasant	2	1	3		...	1.4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	3	3	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	33.3
X. Paranoia	18	8	26	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		7	2	9	...	...	34.6
Mt. Pleasant	4	4	8	...	...	3.7		...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	50.0
Independence	5	1	6	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	3	...	3	...	...	50.0
Clarinda	7	3	10	...	...	3.3	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	1	...	1	...	...	10.0
Cherokee	2	...	2	...	...	1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		50.0
XI. Neuro-psychoses	45	33	78		...	8.1	2	...	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	8	3	6	...	...	...	13	8	21	...	...	28.3
1. Epileptic insanity	33	27	60	...	...	6.3	2		2	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	3	5	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	...	26.9
Mt. Pleasant	9	3	12		...	5.6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8.3
Independence	10	9	19	...	...	7.6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	26.5
Clarinda	8	10	18	...	...	5.9	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	1		1	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	50.0
Cherokee	6	5	11	...	...	5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	18.2
2. Hysteric insanity	1	6	7	...	...	.7	...	...	...		1	1	...	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	28.5
Mt. Pleasant	...	4	4	...	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	25.0
Independence	...	2	2		...	.8		...	...		...	...	...	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	100.
Clarinda	1	...	1	...	...	.32	...	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	...	...
3. Traumatic insanity	11	...	11	...	...	1.1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		...	...		1	...	1	...		...	2		2	...	...	18.1
Mt. Pleasant	4	...	4	...	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	5	...	5	...	...	1.6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	40.0
Cherokee	2		2	...	...	1							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 128—Continued.

	Cases Admitted.			Per cent of Persons.			Grand-parents.			Parents.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts			Cousins.			Children			Total. Heredity			Per cent of Heredity.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
XII. Degenerative psychoses																														
1. Constitutional perversion																														
Mt. Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
2. Compulsive insanity																														
Mt. Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
3. Impulsive insanity																														
Mt. Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
4. Sexual perversion	1		1			.1																								
Mt. Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee	1		1			.5																								
XIII. Arrested development																														
1. Imbecility	17	11	28			2.9	1		1	1	2	3	5		5	1		1	1		1				9	2	11			39.2
Mt. Pleasant	7	3	10			4.7				1	1	2													1	1	2			20.0
Independence																														
Clarinda	3	5	8			2.6	1		1		1	1				1		1	1		1				3	1	4			50.0
Cherokee	7	3	10			5.							5		5										5		5			50.0
2. Idiocy																														
Mt. Pleasant																														
Independence																														
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
Not insane		1	1																											
Grand totals	574	386	960																											
Mt. Pleasant	129	79	208							19	12	31	5	6	11	8	6	14	4	2	6	1		1	39	25	64	30.2	31.6	30.7
Independence	117	103	250																						57	49	106	38.0	74.7	43.+
Clarinda	182	123	305																						50	38	118	44.0	31	38
Cherokee	116	81	197																											

TABLE NO. 183—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PATIENTS DISCHARGED IMPROVED, DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than one month	10	4	14	13	5	18	3	1	4	8	4	12	34	14	48
1 and less than 2 months	3	2	5	5	7	12	1		1	2	1	3	11	10	21
2 and less than 3 months	3		3	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2	7	2	9
3 and less than 4 months	1		1	2	3	5	1		1	1		1	5	3	8
4 and less than 6 months	4	1	5	2	2	4		1	1	1	1	2	7	5	12
6 and less than 12 months	3	5	8	6	3	9							9	8	17
1 year and less than 2 years		2	2	7	3	10	3		3				10	5	15
2 years and less than 3 years	2	5	7	3	5	8	2		2	3	1	4	10	11	21
3 years and less than 5 years	3	2	5	5	4	9				2		2	10	6	16
5 years and less than 10 years	2		2	4	2	6	4	1	5	2		2	12	3	15
10 years and over	3		3	4	6	10		2	2	1		1	8	8	16
Unknown	5		5				3	4	7	2		2	8	4	12
Totals	39	21	60	53	41	94	18	9	27	23	8	31	131	79	210
Average of known cases in months	5	15	10	22.5	20	21.2	29.9	60.7	45.3	22	7	14			

TABLE NO. 184—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE.)

PATIENTS DISCHARGED UNIMPROVED, DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month		1	1											1	1
1 and less than 2 months	1		1										1		1
2 and less than 3 months	1		1										1		1
3 and less than 4 months				1		1							1		1
4 and less than 6 months															
6 and less than 12 months											1	1		1	1
1 year and less than 2 years															
2 years and less than 3 years		1	1											1	1
3 years and less than 5 years															
5 years and less than 10 years		1	1											1	1
10 years and over		1	1					1	1					2	2
Unknown	2		2										2		2
Totals	4	4	8	1		1		1	1		1	1	5	6	11
Average of known cases in months	30	30	30	3.5		3.5		24	24		9	9	16.7	21	16.5

TABLE NO. 185—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED, DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	8	7	15	17	5	22	23	10	33	19	13	32	67	35	102
1 and less than 2 months	....	2	2	5	5	10	4	4	8	3	2	5	12	13	25
2 and less than 3 months	1	2	3	3	3	6	3	4	7	1	1	2	8	10	18
3 and less than 4 months	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	7	10	17
4 and less than 6 months	2	1	3	....	4	4	4	1	5	1	3	4	7	9	16
6 and less than 12 months	1	3	4		1	1	6	5	11	3	....	3	10	9	19
1 year and less than 2 years	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	4	7	....	2	2	8	9	17
2 years and less than 3 years	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1		1	4	3	7
3 years and less than 5 years	4	1	5	......	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	4	10
5 years and less than 10 years	1	....	1	.....	......		4	1	5	1	....	1	6	1	7
10 years and over	.....	.....	......	...	.....	....	3	2	5	....	1	1	3	3	6
Unknown	1	1	2	....	....	....	7	2	9	3	....	3	11	3	14
Totals	21	22	43	31	25	56	63	38	101	34	24	58	149	109	258
Average of known cases in months	11	7	9	2.6	5.6	4.1	15.9	16.7	15.8	10	18	14	9.8	11.5	10.7

TABLE NO 186—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH, DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	7	5	12	12	3	15	9	11	20	4	6	10	32	25	57
1 and less than 2 months	4	1	5	6	1	7	1	.....	1	4	......	4	15	2	17
2 and less than 3 months	3	1	4	.....	1	1	1	7	8	3	1	4	7	10	17
3 and less than 4 months	.....	1	1	9	5	14	3	4	7	2	......	2	14	10	24
4 and less than 6 months	1	2	3	7	4	11	1	2	3	1	.....	1	10	8	18
6 and less than 12 months	4	1	5	5	....	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	14	4	18
1 year and less than 2 years	2	3	5	1	2	3	9	5	14	1	3	4	13	13	26
2 years and less than 3 years	6	3	9	5	2	7	5	3	8	1	.....	1	17	8	25
3 years and less than 5 years	2	1	3	3	5	8	2	2	4	6	5	11	13	13	26
5 years and less than 10 years	2	1	3	4	3	7	2	1	3	3	1	4	11	6	17
10 years and over	6	1	7	2	....	2	5	7	12	2	.....	2	15	8	23
Unknown	5	2	7	.	......	.. .	7	6	13	4	1	5	16	9	25
Totals	42	22	64	54	26	80	48	50	98	33	18	51	177	116	293
Average of known cases in months	10	18	14	16.8	27.8	22.3	42.6	40.9	41.7	42	21	81	27.8	26.9	27.2

TABLE NO. 187—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

PATIENTS DISCHARGED IMPROVED. DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee			Totals		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	25	17	42	43	13	55	35	22	57	30	23	53	132	75	207
1 and less than 2 months	8	5	13	16	13	29	6	4	10	9	3	12	39	25	64
2 and less than 3 months	8	3	11	5	5	10	5	11	16	5	3	8	23	22	45
3 and less than 4 months	2	4	6	14	11	25	7	7	14	4	1	5	27	23	50
4 and less than 6 months	7	4	11	9	10	19	5	4	9	3	4	7	24	22	46
6 and less than 12 months	8	9	17	11	4	15	9	7	16	5	2	7	33	22	55
1 year and less than 2 years	4	6	10	11	7	18	15	9	24	1	5	6	31	27	58
2 years and less than 3 years	8	10	18	9	8	17	9	4	13	5	1	6	31	23	54
3 years and less than 5 years	9	4	13	8	10	18	3	3	6	9	6	15	29	23	52
5 years and less than 10 years	5	2	7	8	5	13	10	3	13	6	1	7	29	11	40
10 years and over	9	2	11	6	6	12	8	11	19	3	1	4	26	20	46
Unknown	13	3	16	.	....		17	12	29	9	1	10	39	16	55
Totals	106	69	175	139	92	231	129	97	226	89	51	140	463	309	772
Average of known cases in months		.				...	29.4	89.3	59.3	37	28	32		..	

TABLE NO. 188-STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS RECOVERED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	......	....	.....	......	......	......	......	.....	......	....	......	......	......	....	.....
1 and less than 2 months		....	..	1	......	1	1	....	1	5	.....	5	7	......	7
2 and less than 3 months	......	......	.....	8	7	15	6	3	9	2	1	3	16	11	27
3 and less than 4 months	.....	2	2	8	3	6	7	3	10	1	1	2	11	9	20
4 and less than 6 months	4	8	[illegible]	4	2	6	8	3	11	7	9	16	23	17	40
6 and less than 12 months 2	8	9	17	3	10	13	21	15	36	10	8	18	42	42	84
1 year and less than 2 years	2	5	7	7	1	8	14	5	19	7	3	10	30	14	44
2 years and less than 3 years	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	6	8	1	2	3	9	11	20
3 years and less than 5 years	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	.....	1	5	5	10
5 years and less than 10 years	1	...	1	1	......	1	3	.....	3	......	...	.....	5	.....	5
10 years and over	1	..	1	.			.....	......	....		....	..	1	....	1
Unknown	...		...	...	...	.	......	......	....	.....	.....	......	......	.....	......
Totals	21	22	43	81	25	56	63	38	101	34	24	58	149	109	258
Average of known cases in months	18	11	14	12.1	7.7	9.9	10 7	12.3	11.5	8	11	9	12.2	10.5	11.1

TABLE NO. 189—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WHO DIED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	5	2	7	12	1	13	7	8	15	9	1	10	33	12	45
1 and less than 2 months	4	....	4	3	2	5	2	4	6	2	1	3	11	7	18
2 and less than 3 months	1	....	1	1	2	3	6	4	10	1	......	1	9	6	15
3 and less than 4 months	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	....	3	1	...	1	7	2	9
4 and less than 6 months	8	2	10	2		2	5	8	13	1	...	1	16	10	26
6 and less than 12 months	4	4	8	6	1	7	4	7	11	3	3	6	17	15	32
1 year and less than 2 years	3	5	8	11	2	13	4	4	8	4	5	9	22	16	38
2 years and less than 3 years	3	1	4	2	6	8	4	1	5	3	1	4	12	9	21
3 years and less than 5 years	2	......	2	4	3	7	6	5	11	1	4	5	13	12	25
5 years and less than 10 years	8	5	13	7	6	13	4	5	9	5	2	7	24	18	42
10 years and over	3	2	5	4	2	6	3	4	7	3	1	4	13	9	22
Unknown	....			...	.....	.....	.....		... .	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....
Totals	42	22	64	54	26	80	48	50	98	33	18	51	177	116	293
Average of known cases in months	9	16	12	39	52.5	45.7	29.7	28.2	29	30	32	36	26.9	32.1	30.6

TABLE NO. 190—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS RECOVERED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	.....	.....	. .	....	......	.....	.....	....	...	...	1	1	......	1	1
1 and less than 2 months	......	.....			....	.....		......	.....	4	.....	4	4	......	4
2 and less than 3 months			......	4	......	4	4	2	6	1	...	1	9	2	11
3 and less than 4 months	......	..	.....	5	2	7	1	.	1	1	.....	1	7	2	9
4 and less than 6 months	2	1	3	5	4	9	6	1	7	5	1	6	18	7	25
6 and less than 12 months	3	6	9	3	11	14	16	14	30	11	7	18	33	38	71
1 year and less than 2 years	6	7	13	8	3	11	14	8	22	6	6	12	34	24	58
2 years and less than 3 years	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	3	4	7	12	19
3 years and less than 5 years	6	3	9	3	1	4	3	4	7	1	4	5	13	12	25
5 years and less than 10 years	....	1	1	1	.....	1	7	3	10	3	2	5	11	6	17
10 years and over	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	3	2	5	..	.....	....	4	2	6
Unknown	1	1	2	....	.....	......	7	2	9	1	.....	1	9	3	12
Totals	21	22	43	31	25	56	63	38	101	34	24	58	149	109	258
Average of known cases in months	27	18	23	14.7	13.3	14.0	25.9	26.7	26 3	15	22	19	20.6	20.0	20.5

TABLE NO. 191—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS WHO DIED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	2	2	4	4	......	4	3	2	5	2	....	2	11	4	15
1 and less than 2 months	...	......	...	3	1	4	2	4	6	2	.....	2	7	5	12
2 and less than 3 months	3	....	3	2	.....	2	1	3	4	2		2	8	3	11
3 and less than 4 months	.....	.....	....	2	... .	2	...	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
4 and less than 6 months	......	... .		3	1	4	3	1	4		2	2	6	4	10
6 and less than 12 months	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	8	12	3	2	5	13	12	25
1 year and less than 2 years	6	5	11	6	2	8	7	7	14	3	3	6	22	17	39
2 and less than 3 years	5	5	10	10	2	12	7	2	9	4	3	7	26	12	38
3 and less than 5 years	1	1	2	4	6	10	6	5	11	5	3	8	16	15	31
5 and less than 10 years	6	2	8	11	9	20	2	2	4	7	2	9	26	15	41
10 years and over	11	4	15	5	4	9	6	8	14	4	2	6	26	18	44
Unknown	6	2	8	.....	.....	......	7	6	13	......	.....	....	13	8	21
Totals	42	22	64	54	26	80	48	50	98	33	18	51	177	116	293
Average of known cases in months	19.0	34.0	26.0	55.8	80.3	68.0	59.6	66.6	63.1	45.0	39.0	42.0	44.8	54.[illegible]	49.7

TABLE NO. 192—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

AGES AT DEATH, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 15 years of age	......	......	.....		....	.....	....		.	.....	....	.....	.		......
15 to 19 years of age	......	1	1	.. ..	....	.. .	.	1	1	......	......		.. ..	2	2
20 to 29 years of age	2	2	4	3	4	7	2	6	8	2	3	5	9	15	24
30 to 39 years of age	7	8	15	10	5	15	13	14	27	4	3	7	34	30	64
40 to 49 years of age	8	5	13	12	4	16	10	5	15	8	3	11	38	17	55
50 to 59 years of age	8	1	9	9	3	12	6	7	13	5	4	9	28	15	43
60 to 69 years of age	5	2	7	11	5	16	7	6	13	6	2	8	29	15	44
70 years and over	12	3	15	9	5	14	9	10	19	6	2	8	36	20	56
Age unknown	...	.....	....	......	.....		1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
Totals	42	22	64	54	26	80	48	50	98	33	18	51	177	116	293
Average of known cases in months	50.4	45.5	48.0	52.0	55.0	53.0	51.6	49.4	50.5	50.0	46.0	48.0	51.0	48.9	49.8

TABLE NO. 193—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE)

CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Diseases	42	21	63	54	25	79	46	49	95	31	18	49	173	113	286
1. General diseases	7	10	17	10	12	22	6	8	14	2	3	5	25	33	58
a. Epidemic	..	1	1	3	6	9	..	....	....	1	.	1	4	7	11
Dysentery		1	1	...	....	...	....		....	....	....	...	...	1	1
Dysentery, acute	....		....	3	6	9	..	....	....	....		....	3	6	9
Erysipelas	..	....	....	.	....	....		....		1	.	1	1		1
b. Other general diseases	7	9	16	7	6	13	6	8	14	1	3	4	21	26	47
Arthritis deformans	....	....	.	....		...	1	....	1	.	....	....	1	.	1
Cancer	..	....	.	....	....	....	...	2	2	....	....	....		2	2
Carcinoma	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....			.	1	....	1
Gangrene, moist	....		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1
La Grippe	...	....	....		1	1		....	....	....	....	..	....	1	1
Septicemia	....	....		2	....	2	.	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	2
Tuberculosis	....	....	....		....		....	....	....			....	....	....	....
Tuberculosis, intestinal	1	1	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, miliary	..	....	...		....	...	1	....	1	...	...	....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	5	8	13	5	5	10	4	6	10	1	2	3	15	21	36
2. Diseases of nervous system	14	8	22	25	4	29	35	34	69	16	8	24	90	54	144
a. General	9	4	13	12	1	13	7	4	11	4	2	6	32	11	43
Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	..	...	4	1	5	....	....	....	4	1	5
Brain, organic diseases of	2	1	3	..	..	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	2	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage	5	2	7	9	1	10	....	....	.	2	....	2	16	3	19
Cerebritis, acute	....	....	....	1		1	....	...	....		..	....	1	....	1
Cerebro-meningitis, acute	....		....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Cerebral oedema	1	....	1	....	....	..	...	...	....		....		1	....	1
Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	6	....	....	....	3	3	6
Epileptic coma	....	....	...	....	....	..	...	....	..	2	2	4	2	2	4
Meningitis	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	1	2
b. Maniacal exhaustion or mental disorder	5	4	9	13	3	16	28	30	58	12	6	18	58	43	101
Alcoholism	....	....	....	1	....	1	3		3		....	....	4	....	4
Alcoholism, acute	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collapse delirium	....	..		....	....	....	3	4	7	....	....	....	3	4	7
Delirium, acute	1	....	1			....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1
Dementia, organic	...	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	11	....		....	8	3	11
Dementia, paralytica	....	....	....	....	....	.	8	3	11	10	1	11	18	4	22
Dementia praecox hebephrenic	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	1

Dementia senile				5		5	5	8	13		2	2	10	10	20
Huntingdon's disease										1		1	1		1
Mania, acute				2		2							2		2
Mania, manic depressive								8	8					8	8
Maniacal excitement										1	2	3	1	2	3
Melancholia								4	4					4	4
Paresis	4	4	8	4		4							8	4	12
Status epilepticus				1	3	4					1	1	1	4	5
3. Diseases of circulatory system	4	1	5	6	5	11	1	4	5	5	1	6	16	11	27
a. Arteries, glands and veins		1	1					1	1	4		4	4	2	6
Anaemia pernicious								1	1					1	1
Arterio sclerosis		1	1											1	1
Arterio sclerosis with exhaustion										1		1	1		1
Cerebral thromsosis										1		1	1		1
Phlebitis suppurative										2		2	2		2
b. Heart	4		4	6	5	11	1	3	4	1	1	2	12	9	21
Dilatation of				3	3	6							3	3	6
Disease of	4		4				1	3	4				5	3	8
Endocarditis valvular, chronic					1	1								1	1
Lesion, valvular										1	1	2	1	1	2
Myocarditis fibrous				3	1	4							3	1	4
4. Diseases of respiratory system	10	1	11	7		7	1	1	2	3		3	21	2	23
Abscess, pulmonary								1	1					1	1
Empyema	1		1										1		1
Gangrene pulmonary	1		1										1		1
Pneumonia							1		1				1		1
Pneumonia, hypostatic				1		1							1		1
Pneumonia, lobar	7	1	8	4		4				3		3	14	1	15
Pneumonia, miliary															
Pneumonia, terminal				2		2							2		2
Pleurisy with effusion	1		1										1		1
5. Diseases of digestive system	4		4	3	1	4	2		2	1	3	4	10	4	14
Carcinoma of the stomach				1		1							1		1
Enteritis, catarrhal							1		1				1		1
Entero-colitis										1		1	1		1
Intestinal obstruction	1		1										1		1
Pancreatitis, chronic	2		2										2		2
Paralysis of oesophagus and intestines				1		1							1		1
Peritonitis							1		1				1		1
Peritonitis, acute											2	2		2	2
Sarcoma, intestinal											1	1		1	1
Ulcer, gastric	1		1										1		1
Ulcer, gastric, cachexia of				1		1							1		1
Ulcerm gastric, perforation of					1	1								1	1
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system	3		3	3	3	6	1	2	3	3	3	6	10	8	18
Bright's disease							1		1				1		1
Cystitis, chronic										1		1	1		1
Cystitis, suppurative					1	1								1	1
Nephritis								2	2					2	2
Nephritis, chronic	3		3										3		3

TABLE NO. 193—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Nephritis, chronic, interstitial	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Nephritis, parenchymatous	....	....	....	3	....	3	..	....	....	2	3	5	5	8	8
Uterus, carcinoma of	....	....	.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
7. Diseases of puerperal state	....		....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	....	....	....	....	.			....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Mastoiditis suppurative	..	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
10. Ill-defined diseases	.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	1	1
Inanition	....	1	1	....	....	....	....		....	....	..	....	..	1	1
II. External causes	..	1	1		1	1	2	1	3	2	....	2	4	3	7
Anaesthesia ether	....	.	....		1	1	.	....	....		....	....	....	1	1
Burn, shock from	....	1	1	....		..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2
Strangulation by hanging	....	....	....	...	..		....	..	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Suicide (on parole)	....		....	....	....	.	2	...	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
Grand totals	42	22	64	54	26	80	48	50	98	83	18	51	177	116	293

TABLE NO. 194—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

FORMS OF INSANITY IN CASES OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASES, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Infection Psychoses.			Exhaustion Psychoses.									Toxic Psychoses.						Dementia Praecox.									Dementia Paralytica		
	Fever delirium.			Collapse delirium.			Acute confusion.			Chronic nervous exhaustion			Alcoholism.			Morphinism			Hebephrenia.			Katatonia.			Paranoia.					
	M.	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
I. General diseases					2	2				1		1					1	1	5	5	10	3	3	6	.	3	3	5		5
Mt. Pleasant					1	1				1		1					1	1		1	1	1	1	2		2	2			
Independence																			*3	3	6							5		5
Clarinda					1	1													2		2		1	1						
Cherokee																				1	1	2	1	3		1	1			
II. Diseases of nervous system	2		2	4	4	8							6		6				5	1	6		1	1	1	1	2	27	8	35
Mt. Pleasant				1		1							2		2					1	1		1	1		1	1	4	4	8
Independence	2		2										1		1				*3		3							5		5
Clarinda				3	4	7							*3		3				2		2							8	3	11
Cherokee																									1		1	10	1	11
III. Diseases of circulatory system											1	1							2	1	3									
Mt Pleasant																														
Independence											1	1							*2	1	3									
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														
IV. Diseases of respiratory system				1		1							1		1				2		2							2		2
Mt. Pleasant				1		1							1		1				1		1									
Independence																			*1		1							2		2
Clarinda																														
Cherokee																														

TABLE NO. 194—Continued.

	Infection Psychoses.			Exhaustion Psychoses.									Toxic Psychoses.						Dementia Praecox.									Dementia Paralytica		
	Fever delirium.			Collapse delirium.			Acute contusion.			Chronic nervous exhaustion			Alcoholism.			Morphinism			Hebe-phrenia.			Katatonia.			Paranoia.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
V. Diseases of digestive system.	..	..	..		.	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	..	..	....	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	..	...	.	..		...	...	..	.	..	...	.		..	..	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	....	..	...
Independence	...	...	..		...		..	..		...	...	...	.	...	...		..	..	*2	...	2	...	...	...	----	...	..	...	...	...
Clarinda	...	..	.	....	...		....	..		....	...	...	*1	..	1	..	...	..		...	...	....	...	...		.	...	...	...	...
Cherokee	....		..	...		..		..	..	.		...	1	..	1	...	.	...	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	.	....	...	...
VI. Diseases of genito-urinary system	....	..	..	....	...	.	2	.	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	..	1	2	3	....	...	...	....	...	.	....	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	---	..		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	.	...	..	.	...	....	..	...
Independence	....	.	.	...	.	..	2	..	2	....		.	....	..	..	..	...	..	...*	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	....	...	...
Clarinda	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	.			.	...	..	..	....	..	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	....	...	...
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	.	..		...	.	..	..		1	...	1	..	...	...	....	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Other diseases or causes	....	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	.	..	1	.	1	...	...	.	..	1	1	....	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	...	.	...	....	...	.	...	.	.	..	.	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	....	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Independence	..	..	.	.	...	.		..	..		..	.	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Clarinda	..	.	..	...	.	.		.	..	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cherokee	....	...	..	..	..				.	..	..	...	1	..	1	..		..		..	.		..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...
Totals	2	...	2	5	6	11	2	.	2	1	1	2	11		11		1	1	17	11	28	3	4	7	1	4	5	34	8	42

TABLE NO. 194—Continued.

	Dementia Organic.			Involution Psychoses.						Maniac Depressive Psychoses.									Paranoia.			Neuro-Psychosis.			Arrested Development			Total Cases.		
				Melancholia			Senile dementia.			Maniacal states.			Depressive states.			Mixed states.						Epileptic Insanity.			Imbecility.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
I. General diseases	...	...	...	4	7	11	5	5	10	1	..	1	1	3	4	1	.	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	6	30	35	65
Mt Pleasant	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	..		1	...	1	...	.	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	9	11	20
Independence	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	5	...	.	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	10	12	22
Clarinda	..	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	. .	...	...	...	1	1	1	.	1	...	2	2	6	9	15
Cherokee	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	8
II. Diseases of nervous system.	16	5	21	...	4	4	15	10	25	...	1	1	2	7	9	...	1	1	...	..	...	9	10	19	1	..	1	88	53	141
Mt. Pleasant	2	1	3		...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...		..		...	...	. .	...	.	..	2	1	3	1	...	1	14	9	23
Independence	3	. .	3	...	.	...	7	1	8	..	...	.	2	.	2	.		...	...	...	...	2	3	5	.	..	...	25	4	29
Clarinda	11	4	15	..	4	4	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	7	7	..	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	..	...	...	35	34	69
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1		...	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	2	3	5	..	...	...	14	6	20
III. Diseases of circulatory system.	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	5	13	2	...	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	..	...	..	...	...	16	10	26
Mt Pleasant	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	.	2	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	.	2	.	2	...	..	...	...	.	.	4	.	4
Independence	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	...	...	...		1	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	6	5	11
Clarinda	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	..	1	1	...	.	...		...	..	.	.	.		...	...	1	4	5
Cherokee	...	...	...		...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	.		...	..	...	..	...	.	...	.	5	1	6
IV. Diseases of respiratory system	3	..	3	2	...	2	7	1	8	...	..	.	...	.	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	1	21	1	22
Mt Pleasant	2	...	2	...	...	.	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	10	1	11
Independence	1		1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	.	7
Clarinda	...	. .	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	1	...	1
Cherokee	...	.	.	1	...	1	1	...	1		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	: .	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	3	...	3

TABLE NO. 194—Continued.

	Dementia organic.			Involution Psychoses.						Maniac Depressive Psychoses.									*			Neuro-Psychosis.			Arrested Development.			Total Cases.		
				Melancholia.			Senile dementia.			Maniacal states.			Depressive states.			Mixed states.			Paranoia.			Epileptic insanity.			Imbecility.					
	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
V. Diseases of digestive system	...	..	.	3	1	4	...	..	...	..	2	2	....	..	...		..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	8	4	12
Mt. Pleasant	...	.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...		.	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	2	.	2
Independence	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...		3	1	4
Clarinda	..	..	.		..	.	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Cherokee	...	..	..		...	...	..	...	..	...	2	2	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	.		...	...	1	3	4
VI. Diseases of genito-urinary system		.	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	.	10	8	18
Mt Pleasant	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	....	...	.	....	.	...	3	...	3	...	.	...	.	...	...	....	.	..	3	.	3
Independence	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	1	1			...	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	3	3	6
Clarinda	...	...	..	..	2	2		.	...		.	..	.	...	...	....	...	...	..	...	...		.	...	...	.	.	1	2	3
Cherokee	....	...	...	..		...	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	....	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	3	3	6
VII. Other diseases or causes	...	...	...	1	.	1	....	3	3	....	...	...	1	1	2	....	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	....	.	...	4	5	9
Mt. Pleasant	...	...	.		.	.		1	1		.	.	..	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	..	1	1
Independence	..	..	...		..	...	..	...	...	....	..	..	...	1	1	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	..	...		..	...	...	1	1
Clarinda	..	...	.	1	.	1	.	..	.	...	.		...	...	.		...	..	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.	2	1	3
Cherokee		..	..	...	.	...		2	2	.	..	..	1	.	1	...	...	...	....	..	...		.	.	...	..	.	2	2	4
Totals	19	5	24	10	14	24	36	25	61	4	5	9	6	15	21	5	1	6	2	1	3	13	11	24	5	4	9	178	115	293

*Returns made for main class—sub-classes not distinguished.

TABLE NO. 195—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	10	....	....	....	7	3	10
Adams	2	2	4	....	....	....	4	3	7	....	....	....	6	5	11
Allamakee	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Appanoose	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	....	....	....	4	1	5
Audubon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Benton	....	....	....	5	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	8
Black Hawk	....	....	....	9	9	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	18
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4	16	....	....	....	12	4	16
Bremer	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Buchanan	....	....	....	13	5	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	5	18
Buena Vista	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	8	1	7	8
Butler	....	....	....	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	8	2	6	8
Carroll	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	6	1	....	1	4	3	7
Cass	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	11	....	....	....	8	3	11
Cedar	....	....	....	6	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
Cerro Gordo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	12	7	5	12
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Chickasaw	....	....	....	5	7	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	12
Clarke	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	3
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	8	3	5	8
Clayton	....	....	....	8	7	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	15
Clinton	....	....	....	12	9	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	9	21
Crawford	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	9	....	....	....	5	4	9
Dallas	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	11	....	....	....	5	6	11
Davis	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Decatur	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	10	....	....	....	4	6	10
Delaware	....	....	....	6	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
Des Moines	12	5	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	5	17
Dickinson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Dubuque	....	....	....	7	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	8
Emmet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	2
Fayette	....	....	....	9	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	10
Floyd	....	....	....	2	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7
Franklin	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Fremont	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	1	3
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE NO. 195—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
Grundy				1	1	2							1	1	2
Guthrie							4	5	9				4	5	9
Hamilton										1	3	4	1	3	4
Hancock											3	3		3	3
Hardin				5	4	9							5	4	9
Harrison							8	6	14				8	6	14
Henry	6	3	9										6	3	9
Howard				5		5							5		5
Humboldt										5		6	5	1	6
Ida												1		1	1
Iowa	1	2	3										1	2	3
Jackson				3	3	6							3	3	6
Jasper	3	1	4										3	1	4
Jefferson	2	2	4										2	2	4
Johnson				5	3	8							5	3	8
Jones				2	6	8							2	6	8
Keokuk	8	3	11										8	3	11
Kossuth										2	2	4	2	2	4
Lee	17	9	26										17	9	26
Linn				11	15	26							11	15	26
Louisa	2		2										2		2
Lucas							4	7	11				4	7	11
Lyon										2	2	4	2	2	4
Madison							6	3	9				6	3	9
Mahaska	9	8	17										9	8	17
Marion	6	1	7										6	1	7
Marshall				8	2	10							8	2	10
Mills							4	2	6				4	2	6
Mitchell				3	5	8							3	5	8
Monona										8	3	11	8	3	11
Monroe	7	4	11										7	4	11
Montgomery							6	2	8				6	2	8
Muscatine	1	4	5										1	4	5
O'Brien										5	3	8	5	3	8
Osceola										1	1	2	1	1	2
Page							9	7	16				9	7	16
Palo Alto										8	1	9	8	1	9

Plymouth										4	2	6	4	2	6
Pocahontas										2	2	4	2	2	4
Polk	1		1				32	25	57	1		1	34	25	59
Pottawattamie							8	6	14				8	6	14
Poweshiek	4	1	5										4	1	5
Ringgold							1	3	4				1	3	4
Sac										8	2	10	8	2	10
Scott	5	3	8										5	3	8
Shelby							8	1	9				8	1	9
Sioux										3	3	6	3	3	6
Story							4	5	9		1	1	4	6	10
Tama				5	2	7							5	2	7
Taylor							7	1	8				7	1	8
Union							7	3	10				7	3	10
Van Buren	2	3	5										2	3	5
Wapello	8	7	15										8	7	15
Warren							1	7	8				1	7	8
Washington	3	5	8										3	5	8
Wayne							4	3	7				4	3	7
Webster										12	6	18	12	6	18
Winnebago					1	1				3	1	4	3	2	5
Winneshiek				2	5	7							2	5	7
Woodbury										18	13	31	18	13	31
Worth										4	2	6	4	2	6
Wright										5	2	7	5	2	7
State at large	2	2	4	3		3	13	2	15	5		5	23	4	27
Totals	105	67	172	147	103	250	182	123	305	116	81	197	550	374	924

TABLE NO. 196.—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS REMAINING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Adair							15	11	26				15	11	26
Adams							12	10	22				12	10	22
Allamakee				12	8	20							12	8	20
Appanoose	24	13	37										24	13	37
Audubon							8	10	18				8	10	18
Benton				28	26	54							28	26	54
Black Hawk				30	27	57							30	27	57
Boone							24	15	39				24	15	39
Bremer				7	11	18							7	11	18
Buchanan				23	15	38				1		1	24	15	39
Buena Vista				13	11	24				14	19	33	27	30	57
Butler															
Calhoun				2		2				24	14	38	26	14	40
Carroll					1	1	10	18	28	1		1	11	19	30
Cass							19	14	33				19	14	33
Cedar				12	10	22							12	10	22
Cerro Gordo				1	1	2				10	8	18	11	9	20
Cherokee										16	9	25	16	9	25
Chickasaw				18	16	34							18	16	34
Clarke							8	10	18				8	10	18
Clay										8	13	21	8	13	21
Clayton				23	20	43							23	20	43
Clinton				53	47	100					1	1	53	48	101
Crawford							22	13	35	1		1	23	18	36
Dallas	2		2				11	17	28				13	17	30
Davis	12	16	28										12	16	28
Decatur							12	15	27				12	15	27
Delaware				22	14	36							22	14	36
Des Moines	27	24	51										27	24	51
Dickinson										7	2	9	7	2	9
Dubuque				35	19	54							35	19	54
Emmet										5	9	14	5	9	14
Fayette		1	1	15	15	30							15	16	31
Floyd				14	16	30							14	16	30
Franklin				13	7	20							13	7	20
Fremont							12	11	23				12	11	23
Greene								1	1	13	10	23	13	11	24

Grundy				13	9	22							13	9	22
Guthrie							17	9	26				17	9	26
Hamilton										20	11	31	20	11	31
Hancock										4	4	8	4	4	8
Hardin				19	30	49							19	30	49
Harrison							27	12	39				27	12	39
Henry	28	23	51										28	23	51
Howard				23	11	34							23	11	34
Humboldt										16	12	28	16	12	28
Ida										11	14	25	11	14	25
Iowa	27	17	44										27	17	44
Jackson				15	9	24							15	9	24
Jasper	17	24	41										17	24	41
Jefferson	13	14	27										13	14	27
Johnson	1		1	22	15	37							23	15	38
Jones				28	27	55							28	27	55
Keokuk	19	8	27										19	8	27
Kossuth				1		1				11	9	20	12	9	21
Lee	59	55	114										59	55	114
Linn				31	25	56							31	25	56
Louisa	12	9	21										12	9	21
Lucas							15	15	30				15	15	30
Lyon										13	12	25	13	12	25
Madison							14	22	36				14	22	36
Mahaska	26	30	56	1		1							27	30	57
Marion	28	10	38										28	10	38
Marshall		1	1	20	20	40							20	21	41
Mills							16	4	20				16	4	20
Mitchell				15	17	32							15	17	32
Monona										19	8	27	19	8	27
Monroe	23	16	39										23	16	39
Montgomery							18	17	35				18	17	35
Muscatine	13	22	35										13	22	35
O'Brien										12	10	22	12	10	22
Osceola										6	6	12	6	6	12
Page							35	25	60				35	25	60
Palo Alto										11	9	20	11	9	20
Plymouth										27	20	57	27	20	47
Pocahontas					1	1				6	3	9	6	4	10
Polk	3	2	5				55	57	112	2		2	60	59	119
Pottawattamie							25	19	44				25	19	44
Poweshiek	16	11	27										16	11	27
Ringgold							9	9	18				9	9	18
Sac										17	10	27	17	10	27
Scott	49	48	97				1		1				50	48	98
Shelby							25	12	36				25	12	37
Sioux							1		1	18	15	33	19	15	34
Story				1		1	21	22	43				22	22	44
Tama	1		1	10	12	22							11	12	23
Taylor							14	9	23				14	9	23

TABLE NO. 196—Continued

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Union	.....	1	1		......	....	15	14	29	......	......	......	15	15	30
Van Buren	8	7	15	.....	....		.....	......	.....	......	......	......	8	7	15
Wapello	25	27	52	...	..	.....	...	....	....	...	......	....	25	27	52
Warren	.....	....		.....	......	......	14	18	32	......	...	.....	14	18	32
Washington	16	16	32	......	......		......	1	1		....	......	16	17	33
Wayne	......	......	.....	.....	......	......	15	8	23	....	....	....	15	8	23
Webster	.....	......	.....	1	.....	1	...	..	.....	38	35	73	39	35	74
Winnebago	.	....		.....	......	.	....	...	....	12	10	22	12	10	22
Winneshiek	....	....	.....	15	15	30	....	....	.....	.....	.....	......	15	15	30
Woodbury	......	......	.....		.....	.....	......	......	...	46	43	89	46	43	89
Worth	.....		....	......	....	.....	...	.....	......	14	8	22	14	8	22
Wright	.....		...	..	......	......	....	.....	....	14	12	26	14	12	26
State at large	117	49	166	67	....	67	59	14	73	27	6	33	270	69	339
Totals	566	444	1,010	603	455	1,058	549	432	981	444	342	786	2,162	1,673	3,835

TABLE NO. 197—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

Patients Admitted from Cities Having 4000 or More Inhabitants in 1905, for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4000 AND UNDER 8000.															
Atlantic							7		7				7		7
Cedar Falls	1	2	3	1	1	2							2	3	5
Centerville															
Chariton							4	4	8				4	4	8
Charles City				2	1	3							2	1	3
Clarinda							2	4	6				2	4	6
Fairfield	1		1										1		1
Grinnell	2		2										2		2
Le Mars										1	1	2	1	1	2
Marion					3	3								3	3
Newton		1	1											1	1
Oelwein															
Perry															
Red Oak							3	1	4				3	1	4
Shenandoah							4	4	8				4	4	8
Washington	1	1	2										1	1	2
Webster City											2	2		2	2
Totals	5	4	9	3	5	8	20	13	33	1	3	4	29	25	54

TABLE NO. 197—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II. CITIES OF 8000 OR MORE.															
Boone							8	2	10				8	2	10
Burlington	11	3	14										11	3	14
Cedar Rapids				9	10	19							9	10	19
Clinton				6	6	12							6	6	12
Council Bluffs							2	4	6				2	4	6
Creston							2	2	4				2	2	4
Davenport	5	3	8										5	3	8
Des Moines	1		1	6		6	24	23	47	1		1	26	23	49
Dubuque				6		6							6		6
Ft. Dodge										5	3	8	5	3	8
Ft Madison	2	2	6										2	2	4
Iowa City				1	2	3							1	2	3
Keokuk	10	3	13										10	3	13
Marshalltown				6	3	9							6	3	9
Mason City										5	2	7	5	2	7
Muscatine	1	3	4										1	3	4
Oskaloosa	6	6	12										6	6	12
Ottumwa	6	5	11										6	5	11
Sioux City										13	9	22	13	9	22
Waterloo				4	6	10							4	6	10
Totals	42	25	67	32	27	59	36	31	67	24	14	38	134	97	231

TABLE NO. 198—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Average Number Employed.									Average Population.			Per cent. Employed.		
	In Ward.			Outside Ward.			Aggregates								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
1905.															
July	576	496	1,072	737	356	1,093	1,313	852	2,165	2,054	1,633	3,687	63.9	52.8	54.7
Mt. Pleasant	155	159	314	172	112	284	327	271	598	541	450	991	60.4	60.2	60.3
Independence	132	161	293	214	81	295	346	242	588	597	438	1,035	58.0	55.2	57.7
Clarinda	148	61	209	196	64	260	344	125	469	514	428	942	67	29	49.7
Cherokee	141	115	256	155	99	254	296	214	510	402	317	719	73	67	70.9
August	577	481	1,058	673	334	1,007	1,250	815	2,065	2,058	1,635	3,693	61.6	51.4	56.8
Mt. Pleasant	152	167	319	128	100	228	280	267	547	537	442	979	50.2	60.4	56.8
Independence	126	140	266	215	80	295	341	220	561	594	443	1,037	58.0	50.0	54.0
Clarinda	152	61	213	177	56	233	329	117	446	519	428	947	64.0	27.0	45.5
Cherokee	147	113	260	153	98	251	300	211	511	408	322	730	74.0	68.0	71.0
September	596	489	1,085	701	387	1,088	1,297	876	2,173	2,071	1,629	3,700	65.9	54.4	59.0
Mt. Pleasant	164	160	324	155	148	303	319	308	627	541	422	963	58.9	72.9	65.1
Independence	127	145	272	220	85	305	347	230	577	599	453	1,052	58.0	50.7	55.5
Clarinda	153	64	217	176	64	240	329	128	457	523	428	951	63.0	30.0	48.5
Cherokee	152	120	272	150	90	240	302	210	512	408	326	734	74.0	64.0	69.0
October	590	493	1,083	741	347	1,088	1,331	840	2,171	2,060	1,645	3,705	64.9	51.9	59.3
Mt. Pleasant	158	153	311	189	110	299	247	263	610	524	433	957	66.7	60.7	63.7
Independence	129	142	271	216	78	294	345	220	565	605	450	1,055	57.0	50.0	55.5
Clarinda	153	74	227	182	68	250	335	142	477	522	429	951	64.0	33.0	48.5
Cherokee	150	124	274	154	91	245	304	215	519	409	333	742	75.0	64.0	69.5
November	628	480	1,108	705	343	1,048	1,333	823	2,156	2,065	1,637	3,702	65.3	50.9	58.2
Mt Pleasant	176	134	310	171	108	279	347	242	589	524	418	942	66.2	57.8	62.5
Independence	125	140	265	196	80	276	321	220	541	604	454	1,058	53.0	48.5	51.5
Clarinda	172	78	250	188	65	253	360	143	503	527	427	954	68.0	33.0	52.5
Cherokee	155	128	283	150	90	240	305	218	523	410	338	748	74.0	64.5	69.5
December	615	475	1,090	653	339	992	1,268	811	2,079	2,097	1,652	3,749	61.3	50.0	55.7
Mt Pleasant	159	149	308	151	107	258	310	256	566	549	432	981	56.4	59.1	57.7
Independence	126	141	267	185	79	264	311	220	531	602	449	1,051	52.0	50.0	51.0
Clarinda	159	66	225	177	61	238	336	124	460	530	432	962	63.0	29.0	46.0
Cherokee	171	119	290	140	92	232	311	211	522	416	339	755	74.0	62.0	68.0

TABLE NO. 193—Continued.

	Average Number Employed.									Average Population.			Per cent. Employed.		
	In Ward.			Outside Ward.			Aggregate.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
1906.															
January	635	481	1.116	648	348	996	1,283	829	2,112	2,108	1,645	3,753	61.7	50.4	56.2
Mt. Pleasant	173	143	316	162	112	274	335	255	590	549	430	979	61.0	59 3	60.2
Independence	124	130	254	179	75	254	303	205	508	600	443	1,043	50.0	46.0	48.0
Clarinda	163	73	236	162	68	230	325	141	466	534	431	965	61.0	33.0	48.3
Cherokee	175	135	310	145	93	238	320	228	548	425	341	766	75.0	66.8	71.5
February	626	502	1,128	680	344	1,024	1,306	846	2,152	2,124	1,627	3,751	61 4	51.9	56.6
Mt Pleasant	182	163	345	191	103	294	373	266	639	555	434	989	67.2	61.2	64.6
Independence	117	142	259	185	78	263	302	220	522	603	401	1,004	50 0	50.0	50.0
Clarinda	156	77	233	147	67	214	303	144	447	538	443	981	56 0	33.0	45.6
Cherokee	171	120	291	157	96	253	328	216	544	428	349	777	77.0	61.0	70.0
March	609	463	1,072	681	326	1,007	1,290	789	2,079	2,183	1,681	3,814	60.4	52.8	56.6
Mt Pleasant	165	154	319	168	93	261	333	247	580	559	434	993	59.0	56.8	58.4
Independence	125	141	266	190	74	264	315	215	530	599	447	1,046	52.0	48 0	50.0
Clarinda	141	63	204	169	60	229	310	123	433	543	447	990	57 0	28 0	43.7
Cherokee	178	105	283	154	99	253	332	201	536	482	353	785	76.0	58.0	67.0
April	576	478	1,054	749	387	1,136	1,325	865	2,190	2,141	1,680	3,821	61.4	51.4	56.4
Mt Pleasant	162	151	313	205	121	326	367	272	639	561	437	998	65.4	62 2	64 0
Independence	116	145	261	196	78	274	312	223	535	602	447	1,049	51 0	50.0	51 0
Clarinda	128	79	207	184	73	257	312	152	464	543	444	987	57.0	34.0	46.0
Cherokee	170	103	273	164	115	279	334	218	553	435	352	787	76.0	61.0	70.0
May	590	494	1,084	736	380	1,116	1,326	874	2,200	2,145	1,724	3,869	61 8	48.9	55.3
Mt Pleasant	165	155	320	162	126	288	327	281	608	560	443	1,003	60.0	63.4	60 6
Independence	120	148	268	195	75	270	315	223	538	606	451	1,057	50.0	50.0	50.0
Clarinda	129	81	210	205	76	281	334	157	491	540	436	976	68.0	32.0	50.0
Cherokee	176	110	286	174	103	277	350	213	563	439	394	833	79.0	61.0	70.0
June	581	485	1,066	734	347	1,081	1,315	832	2,147	2,154	1,627	3,781	61.9	51.1	56.6
Mt Pleasant	159	141	300	153	105	258	312	246	558	563	443	1,006	55.2	55 3	55.4
Independence	125	144	269	210	70	280	335	214	549	601	404	1,005	55.0	50.0	53.0
Clarinda	120	82	202	196	62	258	316	144	460	545	435	980	68.0	31.0	47.0
Cherokee	177	118	295	175	110	285	352	228	580	445	345	790	79.0	66.0	78.0

II. SUMMARY.

1905.																
July	576	496	1,072	737	356	1,093	1,313	852	2,165	2,054	1,633	3,687	63.9	52.8	54.7
August	577	481	1,058	673	334	1,007	1,250	815	2,065	2,058	1,635	3,693	61.6	51.4	56.8
September	596	489	1,085	701	387	1,088	1,297	876	2,173	2,071	1,629	3,700	65.9	54.4	59.0
October	590	493	1,083	741	347	1,088	1,331	840	2,171	2,060	1,645	3,705	64.9	51.9	59.8
November	628	480	1,108	706	343	1,048	1,333	823	2,156	2,065	1,637	3,702	65.3	50.0	58.2
December	615	475	1,090	653	339	992	1,268	811	2,079	2,097	1,652	3,749	61.3	50.0	55.7
1906.																
January	635	481	1,116	648	348	996	1,283	829	2,112	2,108	1,645	3,753	61.7	50.4	56.2
February	626	502	1,128	680	344	1,024	1,306	846	2,152	2,124	1,627	3,751	61.4	51.9	56.6
March	609	463	1,072	681	326	1,007	1,290	789	2,079	2,133	1,681	3,814	60.4	52.8	56.6
April	576	478	1,054	749	387	1,136	1,325	865	2,190	2,141	1,680	3,821	61.4	51.4	56.4
May	590	494	1,084	736	380	1,116	1,326	874	2,200	2,145	1,724	3,869	61.8	48.9	55.8
June	581	485	1,066	734	347	1,081	1,315	832	2,147	2,154	1,627	3,781	61.9	51.1	56.6
Average for year	599	486	1,085	706	353	1,059	1,303	838	2,141	2,101	1,651	3,752	62.0	50.7	56.3

TABLE NO. 199—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE.)

COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
White	1,243	886	2,129	1,297	956	2,253	1,226	848	2,074	570	377	947
Mt. Pleasant	409	293	702	359	228	587	299	236	535	128	76	204
Independence	438	324	762	435	322	757	353	234	587	146	101	247
Clarinda	396	269	665	397	329	726	304	216	520	182	119	301
Cherokee	....	....	......	106	77	183	270	162	432	114	81	195
Colored	8	5	13	18	7	25	17	11	28	4	9	13
Mt. Pleasant	3	5	8	11	5	16	10	7	17	1	3	4
Independence	1	....	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	2	3
Clarinda	4	......	4	4	1	5	3	2	5	....	4	4
Cherokee	...	....	....			....	1	..	1	2	....	2

TABLE NO. 200—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

AGES AT TIME OF ADMISSION, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15 years		4	9	....	....	15	....	..	4	5	5	10	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	..	2
Mt. Pleasant	....	2	2	3	1	4	1		1	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	3	....	....	....		....	....
Independence	....	....	5	....	....	10	....	....	2	5	3	8	3	...	3	....		....	...	....	....	...		....
Clarinda	...	2	2	1		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	..	1	1	2	1	...	1
Cherokee	....	.	....	....	....	....		....	....	...	....	....	....		....			...	1	....	1	1	....	1
15 and under 20 years	...	....	87		....	94	....	....	91	55	29	84	50	45	95	50	27	77	45	39	84	23	18	41
Mt. Pleasant	16	12	28	16	17	33	8	13	21	19	12	31	25	17	42	9	6	15	11	10	21	7	8	10
Independence	....		41	....		46	....	....	43	22	16	38	14	17	31	21	9	30	16	7	23	3	5	8
Clarinda	7	11	18	12	3	15	14	13	27	14	1	15	11	11	22	15	6	23	7	13	20	9	5	14
Cherokee	....		...		....	....	....	...	....	...			....	...	...	5	4	9	11	9	20	4	5	9
20 and under 29 years	..	....	489	..	.	502	....		462	293	197	490	283	200	483	274	209	483	244	186	430	103	75	178
Mt. Pleasant	98	86	184	114	88	202	97	63	160	101	52	153	94	64	158	74	53	127	45	46	91	21	11	82
Independence	..	....	159	---	....	186	....		193	117	81	198	109	66	175	92	75	167	75	51	126	28	27	55
Clarinda	52	93	146	73	41	114	65	44	109	75	64	139	80	70	150	86	61	147	63	50	113	32	18	50
Cherokee			---	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	...		....	..		22	20	42	61	39	100	22	19	41
30 and under 39 years			550	..		504		..	564	321	228	549	314	248	562	327	253	580	291	230	521	134	110	244
Mt. Pleasant	100	98	198	104	84	198	122	89	211	110	69	179	107	77	184	103	56	159	67	55	122	30	22	52
Independence	....		193		....	204		...	213	114	81	195	108	88	196	118	86	204	89	69	158	35	31	66
Clarinda	68	91	159	57	45	102	89	51	140	97	78	175	99	83	182	89	85	174	76	58	134	38	37	75
Cherokee	....	....		...	....	....	....	....			...			..		17	26	48	59	48	107	31	20	51
40 and under 49 years			378	.	. .	331	....	..	374	231	149	380	247	177	424	275	209	484	262	178	440	144	86	230
Mt. Pleasant	89	68	157	76	51	127	75	60	135	96	44	140	84	70	154	68	47	115	72	54	126	28	24	52
Independence	--	....	114			133	....	....	133	71	57	128	77	69	146	75	62	137	71	51	122	43	16	59
Clarinda	44	63	107	48	23	71	56	40	96	64	48	112	86	38	124	102	89	191	69	45	114	49	29	78
Cherokee	....	.		....	...	....		..	...	....	...		....			30	11	41	50	28	78	24	17	41
50 and under 59 years	..		186	....		216		.	225	156	97	253	159	109	268	175	181	306	175	109	284	64	41	105
Mt. Pleasant	34	39	73	46	36	82	62	33	95	48	42	90	49	35	84	52	35	87	40	34	74	18	5	23
Independence	..		60			80		....	84	58	27	85	58	44	102	55	40	95	54	28	82	14	10	24
Clarinda	20	33	53	28	26	54	25	21	46	50	28	78	52	30	83	54	49	103	46	26	72	21	14	35
Cherokee		....	.	....			.	...						....	....	14	7	21	35	21	56	11	12	23

TABLE NO. 200—Continued.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
60 and under 69 years	....	....	107		....	127			151	80	61	141	87	57	144	87	65	152	112	67	179	61	29	90
Mt. Pleasant	30	16	46	35	16	51	38	20	58	27	14	41	23	17	40	26	18	44	25	20	45	16	8	24
Independence	....		46		..	56	....		53	27	21	48	31	22	53	27	23	50	24	17	41	15	7	22
Clarinda	11	4	15	11	9	20	24	16	40	26	26	52	33	18	51	27	20	47	26	19	45	17	11	28
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	...		....	....	....	....	..	....			....	7	4	11	37	11	48	13	3	16
70 and over	..	...	63	.	...	77	....	....	70	64	27	91	87	35	122	105	53	158	88	39	127	39	22	61
Mt. Pleasant	18	9	27	23	8	31	10	7	17	24	11	35	22	10	32	24	13	37	28	15	43	9	4	13
Independence	...	....	22			32	..	...	40	28	10	38	37	15	52	45	24	69	27	13	40	5	6	11
Clarinda	8	6	14	13	1	14	9	4	13	12	6	18	28	10	38	25	11	86	17	5	22	15	7	22
Cherokee	....		....	....	....	..		..	..	....	...	..	....	....	....	11	5	16	16	6	22	10	5	15
Unknown	....	....	32			2	.		28	22	21	43	24	20	44	22	15	37	24	10	34	4	5	9
Mt. Pleasant	1	1	2	....	2	2	15	4	19	14	9	23	8	7	15	12	4	16	21	9	30		2	2
Independence	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	1	4	5	6	4	10	7	4	11	....	...	...	3	1	4
Clarinda	30	....	30	..	..		6	3	9	7	8	15	10	9	19	3	7	10	2	1	3		2	2
Cherokee		...	....	..	...	...	....	.		...				...	...		....	...	1		1	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 201—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Single.			Married.			Widowed.			Divorced.			Unknown.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893......	482	284	767	423	542	965	57	77	134	10	13	23	12	.....	12	985	916	1.901
1895	562	244	806	461	410	871	51	84	135	15	13	28	14	4	18	1,103	755	1.858
1897......	575	251	826	509	436	945	73	87	160	15	11	26	12	1	13	1,184	785	1,969
1899....	612	328	940	501	392	893	65	67	132	25	10	35	24	8	32	1,227	814	2,041
1901.......	597	260	861	539	522	1 061	45	59	104	35	29	64	41	16	57	1,255	892	2,147
1903.	643	292	935	551	551	1,102	60	61	121	33	48	81	30	11	41	1 317	963	2.280
1905......	579	269	848	535	479	1,014	76	66	142	32	40	71	21	5	26	1,243	859	2,102
*1906.	268	102	270	246	221	467	31	38	69	24	25	49	5	.....	5	574	386	*960

*One year only.

TABLE NO. 202—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1901.			1903			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	452	338	790	547	382	929	586	414	1,000	251	170	421
Mt. Pleasant	165	119	284	185	127	312	143	128	271	65	44	109
Independence	139	112	251	149	104	253	154	101	255	39	35	74
Clarinda	148	107	255	170	123	293	179	131	310	107	65	172
Cherokee	....	....	....	43	28	71	110	54	164	40	26	66
Native born, foreign parents	203	162	365	227	179	406	233	162	395	104	85	189
Mt. Pleasant	59	49	108	49	33	82	64	46	110	25	18	43
Independence	100	71	171	114	85	199	71	49	120	37	24	61
Clarinda	44	42	86	48	42	90	47	29	76	20	21	41
Cherokee	....	....	....	16	19	35	51	38	89	22	22	44
Native born, mixed parents	68	52	120	68	49	117	80	53	133	46	44	90
Mt. Pleasant	19	11	30	19	15	34	18	11	29	7	5	12
Independence	33	33	66	27	22	49	31	18	49	20	21	41
Clarinda	16	8	24	17	11	28	18	14	32	13	11	24
Cherokee	....	....	....	5	1	6	13	10	23	6	7	13
Native born, parents unknown	164	96	260	113	102	215	14	20	34	13	8	21
Mt. Pleasant	73	56	129	25	6	31	5	11	16	4	2	6
Independence	40	9	49	17	21	38	1	....	1	2	1	3
Clarinda	51	31	82	69	74	143	3	7	10	4	4	8
Cherokee	....	....	....	2	1	3	5	2	7	3	1	4
Foreign born	280	209	489	279	198	477	286	190	476	138	65	203
Mt. Pleasant	67	51	118	57	34	91	57	35	92	25	8	33
Independence	122	98	220	127	89	216	92	62	154	35	15	50
Clarinda	91	60	151	57	45	102	52	36	88	36	17	53
Cherokee	....	....	....	38	27	65	85	57	142	42	25	67
Nativity unknown	88	35	123	83	53	136	44	20	64	22	14	36
Mt. Pleasant	29	12	41	35	15	50	22	12	34	3	2	5
Independence	9	2	11	6	2	8	7	6	13	14	7	21
Clarinda	50	21	71	40	35	75	8	1	9	2	5	7
Cherokee	....	....	....	2	1	3	7	1	8	3	....	3
Totals	1,255	892	2,147	1,317	963	2,280	1,243	859	2,102	574	386	960
Mt. Pleasant	412	298	710	370	233	603	309	243	552	129	79	208
Independence	443	325	768	440	323	763	356	236	592	147	103	250
Clarinda	400	269	669	401	330	731	307	218	525	182	123	305
Cherokee	....	....	....	106	77	183	271	162	433	116	81	197

TABLE NO. 203—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1893.	1895	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905	1906
I NUMBERS.								
Native Born	1,844	1,294	1,431	1,437	1,504	1,676	1,551	720
New England States	47	31	37	44	39	46	29	15
Maine	5	4	8	13	7	7	7	2
New Hampshire	4	1	1	4	1	7	....	4
Vermont	16	9	10	13	13	16	8	2
Massachusetts	17	13	11	11	12	8	7	4
Rhode Island		1	2	1	1	2	......	2
Connecticut	5	3	5	2	5	6	7	1
Middle States	207	190	209	180	182	185	167	66
New York	97	92	113	88	86	86	82	32
New Jersey	9	4	10	7	7	4	5	4
Delaware	1	..	1	1	1	1	.	4
Pennsylvania	100	94	85	84	88	94	80	30
Southern States	104	76	83	86	88	94	99	39
Maryland	9	6	3	6	8	4	5	2
District of Columbia	....	.....	......		1	1	....	.....
Virginia	12	14	19	14	3	14	9	6
West Virginia	8	2	4	5	17	3	7	8
North Carolina	1	8	5	4	2	3	6	2
South Carolina	1	1	1	.	1	4	....	......
Georgia	2	..	4	1	4	2	...	1
Florida	......	.....	....	......	......	....	......	......
Alabama	1	.	....		2		2	......
Mississippi	3	1	5	2	..	2	3	..
Tennessee	13	4	15	6	3	3	4	1
Kentucky	21	17	2	10	14	16	17	5
Louisiana	5	3	.....	3	.....	2	2	2
Arkansas	....	....	.....	1	..	2	2	..
Missouri	27	23	23	33	42	35	40	15
Texas	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2
Northwest States	430	382	411	440	425	466	441	179
Ohio	142	140	155	129	131	147	131	39
Indiana	86	53	69	64	75	88	84	29
Illinois	142	130	136	173	153	165	150	78
Michigan	10	70	8	10	14	12	13	7
Wisconsin	50	52	43	64	52	54	63	26
Iowa	535	589	653	659	733	852	785	408
Western States	21	23	31	26	27	33	33	18
Minnesota	8	6	13	13	12	9	16	5
North Dakota	...	...	....	....	.....	1	....	.
South Dakota	...	1	1	.	3	1		4
Nebraska	5	4	9	5	5	10	9	2
Kansas	6	10	6	7	8	7	7	7
Indian Territory	....	....		....	.	.....	......	.....
Oklahoma	......	......	......	....	.....	.....	......	. ..
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	.....
Arizona	....	.....	....	......	.....	1	....	
Colorado	....	....	....	....	1	1	......	......
Utah	1	....	....		....	..	....	...
Nevada	.....	......	...	......		.	.	.....
Wyoming	....	...	....	....	......	....	....	.....
Montana	....	....	......	....		......	.....	
Idaho	....	..	....	....	......	.....	1	.....
Washington	....	......	....	..	......	1	.....	.....
Oregon	...	1		....		.....	......	.....
California	1	1	2	1	3	2	......	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	......		.....	. .		.....
Hawaiian Islands	....	....	....	......			.	.....
Porto Rico		......	....	....	......	......	......	......
Philippine Island	...		....	....	......	......	......	.....
Unknown		3	7	2	.			......
Foreign Countries	518	539	484	580	516	517	485	202
British America	30	23	26	26	26	27	31	5
Mexico	....		......	......	...	......	....	......
Central America	....	......		...	.....	.	...	.....
West Indies	....		..	....	......		1	.....
South America	1		..	......		1	.	.

TABLE NO. 203—Continued.

	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.
British Isles	137	129	98	111	108	100	87	37
England	70	76	53	59	33	39	31	18
Ireland	57	43	37	44	68	48	49	14
Scotland	8	10	7	7	6	13	4	4
Wales	2	...	1	1	1	....	3	1
Germanic	198	232	218	217	206	186	193	81
Austria	18	23	13	3	8	72	2	6
Germany	164	189	184	186	175	158	170	67
Holland	10	11	13	17	13	14	13	5
Switzerland	6	9	8	11	10	7	8	3
Latin	3	6	11	8	8	6	6	3
Belgium	....	...		......	2	1	1	1
France	2	6	9	7	5	3	4	1
Italy	1	......	2	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	....	...	...	....	....	.	.....	......
Spain	..		....		.....	1		......
Scandinavian	139	133	114	148	135	151	133	64
Denmark	30	22	21	35	32	27	22	12
Norway	42	44	34	54	50	61	51	21
Sweden	67	67	59	59	53	60	60	29
Finland	..	......	..	.....	..	...	.....	2
Slavic	7	11	16	18	28	32	30	11
Bohemia	4	7	9	16	18	28	20	7
Hungary	...	......	1	1	2	2	3	......
Russia	3	3	4	...	7	2	5	3
Poland	.....	1	2	1	1	5	2	1
Australia		3	.....	1	...	5	1	......
Asia	...	..		....	1	.....	..	......
Pacific Isles			......	....	...	...	..	.....
Various other countries	3	2	...	1	4	3	4	.....
High seas	...			...	..	2	....	1
Unknown	39	25	54	74	122	95	63	38
Not insane		...			5	2	...	.....
Grand totals	1,901	1,858	1 969	2 041	2.147	2 280	2,102	960

II. SUMMARY OF NATIVITY.

	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.
Native Born	1,344	1,291	1,481	1.437	1,501	1,676	1,551	720
New England States	47	31	37	44	39	46	29	15
Middle States	207	190	209	180	182	185	167	66
Southern States	104	76	83	90	98	94	99	39
Northwest States	430	382	411	440	425	468	441	179
Iowa	535	569	653	659	733	852	785	403
Western States	21	23	31	26	27	33	[illegible]	18
Unknown	..	3	7	2	......	......	......	....
Foreign Born	518	539	481	530	516	517	485	202
British America	30	23	26	23	26	27	31	5
British Isles	137	129	98	111	108	100	87	37
Germanic	198	232	218	217	206	186	193	81
Scandinavian	139	133	114	148	135	151	133	64
All others	14	22	27	29	41	53	61	15
Unknown, etc	39	25	54	74	127	97	63	38
Grand totals	1,901	1,858	1 969	2,041	2,147	2,280	2,102	960

TABLE NO. 204—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																					
No schooling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	41	133	160	101	261	95	53	148	38	19	57
Mt. Pleasant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	13	38	33	19	52	12	8	20	3	....	3
Independence	11	12	23	20	11	31	16	7	23	19	6	25	14	15	29	29	12	41	11	5	16
Clarinda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	22	70	106	67	172	42	29	71	17	9	26
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	12	4	16	7	5	12
Common school	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	946	687	1,633	1,009	651	1,660	1,010	696	1,706	467	325	792
Mt. Pleasant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	323	240	563	263	173	436	248	199	447	113	65	178
Independence	401	273	677	417	263	680	395	273	668	361	279	640	365	261	626	300	204	504	115	85	200
Clarinda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	262	168	430	254	214	468	221	157	378	141	100	241
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	127	3	130	241	140	381	98	75	173
High School or Academy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	37	70	96	76	172	80	83	163	47	29	76
Mt. Pleasant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	14	32	46	28	74	29	31	60	10	11	21
Independence	19	19	38	21	24	45	14	13	27	15	21	36	18	17	35	12	15	27	12	9	21
Clarinda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	23	31	54	31	24	55	19	8	27
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	..	9	8	13	21	6	1	7
College	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	9	24	27	9	36	38	15	53	20	8	28
Mt. Pleasant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	11	6	5	11	9	1	10	3	2	5
Independence	9	....	9	10	5	15	3	3	6	5	6	11	13	4	17	18	5	18	9	4	13
Clarinda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	10	8	18	4	2	6
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	6	1	7	4	....	4
Unknown, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	169	118	287	70	52	122	20	10	30	2	5	7
Mt. Pleasant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	29	66	22	8	30	11	4	15	....	1	1
Independence	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	4	19	43	13	56	30	26	56	2	2	4	....	....	....
Clarinda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	76	165	18	18	36	3	....	3	1	4	5
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8	1	....	1
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,255	892	2,147	1,362	889	2,251	1,243	859	2,102	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 198—Continued.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1806.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.												
No schooling	69.1	30.9	100	61.3	38.7	100	64.2	35.8	100	66.7	33.3	100
Common School	67.9	42.1	100	60.8	39.2	100	59.1	40.9	100	58.9	41.1	100
High School or Academy	47.1	52.9	100	55.8	44.2	100	49.1	50.9	100	61.8	38.2	100
College or University	62.5	37.5	100	75.0	25.0	100	71.7	28.2	100	71.4	28.6	100
Unknown	55.4	44.6	100	57.4	42.6	100	66.7	33.3	100	28.5	71.5	100
Totals	57.9	42.1	100	60.5	39.5	100	59.1	40.9	100	59.7	40.3	10.
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.												
No schooling	7.3	4.5	6.2	11.7	11.4	11.6	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.6	4.9	5.9
Common School	75.4	77.1	76.1	74.1	73.2	73.8	81.3	81.8	81.3	81.4	84.2	82.3
High School or Academy	2.6	4.1	3.2	7.1	8.5	7.6	6.4	9.7	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.9
College or University	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.6	3.1	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.1	2.9
Unknown	13.5	13.2	13.4	5.1	5.9	5.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.9

TABLE NO. 205—STATE

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO ADMISSION,

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Agricultural and Rural	357		357	407		407	377		377	424		424
Apiarist							1		1			
Creamery men												
Cowboys												
Dairymen												
Farmers	354		354	407		407	374		374	421		421
Farmers, retired												
Farmers, florists and gardeners												
Farm hands												
Fishermen												
Florists	1		1									
Gardeners	2		2				2		2	2		2
Hunters												
Lumbermen										1		1
Nurserymen												
Ranchers												
II. Commercial or Mercantile	42		42	34		34	31		31	52	1	53
Abstractors												
Agents	5		5	1		1	3		3	2	1	3
Agents, insurance												
Agents, real estate												
Apothecaries or druggists	3		3				1		1	2		2
Auctioneers							1		1			
Bankers							1		1			
Brokers, money										1		1
Brokers, pawn												
Cashiers												
Canvassers										1		1
Colliers										5		5
Confectioners										3		3
Contractors	1		1	1		1						
Dealers, grain												
Dealers, harness												
Dealers, junk												
Dealers, lumber												
Dealers, real estate	1		1				1		1			
Dealers, stock	1		1	1		1						
Grocers	1		1							3		3
Newsboys										1		1
Peddlers	4		4	2		2	3		3	1		1
Salesmen				3		3	6		6	1		1
Speculators	11		11	5		5	1		1			
Stock buyers												
Tobacconist										1		1
Traders										1		1
Traveling salesmen	1		1				4		4	4		4
Merchants	14		14	21		21	10		10	26		26
III. Manufacturing and Mechanical	115		115	117	4	121	97	11	108	118	9	127
1. Building trades	39		39	45		45	28		28	41		41
Carpenters	18		18	25		25	15		15	20		20
Gasfitters												
Masons	9		9	12		12	7		7	10		10
Masons, brick												
Masons, stone												
Painters	7		7	6		6	5		5	7		7
Paper hangers										2		2
Plasterers	4		4	2		2	1		1	2		2
Plumbers												
Steam and gas fitters	1		1									
Tinners												
2. Chemicals										1		1
Dyers										1		1
Soapmakers												
Workers in chemicals												
3. Clay, glass and stone	5		5	1		1	1		1	1		1
Brickmakers	3		3	1		1	1		1	1		1
Marblecutters	2		2									

HOSPITALS (INSANE).

FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

1893			1895.			1897.			1899			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F	T	M.	F.	T	M	F	T	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F	T.
468	1	469	481	...	482	529	1	530	555	...	555	539	...	539	519	1	520	516	...	516	238	...	238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
465	...	465	479	...	479	525	...	525	550	...	550	539	...	539	345	...	345	275	...	275	188	...	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	156	212	...	212	44	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	21	...	24	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
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1	1	2	3	...	3	3	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
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40	...	40	53	2	55	57	1	58	66	...	66	70	...	70	61	2	63	58	...	58	28	3	31
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2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	11	...	11	15	...	15	10	1	11	8	...	8	3	...	3
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...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	5	1	...	1
2	...	2	4	...	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4	6	...	6	...	...	...
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2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3	4	...	4	2	...	2
6	...	6	4	...	4	5	...	5	9	...	9	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	3	4
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2	...	2	7	...	7	9	...	9	6	...	6	8	...	8	9	...	9	10	...	10	8	...	8
26	...	26	22	...	22	22	...	22	24	...	24	21	...	21	17	...	17	14	...	14	12	...	12
121	18	139	146	23	169	179	29	208	169	21	190	154	29	183	193	20	213	169	24	193	83	6	89
46	...	46	43	...	43	66	1	67	65	...	65	64	...	64	80	...	80	70	...	70	37	...	37
20	...	20	21	...	21	34	...	34	26	...	26	34	...	34	47	...	47	31	...	31	17	...	17
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14	...	14	10	...	10	20	1	21	16	...	16	13	...	13	17	...	17	15	...	15	5	...	5
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8	...	8	10	...	10	7	...	7	20	...	20	16	...	16	14	...	14	15	...	15	15	...	15
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. 205

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Potters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stonecutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mining	12	...	12	8	...	8	12	.	12	9	..	9
Coal miners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miners	12	...	12	8	..	8	12	.	12	9	...	9
5. Food products	7	...	7	12	...	12	6	...	6	6	..	6
Bakers	2	..	2	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	...	1
Butchers	3	.	3	4	.	4	2	.	2	3	..	3
Millers	2	.	2	6	...	6	1	...	1	2	...	2
Porkpackers	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
6. Iron and steel products	15	...	15	17	...	17	21	...	21	23	...	23
Blacksmiths	9	..	9	11	..	11	10	..	10	6		6
Boiler makers	1	...	1	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Iron moulders	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Machinists	5	..	5	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	.	...
Mechanics	...	...	...		..	...	7	...	7	16	.	16
Millwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
7. Leather	10	...	10	11	...	11	6	..	6	6	..	6
Harnessmakers	3	..	3	7	...	7	1	.	1	2	...	2
Saddlers	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Shoemakers	7	...	7	4	...	4	5	...	5	4	..	4
Tanners	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...		...
8. Liquor and beverages	2	..	2	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...
Brewers	2	..	2	..	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
9. Lumber and its remanufacture	6	...	6	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5
Basket makers	...	.	...	1	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...
Box makers	2	..	2	..	.	...	..	...	...	1	..	1
Cabinet makers	...	..	...	1	.	1	1	...	1	1	..	1
Chair makers	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...
Coopers	3	..	3	3	.	3	1	...	1	...	..	...
Wagonmakers	1	..	1	...	..	...	3	..	3	3	...	3
Wood carvers	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Metals other than iron	2	..	2	5	..	5	2	..	2	5	.	5
Gunsmiths	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...		...
Jewelers	...	..	...	1	..	1		..	...	...	..	...
Knife grinders	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Silversmiths	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tinkers	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	..	1	...	..	...
Watchmakers	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Tinners	2	.	2	3	..	3	1	..	1	5		5
Wire weavers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
11. Paper and printing	7	..	7	3	...	3	4	1	5	3	2	5
Bookbinders	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Compositors	..	...	...		.		...	1	1	...	1	1
Engravers	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	.	...
Printers	7	..	7	3		3	4	.	4	3	1	4
12. Textiles	3	...	3	5	4	9	6	10	16	8	7	15
Carpet weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Dressmakers		..	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	..
Hatters	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	...
Hatbraiders	...	.	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	
Milliners	...	...	.	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	1	1
Seamstresses	...	.	.	...	2	2	...	6	6	.	6	6
Shirt makers	.	...	.	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	...
Spinners		...	.	...	.	.	1	.	1	...	...	..
Tailors	2	...	2	5	.	5	5	.	5	8	.	8
Weavers	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Miscellaneous	7	...	7	5	...	5	5	...	5	10	...	10
Bridge builders	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Bridge foremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	1
Broom makers	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...
Button makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...
Cigar makers	3	.	3	1	...	1	1	.	1	..	...	...
Engineers	3	...	3	4	.	4	3	.	3	3	..	3

—Continued.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
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15	...	15	20	...	20	32	...	32	28	...	28	23	...	23	26	...	26	27	...	27	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	5	...	5
15	...	15	20	...	20	32	...	32	28	...	28	23	...	23	26	...	26	16	...	16	6	...	6
6	1	7	4	...	4	12	...	12	6	...	6	7	...	7	10	...	10	11	...	11	3	...	3
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	5	1	...	1
4	...	4	3	...	3	6	...	6	3	...	3	6	...	6	5	...	5	6	...	6	2	...	2
2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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14	...	14	23	...	23	18	...	18	24	...	24	25	...	25	23	...	23	23	...	23	10	...	10
8	...	8	13	...	13	13	...	13	15	...	15	16	...	16	16	...	16	13	...	13	6	...	6
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
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1	...	1	6	...	6	2	...	2	5	...	5	9	...	9	4	...	4	6	...	6	2	...	2
3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
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7	...	7	6	...	6	15	...	15	6	...	6	10	...	10	13	...	13	10	...	10	5	...	5
3	...	3	8	...	3	10	...	10	3	...	3	6	...	6	6	...	6	5	...	5	2	...	2
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11	2	13	12	...	12	7	1	8	9	...	9	5	1	6	7	1	8	1	...	1	5	6	11
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8	15	23	4	21	25	4	27	31	4	21	25	3	28	31	8	18	26	9	24	33	3	6	9
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1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	5	2	7	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	3	...	3
3	...	3	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	4	4	...	4	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE NO.

	1885			1887			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M	F	T.
Engineers, retired												
Engineers, stationary												
Factory girls												
Firemen												
Nickelplaters												
Operators												
Operators, factory												
Organ makers												
Pattern makers												
Piano tuners												
Photographers							1		1	4		4
Polishers and buffers												
Upholsters										2		2
Well drillers												
Wagon makers												
IV. Transportation	17		17	13		13	6		6	15		15
1. Express and transfer	5			4		4	1		1	2		2
Draymen												
Express agents							1		1			
Expressmen												
Express messengers				1		1						
Liverymen										2		2
Stage drivers												
Teamsters	5		5	3		3						
Teamsters and grooms												
2 City and interurban railway												
Conductors												
Motormen												
3. Steam railway	9		9	7		7	3		3	10		10
Auditors in railway freight offices												
Baggagemen							1		1			
Brakemen							1		1	1		1
Clerk												
Conductors				1		1	1		1	4		4
Engineers												
Engineers and brakemen												
Firemen												
Firemen in railway shops												
Railway employees	9		9	6		6				2		2
Section bosses										1		1
Section hands										1		1
Car sealers												
Station agents												
Switchmen.										1		1
4. Telegraph and telephone	2		2	2		2	1		1	2		2
Telegraphers	2		2	2		2	1		1	2		2
Telephone operators												
5. Water transportation	1		1				1		1	1		1
Pilots												
River pilots	1		1									
Sailors							1		1	1		1
V. Professional	27	15	42	29	10	39	22	21	43	4	20	60
1. Special skill prerequisite	1		1	1		1	3		3	2		2
Actors												
Aeronauts												
Artists	1		1									
Balloonists												
Editors				1		1	1		1	1		1
Evangelists												
Horse trainers												
Lecturers												
Reporters										1		1
Showmen							2		2			
Undertakers												
2. Technical education prerequisite	26	15	41	28	10	38	19	21	40	38	20	58
Architects	1		1									
Dentists	2		2				1		1			
Electricians												
Elocutionists							1		1			

205—CONTINUED.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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19	...	19	11	...	11	13	...	13	19	...	19	18	...	18	32	1	33	35	...	35	10	...	10
8	...	8	2	...	2	8	...	8	5	...	5	8	...	8	11	...	11	10	...	10	8	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	...	5	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	...	5	8	...	8	5	...	5	2	...	2
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8	...	8	8	...	8	7	...	7	11	...	11	8	...	8	13	...	13	20	...	20	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
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2	...	2	2	...	2	8	...	8	8	...	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...
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1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	4	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	6	3	...	3	1	...	1
2	...	2	4	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
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1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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21	30	51	46	30	76	48	23	71	35	34	69	34	25	59	60	33	93	34	37	71	27	13	40
...	...	...	4	2	6	8	1	9	3	1	4	5	...	5	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
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21	30	51	42	28	70	40	22	62	32	33	65	29	25	54	56	32	88	33	37	70	27	13	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Engineers, civil												
Lawyers	5		5	5		5	1		1	5		5
Musicians	1		1	1		1		1	1			
Nurses trained												
Physicians	3		3	5		5	7		7	14		14
Preachers	5		5	3		3	3		3	6		6
Priests												
Students	4	3	7	5		5	4	1	5	8		8
Surgeons, veterinary												
Surveyors												
Teachers	5	12	17	9	10	19	2	19	21	5	20	25
Teachers, music												
VI. Clerical	19		19	13		13	13		13	16	1	17
Accountants.												
Bookkeepers	1		1	1		1	2		2	8		8
Clerks	18		18	12		12	11		11	8		8
Copyists												
Stenographer											1	1
VII. Domestic and personal	224	492	716	182	548	730	245	563	808	229	580	809
1. Public places	8		8	3		3	16	1	17	14	2	16
Barbers	2		2	1		1	8		8	2		2
Bartenders	1		1									
Bootblacks												
Cooks										3		3
Hair dressers								1	1		1	1
Hair braiders												
Hotel clerks										1		1
Hotel keepers				1		1	4		4	2		2
Hostlers												
Janitors										1		1
Landlords	2		2									
Launderers											1	1
Nightwatchmen												
Nurses												
Pastry cooks												
Ship stewards												
Porters												
Restaurant keepers										2		2
Saloon keepers	3		3	1		1	4		4	3		3
2 Private places.		250	250		327	327		357	357	1	366	367
Choreboys										1		1
Domestics								32	32		26	26
Domestic duties.		250	250		295	295		308	308		317	317
Governesses												
Housewives								16	16			
Houseworkers					26	26					23	23
Washerwomen					6	6		1	1			
3. Indefinite	216	212	458	179	221	400	229	205	434	214	212	426
Laborers	216		216	179		179	229		229	214		214
Servants		1	1		1	1						
Waiters												
Wives and daughters of men of various occupations												
Agricultural		117	117		153	153		110	110		125	125
Commercial		19	19		12	12		27	27		28	28
Clerical		67	67									
Domestic and personal					30	30		32	32		40	40
Mechanical		31	31		17	17		27	27		12	12
Professional		5	5		7	7		8	8		7	7
Public service		1	1									
Sundry												
Transportation		1	1		1	1		1	1			
VIII. Public service										1		1
Civil officers												
Librarians												
Mail carriers												
Penitentiary guards												
Policemen												
Postmasters												
Railway mail clerks												
Sheriffs												
County treasurers												
Soldiers										1		1
Justice of Peace												

285—Continued.

1893.			1895			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F	T	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T	M.	F	T.
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3	...	3	6	...	6	9	...	9	4	...	4	4	...	4	9	...	9	4	...	4	1	...	1
...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	...	5	11	...	11	9	...	9	10	...	10	8	...	8	15	...	15	2	...	2	7	...	7
3	...	3	6	...	6	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3	6	...	6	4	...	4	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	6	7	2	9	9	4	13	10	3	13	5	2	7	13	8	21	6	15	21	5	5	10
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
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4	27	31	6	23	29	7	18	25	3	30	33	5	23	28	5	18	23	7	18	25	6	6	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	4	7	...	1	1
30	2	32	25	2	27	26	3	29	24	5	29	20	3	23	30	2	32	31	10	41	11	1	12
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	3	1	4	4	...	4	5	...	5	4	3	7	5	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...
24	1	25	18	1	19	20	2	22	19	3	22	14	...	14	21	...	21	23	4	27	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	7
...	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	4	2	6	2	5	7	2	1	3
243	812	1,055	293	680	973	298	693	991	287	680	967	304	701	1,005	308	810	1,118	299	689	988	124	317	441
13	2	15	25	2	27	15	...	15	18	5	23	18	2	20	21	3	24	22	5	27	12	2	14
4	...	4	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	4	...	4	7	...	7	4	...	4	4	...	4
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...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	2	6	2	1	3
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4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
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5	...	5	10	1	11	7	...	7	4	...	4	5	...	5	6	...	6	2	...	2	1	...	1
...	466	466	...	355	355	...	303	303	...	363	363	...	308	308	...	280	280	...	517	517	1	230	231
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82	82	...	27	27	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	73	73	...	88	88	...	75	75	...	62	62
...	314	314	...	275	275	...	266	266	...	207	207	...	88	88	...	24	24	...	27	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	70	70	...	53	53	...	16	16	...	134	134	...	...	...	...	125	125	...	113	113	...	78	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	146	...	42	42	...	300	300	1	100	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
230	344	574	268	323	591	283	390	673	269	312	581	286	391	677	287	527	814	275	167	442	111	85	196
230	...	230	268	...	268	283	...	283	269	...	269	286	...	285	285	...	285	273	...	273	111	...	111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84
...	257	257	...	200	200	...	218	218	...	172	172	...	196	196	...	278	278	...	113	113	...	...	...
...	38	38	...	22	22	...	37	37	...	17	17	...	43	43	...	21	21	...	8	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	32	...	61	61	...	73	73	...	48	48	...	67	67	...	88	88	...	19	19	...	...	...
...	13	13	...	27	27	...	89	89	...	13	13	...	57	57	...	41	41	...	20	20	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	12	12	...	7	7	...	8	8	...	14	14	...	13	13	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	...	4	6	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 265

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
IX. Non Industrial	10	.	10	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	.	2
Gamblers	1	...	1		...	....	.	...	....	..	...	.....
Healers		...	.. .	....	.	.....	...	.	... .	..	...	. .
Palmists	....	...	....	.	..	....	..	..	.....	..	...	.....
Paupers	2	...	2	..	...	.....	....	.	....	..	..	....
Prostitutes	..		.. .	..	.	..		...	.. .		.	....
Tramps	7	..	7	1	.	1	2	1	3	2	.	2
Spiritualistic medium		..	....	...	.	.....	..	.	. .	.		.....
X. No occupation	24	25	49	29	23	52	32	11	43	23	2	25
Unmarried women without occupation		...	.	...	.	......	....	,	.	..	..	....
XI. Unclassified	.	..	...	..	...	... .		..	....	..	...	.
XII. Not insane	...	.	.	...	...	....	..	.	....	..		....
XIII. Unknown		1	1	7	4	11	3	.	3	33	7	40
Grand totals	835	533	1,368	832	589	1,421	828	607	1,435	953	620	1,573

II. SUMMARY OF

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Agricultural	357	.	357	407	..	407	377	..	377	424	...	424
II. Commercial	42	..	42	34	...	34	31	..	31	52	1	53
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	115	...	115	117	4	121	97	11	108	118	9	127
1. Building trades	39	...	39	45	...	45	28	..	28	41	...	41
2 Chemicals	...	.	.....	..	.	....	.	.	.... .	1	..	1
3. Clay, glass and stone	5	.	5	1	.	1	1	..	1	1	.	1
4. Mining	12	..	12	8	...	8	12	.	12	9	..	9
5. Food products	7	..	7	12	...	12	6	...	6	6		6
6. Iron and steel	15	...	15	17	..	17	21	...	21	23	.	23
7. Leather	10	..	10	11	.	11	6	.	6	6	...	6
8. Liquor and beverages	2	.	2	....	...	....	1	..	1		.	.
9. Lumber, etc	6	...	6	5	...	5	5	..	5	5	.	5
10. Metals other than iron	2	..	2	6	.	6	2	..	2	5	..	5
11. Paper and printing	7	:	7	3	...	3	4	1	5	3	2	5
12. Textiles	3	...	3	5	4	9	6	10	16	8	7	15
13. Miscellaneous	7		7	5	..	5	5	..	5	10	..	10
IV. Transportation	17	...	17	13	.	13	6	...	6	15		15
1. Express and transfer	5	..	5	4	.	4	1	..	1	2	..	2
2. City and interurban	.	...	.. .	...	.	...	.		....		..	...
3. Steam railway	9	.	9	7	..	7	3	...	3	10	...	10
4. Telegraph and telephone	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	2		2
5. Water	1	...	1	...	..	.....	1	...	1	1	.	1
V. Professional	27	15	42	29	10	39	22	21	43	40	20	60
1. Special skill	1		1	1		1	3	.	3	2	..	2
2. Technical education	26	15	41	28	10	38	19	21	40	38	20	58
VI. Clerical	19	..	19	13	..	13	13	...	13	16	1	17
VII. Domestic and professional	221	492	716	182	548	730	215	563	808	229	580	[illegible]
1 Public places	8	..	8	3	..	3	16	1	17	14	2	[illegible]
2. Private places		250	250		327	327		357	357	1	366	[illegible]
3. Indefinite	216	242	458	179	221	400	229	205	434	214	212	[illegible]
VIII. Public service	....	.	...	....	...	....	.	...	. .	1		1
IX. Non-industrial	10	..	10	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	.	2
X. No occupation	24	25	49	29	23	52	32	11	43	23	2	25
XI. Ill-defined	..	..	...	..	...	.....	....	..	...		...	...
XII. Not known	...	1	1	..	.	.....	....	...	....	...	.	.
XIII. Not insane	....	..	.	7	4	11	3	..	3	33	7	40
Grand totals	835	533	1,368	832	589	1 421	828	607	1,435	953	620	1,573

*Items foot 7 too many. See Independence, 1897.

—Continued

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	6	1	7	8	...	8	2	2	4	1	...	1	4	2	6	5	.	5	2	..	2
...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	..
...	..	...		..	.. .	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	.			.	...
.	.		... .	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	.	...		..	.
.. .	.			.	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	..	..	.	1	1	...	..	...	.	1	1	... .	..	... .	... .	1	1	... .	. .	... .	...	..	..
1	2	3	6	..	6	5	..	8	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	5	..	5	2	...	2
...	...	...	.. .	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
26	14	40	35	10	45	19	34	53	37	32	69	48	45	93	74	46	120	76	75	151	44	35	79
...	..		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
... .	..	...	.	. .	...	.	..	...	3	..	3	. .	.	...	...	...	...	.. .	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	... .	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	... .	. .	...	...	...	...	...
16	37	53	5	7	12	11	...	11	27	38	65	59	88	147	28	46	74	18	24	42	3	11	14
985	916	1,901	1 103	755	1.858	*1184	785	1.969	1 227	814	2,041	1.255	892	2 147	1,317	963	2.280	1 243	859	2.102	574	386	960

OCCUPATION OF INSANE.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
468	1	469	482	...	482	529	1	530	555	...	555	539	.	539	519	1	520	516	...	516	238	..	238
40	..	40	53	2	55	57	1	58	66	...	66	70	..	70	61	2	63	58	..	58	28	3	31
121	18	139	146	23	169	179	29	208	169	21	190	154	29	183	193	20	213	169	24	193	84	6	90
46	...	46	43	. .	43	66	1	67	65	...	65	64	.	64	80	..	80	70	.	70	37	...	37
... .	...	..	...	.	... .	...	..	...	1	.	1	...	...	. .	...	...	... .	... .	...		..	.	...
.. .	..	...	2	.	2	.	.	...	.	.	...	...	...		1	..	1	1		1	...	.	..
15	...	15	20	..	20	32	.	32	28	...	28	23	...	23	26	...	26	27	...	27	11	...	11
6	1	7	4	..	4	12	...	12	6	..	6	7	..	7	10	.	10	11	.	11	3	...	3
14	...	14	23		23	18	..	18	24	.	24	25	...	25	23	.	23	23	...	23	10	.	10
7	..	7	6	...	6	15	...	15	6	...	6	10	..	10	13	...	13	10	..	10	5	...	5
... .	..	... .	1	..	1	.	..	...	1	..	1	...	.	... .	...	.	.	1	...	1	1	...	1
4	..	4	7	.	7	6	..	6	3	..	3	1	.	1	3	...	3	3	..	3	1	..	1
2	..	2	8	.	8	4	.	4	6	..	6	5	..	5	4	...	4	5	..	5	3	...	3
11	2	13	12	.	12	7	1	8	9	.	9	5	1	6	7	1	8	1	.	1	2	..	2
8	15	23	4	21	25	4	27	31	4	21	25	3	28	31	8	18	26	9	24	33	3	6	9
8	...	8	16	2	18	15	.	15	16	.	16	11	..	11	18	1	19	8	..	8	8	.	8
19	..	19	11	..	11	13	...	13	19	...	19	18	.	18	32	1	33	35	...	35	10	..	10
8	.	8	2	...	2	3	. .	3	5	.	5	8	..	8	11	...	11	10	..	10	3	...	3
... .	...	... .	1	..	1	.. .	...	... .	..	. .	.. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...
8	...	8	3	.	3	7	...	7	11	..	11	8	.	8	13	..	13	20	...	20	6	.	6
2	..	2	4	. .	4	2	...	2	1	..	1	1	.	1	5	1	6	3	..	3	1	...	1
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	. .	1	2	...	2	1	..	1	3	...	3	1	. .	1	...	...	...
21	30	51	46	30	76	48	23	71	35	34	69	34	25	59	60	33	93	34	37	71	27	13	40
... .	.	...	4	2	6	8	1	9	3	1	4	5		5	4	1	5	1		1		.	...
21	30	51	42	28	70	40	22	62	32	33	65	29	25	54	56	32	88	33	37	70	27	13	40
30	2	32	25	2	27	26	3	29	24	5	29	20	3	23	30	2	32	31	10	41	11	1	12
243	812	1,055	293	680	973	298	693	991	287	680	967	304	701	1,005	308	810	1,118	297	689	986	124	317	441
13	2	15	25	2	27	15	...	15	18	5	23	18	2	20	21	3	24	22	5	27	12	2	14
.	466	466	..	355	355		303	303	.. .	363	363	.	308	308	.	280	280	.	517	517	1	230	231
230	344	574	268	323	591	283	390	673	269	312	581	286	391	677	287	527	814	275	167	442	111	85	196
.. .	... .		1	...	1	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	...	4	6	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	4
1	2	3	6	1	7	8	...	8	2	2	4	1	..	1	4	2	6	5	.	5	2	...	2
26	14	40	35	10	45	19	34	53	37	32	69	48	45	93	74	46	120	76	75	151	44	35	79
.. .	...	....	....	.	... .	.....	...	.. .	2	...	2	.....	..	... .	.. .	...	.....	.....	..	....	...	...	...
....	.. .	..	....		.	.. .	...	.	....	..	.. .	4	1	5	2	...	2	.....	.	..	...	...	...
16	37	53	5	7	12	11	...	11	27	38	65	59	88	147	28	46	74	18	24	42	3	11	14
985	916	1,901	1. 103	755	1. 858	1,184	785	1. 969	1,227	814	2,041	1 255	892	2. 147	1.317	963	2.280	1 243	859	2.102	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 206—STATE

PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED,

I. NUM

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Congenital	57	38	95	96	100	196	101	96	197	97	89	186
Congenital or constitutional	4	.	4	1	1	2	.	..	.....	...		....
Defective development		..	.	....		... .	...	.	... .		..	....
Defective mental organization	7	4	11	..	1	1	8	7	15	20	20	40
Degeneracy			.. .	.	..	.	..	.	..	....	.	
Heredity	38	24	62	86	94	180	93	88	181	76	69	145
Heredity and ill health	.	.	.... .	.	..			..	.. .	.		....
Original defect	8	10	18	9	4	13	....	1	1	1	.	1
Predisposition	....	.	....	.	..	.....	...	.	. .		.	....
II. Diseases	159	241	400	121	222	343	108	252	360	126	240	366
1. General diseases	19	10	29	15	18	33	22	12	34	34	35	69
a. Epidemic	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	3	10	14	29	43
Diptheria	...	...	....		.	.	.	..	.....	...		....
Erysipelas	...	..	....	..	...	.. .	..	..	.. .	...	.	.. ..
Gonorrhoea	....	.	... .	...		.... .	..	..	.....	..		....
Influenza or La Grippe	....	...	. .	.	...	.....	.	.	.. .	12	25	37
Measles	....	1	1	....		.	...	1	1	...	1	1
Scarlet fever	...	...	....	..	.	.....	...		.....	...	.	....
Small-pox	....	.	...	....		....			...	.		.....
Typhoid fever	1	..	1	2	3	5	7	2	9	2	3	5
Yellow fever	.	.	..		..	.	..		...			....
b. Other general diseases	18	9	27	13	10	23	15	9	24	20	6	26
Anaemia	...	.	.....	....		.. .	.	..	.	..		....
Auto intoxication	..	.	....	..	.	.....		...	.....	...	.	....
Cancer	....	.	....		..	.... .	..	...	.....	..	... .	....
Cholera infantum			..	.	..	.....	...			.. .	.	..
Fever	14	8	22	3	6	9	9	8	17	8	6	14
Glycosuria		.	... .	....	..	... .	.	..	... .			....
Goitre exophtalmia	....	..	.			.....	.	...	.....	....	.	....
Hysteria	..	...	.. .	..	...	.. .	...	.	...	..	.	.....
Lead poisoning	....		....		...	.. .		..	.....			....
Malarial fever	...	...	.. .		..	....	.	.	.	....		....
Rheumatism	...	..	.. .		.	....	...	...	.....	..	..	.. .
Sarcoma	...	...	.	..	.	.....	...	.	.... .	..	..	....
Scrofula	....	..	....		..	.. .	..	..				....
Syphilis	4	1	5	10	4	14	6	1	7	12	.	12
Syphilis, cerebral	...	...	.. .		...	... .	.	.	.....		..	....
Tuberculosis	..	.	. .		..	..	..	.	.	..	..	
2. Diseases of nervous system	60	23	83	63	26	89	45	25	70	60	41	101
Apoplexy		.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.. .	3	2	5
Ataxia, locomotor	...	..	....		..	... .	....		... .	...	.	.
Brain disease	....	...	....	7	.. .	7	5	2	7	6	1	7
Brain disease, organic	..	.	....	..	..	....	.	..	.....	....	.. .	....
Brain fever		.. .	.....	....	...	...	..	...	...	....	..	....
Brain softening		..	.. .	..	..	.....	...	. .	.....	....	.	.....
Cerebral abscess	....	..	....	..	.	... .	....	.	....	..	..	....
Cerebral congestion	5	.	5	1	...	1	....	.	....	...	. .	.....
Cerebral degeneration	...	.	... .	...	..	....	...	.	.....	.	..	....
Cerebral hemorrhage	..	..	... .		.	... .	...	.	.....	...	.	...
Cerebral lesion, gross	2	2	4	3	.	3	4	.	4	5	.	5
Cerebral meningitis	2	.	2	...	.	.....	3	1	4	1	.	1
Cerebral spinal meningitis	...	...	.....	1	.	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
Cerebral syphilis	....	...	.....	..	...	... .		..	.....	...		.....
Cerebral tumor	....	. .	....		..	... .		...	.		.	....
Cerebritis	...	..	.....	...	..	.....	....	..	....	....	.	..
Chorea	..	. .	.....	.	..	.....		1	1	3	2	5
Convulsions in infancy		.	.	..	...	.. .	..	.	..	...		....
Epilepsy	50	20	70	48	25	73	33	20	53	40	29	69
Hemiplegia	...	.	... .	...	...	.....	...	..	.	...	. .	.....
Hemiplegia, infantile		..	....	...	..	.....	...	..	....	...	..	.....
Hemorrhage, cerebral	...	..	.....	....	..	.....	...	..	....	...	..	.....
Huntingdon's chorea		..	....	...	..	.....	..	...	.....	....	.	.....
Hydrocephalus	...	.	... .	..	..	.. .		...	.....	...	..	....
Insomnia	...	..	. .	..	.	....	..	...	.....	1	3	4
Meningeal disease	...	..	.... .	1	..	1	...	...	.....	...	1	1
Meningeal inflamation	....	..	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	.	...
Meningitis		..	.. .		..	.. .	..	..	.....		..	.....

HOSPITALS (INSANE).

FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
BERS.																							
166	143	309	189	199	388	203	194	397	294	228	492	139	216	355	245	266	511	258	213	471	93	71	164
															1	1	2						
16	21	37	61	58	119	6	10	16	8	2	10	11	7	18	1		1	11	7	18	1		1
									23	1	24				1		1						
147	120	267	119	134	253	193	182	375	219	209	428	128	209	337	209	232	441	233	195	428	92	68	160
3	2	5	9	7	16	4	2	6	9	4	13												
									5	12	17				33	33	66	14	11	25	1	2	3
228	413	641	277	285	562	202	260	462	227	235	462	311	262	573	266	258	524	227	236	463	110	116	226
54	51	105	46	21	67	32	27	59	44	26	70	52	29	81	33	16	49	51	20	71	19	3	22
38	38	76	27	14	41	12	16	28	24	18	42	26	14	40	5	5	10	19	13	32		1	1
									1		1	1		1				1		1		1	1
												2	4	6		1	1		1	1			
																			1	1			
36	31	67	24	10	34	8	13	21	18	12	30	7	2	9		1	1	12	6	18	3	1	4
										2	2	10	4	14		1	1		1	1			
							1	1	1	1	2	3		3	1		1	3	2	5			
													2	2									
2	7	9	3	4	7	4	2	6	4	3	7	3	6	9	4	1	5	3	2	5			
																1	1						
16	13	29	19	7	26	20	11	31	20	8	28	24	9	33	27	10	37	32	7	39	19	2	21
						1		1		2	2		1	1									
																1	1						
																		1		1			
																		1		1			
4	7	11	4	3	7	6	1	7	1	1	2												
															1		1						
										1	1												
							1	1		1	1												
2		2																			1		1
	2	2	1		1				3		3	1		1	1	1	2						
												1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3			
																					1		1
7	3	10	12	3	15	10	2	12	15	3	18	21	7	28	24	7	31	27	4	31	14	1	15
3	1	4	2	1	3	3	3	6	1		1												
							4	4				1		1				1	2	3			
94	66	160	104	45	149	84	36	120	104	59	163	95	39	134	106	43	149	80	42	122	37	34	71
6		6	7	1	8	1		1	5	3	8	5		5	1		1	1	3	4	1	5	6
						1		1	1		1	1		1				1		1			
5		5	6	1	7		2	2	8	3	11	7	1	8	10	5	15						
																		7		7			
1		1					2	2	3	2	5	4	1	5				1	1	2			
									1		1												
															3	2	5						
			1		1							2	2	4	3		3				4	1	5
			5		5	1		1	1		1												
1	4	5	9	2	11	3	1	4		1	1								1	1			
							1	1	1		1		1	1	3	4	7	2		2			
													1	1	1	1	2						
												1		1	1		1						
3		3	1		1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1		1		1	1
															1		1						
58	45	103	69	39	108	67	23	90	73	40	113	68	30	98	75	26	101	54	26	80	25	23	48
6	13	19					1	1	1		1							1	1	2			
																		1		1			
																		3		3			
																					1		1
2		2	1		1	4	2	6	1	1	2	4		4				1		1			
			3	2	5	3	1	4	3		3							1		1			
												2	2	4	1	1	2						
																					1	2	3

TABLE NO. 26—

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Nervous prostration												
Nervousness												
Nervous exhaustion												
Neurasthenia												
Paresis												
Paralysis	1		1	1	1	2					2	2
Paralysis, infantile												
Sclerosis insular												
Sclerosis multiple												
Spinal disease												
Spinal fever												
Spinal meningitis												
Thrombosis, cerebral												
Diseases of ear		1	1									
3. Diseases of circulatory system												
Heart disease												
Arterio sclerosis												
Septicaemia												
4. Diseases of respiratory system												
Goitre												
Pneumonia												
Pneumonia, lobar												
5. Diseases of digestive system												
Stomach trouble												
Gastritis, chronic												
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system		58	58		69	69		97	97		70	70
a. General.												
Bright's disease												
Nephritis												
Uraemic poisoning												
Uremia												
Uric acid diathesis												
b. Sexual organs.		58	58		69	69		97	97		70	70
Anteflexion												
Degeneration of organs												
Dysmenorrhea												
Female disease												
Impotence												
Menopause		15	15		28	28		40	40		17	17
Menstruation, disordered		11	11		10	10		21	21		15	15
Menstruation, exposure during		9	9					2	2		1	1
Menstruation suppressed		8	8		6	6		7	7		3	3
Ovarian disease												
Spermatorrhoea												
Uterine disease		15	15		25	25		27	27		34	34
Uterine and rectal disease												
Uterine tumor												
7. Diseases of puerperal state		49	49		49	49		60	60		47	47
Cervix lacerated												
Childbirth												
Childbirth and miscarriage												
Childbirth and religious excitement												
Childbirth and lagrippe												
Childbearing too frequent					4	4		2	2			
Disturbed gestation		3	3		1	1					2	2
Lactation and poor health												
Malpraction in labor												
Miscarriage												
Pregnancy												
Prolonged lactation		5	5		3	3		5	5		4	4
Pregnancy too frequent		8	8								5	5
Puerperal condition		33	33		41	41		53	53		36	36
Puerperal disease												
Puerperal post												
Septicaemia, puerperal												
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue												
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion												
10. Ill-defined diseases	80	101	181	43	65	108	41	58	99	32	47	79
Cephilegia												
Debility												
Exhaustion												

Continued.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	3	6	3	5	8	4	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	88	88	1	64	65	...	66	66	3	49	52	3	50	53	8	54	62	2	58	60	2	17	19
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	7	3	10	2	2	4	2	1	3
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	86	86	...	64	64	...	66	66	1	49	50	...	50	50	1	51	52	...	56	56	...	16	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	29	...	26	26	...	21	21	...	16	16	...	26	26	...	34	33	...	29	29	...	6	6
...	8	8	...	11	11	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	50	...	27	27	...	39	39	...	27	27	...	21	21	...	14	14	...	20	20	...	9	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	58	58	...	42	42	...	51	51	...	36	36	...	33	33	...	52	52	...	34	34	...	18	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	7	7
...	16	16	...	10	10	...	12	12	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	16	16	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	9	...	30	30	...	19	19	...	12	12	...	18	18	...	16	16	...	11	11	...	1	1
...	26	26	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	10	10	...	6	6	...	13	13	...	1	1	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	150	230	126	111	237	86	80	166	76	64	140	156	109	265	118	92	210	92	79	171	44	42	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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TABLE NO. [illegible]

	1885.			1887.			1889.			1891.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Epizootis												
Imbecility												
Poor or ill health	72	96	168	33	58	91	23	49	72	19	35	54
Predisposition without heredity												
Previous attacks												
Senile changes												
Senile decay	5	4	9	6	2	8	14	8	22	11	11	22
Senile dementia												
Senility	3	1	4	4	5	9	4	1	5	2	1	3
Sickness and worry												
Suppressed eruption												
III. Malformations												
IV. External causes	101	12	113	107	19	126	127	28	155	74	26	100
Accidents, general												
Bodily injuries	6		6	5		5	9	3	12	5		5
Burns												
Castration												
Coal gas												
Concussion												
Exposure												
Exposure to cold				1		1		1	1			
Exposure and overwork	14	4	18	10	3	13	3	2	5	16	11	27
Exposure and sickness												
Fire, Chicago												
Fright	4	3	7	2	9	11	3	5	8	5		5
Heat prostration												
Injury												
Injury to back												
Injury to eye										3		3
Injury to head	38	2	40	42	1	43	39	6	45	17	6	23
Injury to spine					2	2		2	2	3	1	4
Injury and errors in digestion												
Injury and worry												
Insolation or sunstroke	38	3	41	46	4	50	73	9	82	25	7	32
Overheated												
Pregnancy, accident during												
Rape												
Shock												
Shock by outrage												
Shock from lightning												
Surgical operation				1		1						
Treatment by quack	1		1									
Undue exposure												
Vaccination											1	1
Strenuous life and hardships												
V. Emotional causes	99	96	195	113	72	185	81	95	176	64	102	166
1. Grief	24	35	59	26	32	58	20	42	62	14	32	46
Bereavement	8	12	20	5	7	12	2	8	10			
Change of home								1	1			
Despondency												
Desertion												
Dark future												
Desertion of (by) companion	1	2	3	3	1	4		1	1			
Disappointed affections	10	7	17	6	11	17	9	9	18	4	6	10
Disappointment	3	5	8	5	4	9	1	2	3	1	3	4
Disappointment in love												
Grief	2	9	11	7	9	16	8	21	29	9	23	32
Grief for death of relatives												
Jealousy												
Loss of companion by death												
Loss of friends by death												
Loss of infant												
Nostalgia												
Sorrow on account of blindness												
Uncontrollable temper												
2. Trouble, business domestic, etc.	60	58	118	69	29	98	42	31	73	37	53	90
Anxiety, and overwork												
Anxiety, pecuniary							5		5	4		4
Business trouble	8	3	11	17		17	13	1	14	8	1	9
Business and church trouble												

—Continued.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
															2		2						
50	103	153	86	92	178	31	49	80	26	52	78	28	45	73	51	54	105	35	52	87	17	27	44
												33	22	55									
15	31	46	14	8	22	9	17	26															
															5	2	7						
15	16	31	26	11	37	46	14	60	50	12	62	94	40	134	60	34	94	57	27	84			
																2	2						
99	38	137	96	27	123	112	28	140	107	35	142	107	21	128	121	21	142	80	18	98	42	11	53
									1		1												
5	2	7	1		1	3	3	6	3		3				22	3	25						
																			1	1			
						1		1															
										1	1												
												2		2	5	1	6	3		3	2		2
16	10	26	7	8	15	15	12	27	7	6	13	4	4	8									
															1		1						
1	10	11	1	6	7	2	1	3	5	10	15	2	2	4		3	3	2	3	5	3	3	6
9	1	10	6	1	7	6		6	13		13	14	1	15	1		1				7	1	8
																		8	2	10			
															3		3		1	1			
26	10	36	42	8	50	47	8	55	42	13	55	56	10	66	11	2	13	26	6	32	15	5	20
1	1	2	2	1	3	2		2	1		1	1	1	2				2		2	1		1
															1		1						
															1		1						
41	2	43	37	3	40	36	3	39	33	4	37	25		25	70	5	75	26	1	27	8	1	9
																		13	1	14	5		5
																			1	1			
													2	2	3	7	10						
									1		1												
							1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3		3		2	2	1		1
																					1		1
114	130	244	136	93	229	138	104	242	144	118	262	95	88	183	81	77	158	112	94	206	44	53	97
30	48	78	31	29	60	36	31	67	25	28	53	19	23	42	18	15	33	18	30	48	7	12	19
7	3	10	1	2	3	6	8	14	9	10	19	6	12	18	2	4	6						
1	2	3								1	1												
						2		2															
																1	1						
																						1	1
							1	1															
9	8	17	15	11	26	12	4	16	12	4	16	4	2	6	2	2	4	6	6	12			
4	9	13	3		3	4	4	8	2	4	6	6	5	11	10	4	14	3	2	5			
																						2	2
9	25	34	12	16	28	11	14	25	2	9	11	3	4	7	1	2	3	4	18	22	4	6	10
																		1	4	5	1	2	3
						1		1							2	1	3	4		4	2	1	3
	1	1													1	1	2						
60	62	122	80	46	126	76	53	129	84	63	147	62	46	108	45	37	82	71	50	121	32	26	58
																			1	1			
															1	1	2	6	1	7			
15	4	19	11	2	13	9	1	10	7	1	8				1		1				1		1
																		1		1			

TABLE NO. 206—

	1885			1887.			1889.			1891		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Domestic trouble	21	21	42	19	17	36	12	21	33	8	25	33
Domestic trouble and ill health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic trouble and religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic and financial trouble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial embarrassment	19	3	22	16	1	17	...	...	...	6	4	10
Financial losses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial trouble and disapointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial worry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fortune teller's prediction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-treatment	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	6	6
Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss of property	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...
Poverty, hardships, etc.	1	17	18	4	3	7	3	...	3	1	6	7
Seduction and childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worry	10	14	24	8	3	11	4	8	12	10	11	21
3. Excitement, etc	15	3	18	18	11	29	19	22	41	13	17	30
Christian science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Excitement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excitement of journey abroad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political excitement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious excitement	12	3	15	16	10	26	18	21	39	13	16	29
Religious excitement and sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion, brooding over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion and jealousy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion and no work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion and worry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spiritualism	3	...	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...
Study of Bible	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
War excitement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Moral or Volitional	180	11	191	150	16	166	154	17	171	118	17	135
1. Over exertion	18	4	22	14	7	21	19	7	26	11	7	18
Close attention to study	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excessive mental labor	8	2	10	2	2	4	7	2	9	6	1	7
Excessive reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excessive study	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
Novel reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over exertion	8	2	10	10	5	15	11	4	15	5	6	11
Over study	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overwork and worry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Use of drugs, liquors and narcotics.	91	6	97	72	5	77	55	4	59	56	5	61
a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bromidia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chloral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chloral and hyoscyamus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chloral, morphine and opium.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chloroform.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, excessive use of..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol	65	4	89	68	3	71	47	1	48	53	...	53
Alcohol and cigarettes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol and domestic trouble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol and syphillis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol and overwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance.	85	4	89	68	3	71	47	1	48	53	...	53
Intemperance and masturbation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol and morphine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c.	6	2	8	4	2	6	8	3	11	3	5	8
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morphine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morphine and cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morphine and illness.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	2	2	4	1	2	3	5	3	8	3	5	8
Tobacco	4	...	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...

Continued.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T
13	37	50	25	28	53	20	19	39	23	25	48	11	25	36	5	16	21	14	25	7 82	11	9	29
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8	2	10	14	4	18	12	3	15	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
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15	...	15	17	2	19	17	1	18	17	6	23	14	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	4	2	6	3	11	14	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
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9	13	22	9	5	14	15	14	29	26	25	51	31	19	53	37	20	57	29	16	46	14	12	26
24	20	44	25	18	43	26	20	46	35	27	62	14	19	33	18	25	43	23	14	37	5	15	20
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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22	19	41	21	16	40	20	20	40	32	24	56	14	19	33	15	22	37	8	4	12	1	6	7
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1	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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169	24	193	231	33	264	206	28	234	247	37	284	232	24	256	261	45	306	223	47	270	121	19	141
22	13	35	17	12	29	12	13	25	14	9	23	9	9	18	37	19	56	37	32	69	22	8	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	3	...	3	2	3	5	1	2	3	...	2	2	5	3	8	...	...	...	4	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	13	35	12	11	23	10	10	20	13	7	20	9	6	15	29	14	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	30	61	18	5	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
76	5	81	124	13	137	110	7	117	163	21	184	181	12	193	190	21	211	154	11	165	81	10	91
...	...	...	3	1	4	4	...	4	4	3	7	2	3	5	5	3	8	1	2	3	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
70	3	73	111	10	121	99	2	101	143	15	157	177	9	186	176	15	191	149	4	152	67	3	70
15	2	17	31	...	31	37	1	38	61	5	66	82	4	86	137	9	146	112	2	114	51	3	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
55	1	56	80	10	90	62	1	63	82	10	92	95	5	100	36	6	42	31	2	33	16	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
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6	2	8	10	2	12	7	5	12	16	3	19	2	...	2	9	3	12	5	5	10	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	5	5	10	...	...	...
1	...	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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4	2	...	3	1	4	2	6	6	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4	...	4	2	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. [illegible]—

	1885. M.	1885. F.	1885. T.	1887. M.	1887. F.	1887. T.	1889. M.	1889. F.	1889. T.	1891. M.	1891. F.	1891. T.
3. Sexual	71	1	72	64	4	68	80	6	86	51	5	[illegible]
Abortion					1	1		2	2		3	[illegible]
Excessive venery												
Masturbation	65	1	66	59	2	61	77	3	80	47	2	[illegible]
Nymphomania												
Prostitution												
Seduction					1	1						
Sexual excess	6		6	5		5	3	1	4	4		[illegible]
VII. Ill-defined and unclassified	1	5	6	2	4	6	3		3	2	2	[illegible]
Blindness												
Change of climate	1	5	6	1	4	5						
Depravity												
Early marriage												
Environment												
Excessive egotism												
Idiotic												
Isolation												
Loss of health in military service				1		1						
Sickness and worry												
Solitary life							3		3	2	2	[illegible]
Uncontrollable temper												
Unknown	238	126	364	243	156	399	202	119	321	158	144	[illegible]
Not insane										1		1
Grand totals	835	529	1,364	632	589	1,421	776	607	1,383	640	620	[illegible]

SUMMARY OF PROBABLE

	1885. M.	1885. F.	1885. T.	1887. M.	1887. F.	1887. T.	1889. M.	1889. F.	1889. T.	1891. M.	1891. F.	1891. T.
I. Congenital	57	38	95	96	100	196	101	96	197	97	89	[illegible]
II. Diseases	159	241	400	121	222	343	108	252	360	126	240	[illegible]
1. General diseases	19	10	29	15	13	28	22	12	34	34	35	[illegible]
a Epidemic	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	3	10	14	29	[illegible]
b Other general	18	9	27	13	10	23	15	9	24	20	6	[illegible]
2 Diseases of nervous system	60	23	83	63	26	89	45	25	70	60	41	[illegible]
3. Diseases of circulatory system												
4 Diseases of respiratory system												
5. Diseases of digestive system												
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system		58	58		69	69		97	97		70	[illegible]
a General												
b Sexual organs		58	58		69	69		97	97		70	[illegible]
7. Diseases of puerperal state		49	49		49	49		60	60		47	[illegible]
8. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue												
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion												
10 Ill-defined diseases	80	101	181	43	65	108	41	58	99	32	47	[illegible]
III. Malformations												
IV. External causes	101	12	113	107	19	126	127	28	155	74	26	[illegible]
V. Emotional causes	99	96	195	113	72	185	81	95	176	61	102	[illegible]
1. Grief	24	35	59	26	32	58	20	42	62	14	32	[illegible]
2. Trouble, business, domestic, etc.	60	58	118	69	29	98	42	31	73	37	53	[illegible]
3. Excitement, etc	15	3	18	18	11	29	19	22	41	12	17	[illegible]
VI. Moral or volitional	180	11	191	150	16	166	154	17	171	118	17	[illegible]
1 Over exertion	18	4	22	14	7	21	19	7	26	11	7	[illegible]
2. Use of drugs, liquors and narcotics	91	6	97	72	5	77	55	4	59	56	5	[illegible]
3. Sexual	71	1	72	64	4	68	80	6	86	51	5	[illegible]
VII. Ill-defined	1	5	6	2	4	6	3	.	3	2	2	[illegible]
VIII. Unknown	238	126	364	243	156	399	202	119	321	158	144	[illegible]
IX. Not insane										1		1
Grand totals	835	529	1,364	832	589	1,421	776	607	1,383	640	620	[illegible]

-Continued.

1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
71	6	77	90	8	98	84	8	92	70	7	77	42	3	45	34	5	39	32	4	36	17	1	18
....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
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64	5	69	88	5	93	74	6	80	69	7	76	42	2	44	34	4	38	32	1	33	17	1	18
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7	1	8	2	1	3	10	1	11	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	4	1	1	2	7	1	8	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9	1	....	1
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
2	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
204	168	372	172	117	289	315	170	485	235	155	390	365	280	645	341	296	637	335	247	582	163	115	278
1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	5	7	8	2	10	2	....	2	2	1	3	1	....	1
985	916	1,901	1,103	755	1,858	1,184	785	1,969	1,227	814	2,041	1,255	892	2,147	1,317	963	2,280	1,243	859	2,102	574	386	960

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

165	143	309	189	199	388	203	194	397	264	228	492	139	216	355	245	266	511	258	213	471	93	71	164
228	413	641	277	285	562	202	260	462	227	235	462	311	262	573	266	258	524	227	236	463	110	116	226
54	51	105	46	21	67	32	27	59	44	26	70	52	29	81	33	16	49	51	20	71	19	3	22
38	38	76	27	14	41	12	16	28	24	18	42	26	14	40	5	5	10	19	13	32	....	1	1
16	13	29	19	7	26	20	11	31	20	8	28	24	9	33	27	10	37	32	7	39	19	2	21
94	66	160	104	45	149	84	36	120	104	59	163	97	40	137	106	43	149	80	42	122	37	34	71
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	2	8
....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
....	88	88	1	64	65	....	66	66	3	49	52	3	50	53	8	54	62	2	58	60	2	17	19
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	7	3	10	2	2	4	2	1	3
....	88	88	....	64	64	....	66	66	1	49	50	....	50	50	1	51	52	....	56	56	....	16	16
....	58	58	....	42	42	....	51	51	....	36	36	....	33	33	....	52	52	....	34	34	....	18	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	150	230	126	111	237	86	80	166	76	64	140	156	109	265	178	92	210	92	79	171	44	42	86
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
99	38	137	96	27	123	112	28	140	107	35	142	107	21	128	121	21	142	80	18	98	42	11	53
114	130	244	136	93	229	138	102	240	144	118	262	95	88	183	81	77	158	112	94	206	44	53	97
30	48	78	31	29	60	36	31	67	25	28	53	19	23	42	18	15	33	18	30	48	7	12	19
60	62	122	80	46	126	76	53	129	84	63	147	62	46	108	45	37	82	71	50	121	32	26	58
24	20	44	25	18	43	26	20	46	35	27	62	14	19	33	18	25	43	23	14	37	5	15	20
169	24	193	231	33	264	206	28	234	247	37	284	232	24	256	261	45	306	223	47	270	121	19	140
22	13	35	17	12	29	12	13	25	14	9	23	9	9	18	37	19	56	37	32	69	22	8	30
76	5	81	124	13	137	110	7	117	163	21	184	181	12	193	190	21	211	154	11	165	81	10	91
71	6	77	90	8	98	84	8	92	70	7	77	42	3	45	34	5	39	32	4	36	17	1	18
4	....	4	1	1	2	7	1	8	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9	....	....	....
204	168	372	172	117	289	315	170	485	235	155	390	365	280	645	341	296	637	335	247	582	163	115	278
1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	5	7	8	2	10	2	....	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
985	916	1,901	1,103	755	1,858	1,184	785	1,969	1,227	814	2,041	1,255	892	2,147	1,317	963	2,280	1,243	859	2,102	574	386	960

TABLE NO. 207—STATE HOSPITALS. (INSANE)

CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. General diseases—																								
1. Epidemic:																								
Mt. Pleasant	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...		..		2	6	8	4	4	8	...	3	3	...	1	1
Independence	2	....	2		..	...	10	1	11	2	5	7	19	17	36	4	...	4	1	3	4	3	6	9
Clarinda	2	1	3	1	....	1		...	...	....	..	...		1	1		....	....	1	....	1	...	...	....
Cherokee		...	...			....	....	..	...	.	. .	...	...	....	..	2	1	3	...	....	...	1	...	1
Totals	4	2	6	1	1	2	10	1	11	2	5	7	21	24	45	10	5	15	2	6	8	4	7	11
2. Other general diseases—																								
Mt. Pleasant	6	11	17	11	12	23	6	20	26	17	14	31	27	14	41	22	22	44	24	35	59	7	9	16
Independence	16	13	29	15	18	33	18	20	38	21	12	33	22	25	47	21	23	44	27	15	42	7	6	13
Clarinda	13	6	19	13	20	33	6	8	14	11	15	26	13	16	29	4	3	7	5	14	19	6	8	14
Cherokee	...	...		..	..		...	....	...	...		. .	.	...	..	4	6	10	16	14	30	1	3	4
Totals	35	30	65	39	50	89	30	48	78	49	41	90	62	55	117	51	55	106	72	78	150	21	26	47
Grand totals general diseases	39	32	71	40	51	91	40	49	89	51	46	97	83	79	162	61	60	121	74	84	158	25	33	58
II. Diseases of the nervous system—																								
Mt. Pleasant	50	32	82	46	29	75	51	38	89	57	40	97	55	43	98	29	6	35	14	8	22	14	8	22
Independence	24	12	36	35	14	49	45	15	60	33	10	43	34	11	45	30	9	39	25	6	31	25	4	29
Clarinda	35	13	48	37	6	43	43	16	59	49	28	77	75	27	102	74	31	105	82	37	119	35	34	69
Cherokee			..							....			..	.		10	7	17	22	3	25	16	8	24
Totals	109	57	166	118	49	167	139	69	208	139	78	217	164	81	245	143	53	196	143	54	197	90	54	144
III. Diseases of the circulatory system—																								
Mt. Pleasant	7	3	10	6	6	12	14	3	17	5	3	8	1	1	2	8	3	11	10	4	14	4	1	5
Independence	3	3	6	4	3	7	7	5	12	6	7	13	4	5	9	24	5	29	15	5	20	6	5	11
Clarinda	..	...	...	...	2	2	4	..	4	4	2	6	2	2	4	6	3	9	4	.	4	1	4	5
Cherokee	.		.	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	....	....		5	....	5	14	5	19	5	1	6
Totals	10	6	16	10	11	21	25	8	33	15	12	27	7	8	15	43	11	54	43	14	57	16	11	27

IV. Disease of the respiratory system—																								
Mt. Pleasant	4	4	8	1	5	6	2	.	2	6	1	7	7	2	9	15	9	24	21	12	36	10	1	11
Independence	1	7	8	9		9	11	9	20	12	9	21	29	15	44	25	8	33	21	5	26	7	...	7
Clarinda	2	4	6	3	....	3	2	...	2	4	1	5	4	2	6	5		5	5	3	8	1	1	2
Cherokee	....		....		..	..			..		..				..	1	3	4	4	3	7	3	....	3
Totals	7	15	22	13	5	18	15	9	24	22	11	33	40	19	59	46	20	66	54	23	77	21	2	23
V. Diseases of the digestive system—																								
Mt. Pleasant	3	3	6	3	4	7	3	3	6	4	3	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	...	2	2	4	...	4
Independence	2		2	2	3	5	5	2	7	4	3	7	4	4	8	4	6	10	2	6	8	3	1	4
Clarinda	...	....		1	..	1	.		.	2	....	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	..	2
Cherokee	....		....	..	..		...	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	4
Totals	5	3	8	6	7	13	8	5	13	10	6	16	7	7	14	11	12	23	7	11	18	10	4	14
VI. Diseases of the genito urinary system—																								
Mt. Pleasant	2	3	5	....	...	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	8	5	13	15	6	21	4	5	9	3	...	3
Independence	1	.	1	....	....	...	6	3	9	1	1	2	3	1	4		2	2	10	6	16	3	3	6
Clarinda	2	.	2	1	..	1	3	1	4	11	4	15	2	1	3	3	5	8	1	2	3	1	2	3
Cherokee	..	..	...	....	..			..	..	.	....	..	..		...	2		2	4	2	6	3	3	6
Totals	5	3	8	1	..	1	10	4	14	15	6	21	13	7	20	20	13	33	19	15	34	10	8	18
VII. All other diseases—																								
Mt Pleasant	8	....	8	6	3	9	1	2	3	7	5	12	22	5	27	.	1	1	3	3	6	....	1	1
Independence	2	3	5	3	5	8		...	..	3	1	4	20	3	23	10	1	11	2	1	3	...	....	....
Clarinda	....	..	.	..	..	...	..	....		....	....	.	..	3	3	1	2	3	.	..	.	....	..	....
Cherokee	....	..	..	....	...	..	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	2	2	4	5	1	6	1	....	1
Totals	10	3	13	9	8	17	1	2	3	10	6	16	42	11	53	13	6	19	10	5	15	1	1	2
VIII. External causes—																								
Mt. Pleasant	1	3	4	4	2	6	3		3	2	..	2	1	...	1	4	2	6	3	4	7	....	1	1
Independence	2	2	4	2	1	3	5	....	5	5	3	8	1	4	5	1		1	2	2	4	....	1	1
Clarinda	1	..	1	....	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	....	...	....	3	....	3	3	1	4	2	1	3
Cherokee	....	...	..	....	...	..	...	....	..	...	..		....	....	...	....	..	...	2	1	3	2	....	2
Totals	4	5	9	6	4	10	9	...	9	8	4	12	2	4	6	8	2	10	10	8	18	4	3	7
IX. Unclassified or unknown—																								
Mt. Pleasant	....	...	....	....	..	....	...	3	3	..		...	...	....	....	....	. .	....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Independence	...	...	....	..	....	....	..	....	..		..	..	1	1	2	....	..		..	....	...	...	...	...
Clarinda	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	...	..		....	....	..	..	....	..	....
Cherokee	...	...	..			..		....		...	....	..	..	....	....	....	....			.	...	....	..	....
Totals	....	...	....	..	..	....	....	3	3	...	...	..	1	1	2	.	...	....	.	....	...	....	....	....
Grand totals	181	121	313	208	135	338	247	149	396	270	169	439	359	217	576	315	177	522	360	214	574	177	116	293

TABLE NO. 208—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1891	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899	1891-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906	1901-1906.
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER.											
Appanoose	19	19	20	23	26	107	30	26	25	5	86
Cedar	8	10	14	18	16	66	12	32	11	8	63
Davis	19	19	13	13	15	79	23	13	12	6	54
Des Moines	31	32	34	26	36	149	41	57	38	17	153
Henry	18	34	21	26	28	127	26	18	27	9	80
Iowa	12	12	21	13	19	77	21	15	30	3	72
Jasper	21	22	22	26	26	117	30	11	31	4	76
Jefferson	21	19	20	34	25	119	24	13	19	4	60
Johnson	28	31	36	34	28	152	19	50	27	8	104
Keokuk	16	14	25	16	17	88	19	23	22	11	75
Lee	29	47	39	47	47	209	53	56	70	26	205
Louisa	12	7	10	14	11	54	12	8	11	2	33
Mahaska	18	23	33	29	41	140	40	33	32	17	122
Marion	16	27	16	25	19	103	21	30	12	7	70
Monroe	16	8	11	14	15	64	31	14	25	11	81
Muscatine	12	13	17	24	19	85	27	18	23	5	75
Poweshiek	14	11	13	10	12	60	15	18	17	5	55
Scott	40	46	58	43	56	243	50	43	36	8	137
Van Buren	15	14	22	11	11	73	14	8	9	5	36
Wapello	16	49	40	35	23	165	85	33	84	15	117
Washington	17	16	23	24	13	93	20	24	18	8	70
Totals	395	473	498	501	503	2,870	566	543	531	184	1,824
II. NORTHEAST QUARTER.											
Allamakee	11	14	8	6	12	51	13	15	15	3	46
Benton	20	13	25	29	29	116	26	31	28	8	93
Black Hawk	12	19	28	25	24	108	42	40	34	18	134
Bremer	10	12	11	8	7	48	11	17	21	2	51
Buchanan	14	25	25	22	23	108	38	37	22	18	115
Butler	19	8	14	19	11	71	16	13	15	5	49
Cerro Gordo	10	14	11	18	12	65	13	15	26	12	66
Chickasaw	15	20	9	16	22	82	16	18	13	12	59
Clayton	8	22	18	17	24	89	28	31	32	15	106
Clinton	41	33	36	49	33	192	46	43	23	21	133
Delaware	17	19	14	16	14	80	15	16	19	8	58
Dubuque	45	34	41	50	43	213	54	30	11	8	103
Fayette	19	24	19	15	16	93	20	16	26	10	72
Floyd	12	13	19	17	16	77	18	20	20	7	65
Franklin	10	10	17	12	11	60	13	14	11	7	45
Grundy	9	5	6	9	8	37	13	10	9	2	34
Hardin	10	15	20	21	23	89	21	25	12	9	67
Howard	6	8	13	15	19	61	11	12	15	5	43
Jackson	13	10	23	15	16	77	19	18	13	6	56
Jones	16	12	17	14	23	82	34	23	22	8	87
Linn	35	39	41	42	46	203	41	48	64	26	179
Marshall	25	18	18	19	24	104	24	63	45	10	142
Mitchell	8	7	10	12	12	49	21	19	17	8	65
Tama	12	25	23	19	19	98	16	17	20	7	60
Winneshiek	13	17	16	25	18	89	30	35	22	7	94
Worth	6	5	9	3	11	34	9	9	11	6	35
Totals	416	441	491	413	415	2,376	608	635	569	248	2,060

TABLE NO. 208—Continued.

	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1891-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1901-1906.
III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.											
Adair	9	19	18	11	13	70	17	4	12	10	43
Adams	12	12	13	14	12	63	15	23	15	11	64
Audubon	6	5	8	11	8	38	12	9	17	.....	38
Cass	10	21	10	15	14	70	18	18	16	11	63
Clarke	8	6	10	12	14	50	11	13	12	3	39
Dallas	18	16	12	19	18	83	22	22	18	11	73
Decatur	18	30	11	12	17	88	14	17	24	10	65
Fremont	12	12	17	19	15	75	21	10	10	3	44
Guthrie	10	14	12	15	14	65	17	13	20	9	59
Harrison	19	34	22	17	11	103	17	23	19	14	73
Lucas	11	22	16	11	12	72	15	18	14	11	58
Madison	19	16	13	20	13	81	23	11	11	9	54
Mills	13	22	16	11	8	70	7	12	12	6	37
Montgomery	13	23	11	11	17	75	10	19	14	8	51
Page	10	34	19	32	31	126	33	32	31	16	112
Polk	67	76	79	94	93	409	86	199	94	59	438
Pottawattamie	28	32	36	34	27	157	26	28	18	14	86
Ringgold	3	12	8	4	5	32	8	10	11	4	33
Shelby	8	21	11	13	12	65	16	13	13	9	51
Taylor	16	31	9	14	13	83	15	15	12	8	50
Union	14	19	18	26	16	93	21	17	18	10	66
Warren	9	1	14	33	23	89	22	27	24	8	81
Wayne	16	22	14	12	20	84	20	17	21	7	65
Totals	344	499	357	460	431	2,121	466	570	456	251	1,748
IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER.											
Boone	9	16	31	25	30	111	24	24	31	16	95
Buena Vista	5	9	12	5	8	39	7	9	26	8	50
Calhoun	7	8	12	13	19	59	19	12	21	8	60
Carroll	11	14	5	13	5	48	11	22	9	7	49
Cherokee	5	8	8	11	18	50	31	10	13	2	56
Clay	7	7	4	10	11	39	7	10	14	8	39
Crawford	6	21	19	13	17	76	13	18	20	9	60
Dickinson	......	3	2	4	3	12	3	4	3	3	13
Emmet	4	5	5	8	6	28	3	4	4	2	13
Greene	14	21	2	12	7	56	9	10	16	2	37
Hamilton	8	9	10	12	8	47	18	14	14	4	50
Hancock	1	7	8	11	13	40	2	14	9	3	28
Humboldt	2	7	9	14	10	42	17	18	8	6	49
Ida	10	17	8	3	8	46	7	10	8	1	26
Kossuth	6	15	10	22	19	72	12	10	15	4	41
Lyon	7	6	10	4	19	46	4	10	10	4	28
Monona	12	14	10	5	14	55	18	17	13	11	59
O'Brien	4	11	4	17	29	65	18	17	16	8	59
Osceola	2	4	......	4	6	16	14	4	9	2	29
Palo Alto	6	7	5	12	11	41	9	11	10	9	39
Plymouth	11	9	16	11	41	88	20	17	21	6	64
Pocahontas	10	7	10	12	19	68	8	10	9	4	31
Sac	6	8	4	9	6	33	15	16	9	10	50
Sioux	13	9	16	12	31	81	20	25	18	6	69
Story	12	22	18	14	18	84	20	54	14	10	98
Webster	21	21	36	24	32	134	32	25	34	18	109
Winnebago	8	5	7	7	11	38	8	8	11	5	32
Woodbury	38	49	38	39	47	211	55	53	61	31	200
Wright	8	11	19	17	18	73	16	17	10	7	50
Totals	263	350	338	368	484	1,788	440	473	456	214	1,583

TABLE NO. 208—Continued.

	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1891-1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1901-1906.
V. SUMMARIES.											
Southeast quarter..	395	473	498	501	503	2,370	566	543	531	184	1,824
Northeast quarter....	416	441	491	413	415	2,176	608	635	569	248	2,060
Southwest quarter...	344	499	387	460	431	2,121	466	570	456	251	1,743
Northwest quarter..	253	350	338	368	484	1,793	440	473	456	214	1,583
State at large..........	174	138	144	132	104	692	67	69	100	27	263
Totals	1,582	1,901	1,858	1,874	1,937	9,152	2,147	2,290	2,112	924	7,473
East half	811	914	989	914	918	4,546	1,174	1,178	1,100	432	3,884
West half	597	849	725	828	915	3,914	906	1,043	912	465	3,326
State at large..........	174	138	144	132	104	692	67	69	100	27	263
Totals.......	1,582	1,901	1,858	1,874	1,937	9,152	2,147	2,290	2,112	924	7,473
North half..........	669	791	829	781	899	3,969	1,048	1,108	1,025	462	3,643
South half.......... ...	739	972	985	961	934	4,491	1,032	1,113	987	435	3,567
State at large.......	174	138	144	132	104	692	67	69	100	27	263
Totals	1,582	1,901	1,858	1,874	1,937	9,152	2,147	2,290	2,112	924	7,473
VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.											
Southeast quarter..	25.0	24.9	23.8	26.7	25.9	25.9	26.4	23.7	25.2	19.9	24.4
Northeast quarter....	26.3	23.2	26.4	22.0	21.4	23.8	28.3	27.7	26.9	26.8	27.6
Southwest quarter...	21.7	26.3	20.8	24.6	22.3	23.2	21.7	24.9	21.6	27.2	23.3
Northwest quarter..	16.0	18.4	18.2	19.6	25.0	19.6	20.5	20.7	21.6	23.2	21.2
State at large........	11.0	7.2	7.8	7.1	5.4	7.5	3.1	3.0	4.7	2.9	3.5
East half	51.3	48.1	53.2	48.7	47.4	49.7	54.7	51.4	52.2	46.8	52.9
West half	37.7	44.7	39.0	44.2	47.2	42.8	42.2	45.6	43.1	50.3	44.5
State at large	11.0	7.2	7.8	9.1	5.4	7.5	3.1	3.0	4.7	2.9	3.5
North half	42.3	41.6	44.6	41.6	46.4	43.4	48.8	48.4	48.5	50.0	48.8
South half......	46.7	51.2	47.6	51.3	48.2	49.1	48.1	48.6	46.8	47.1	47.7
State at large	11.0	7.2	7.8	7.1	5.4	7.5	3.1	3.0	4.7	2.9	3.5

TABLE NO. 209—STATE HOSPITALS (INSANE.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE IN IOWA JUNE 30TH.

	1899.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1905.			Increase or †Decrease			
	T.	M.		T.	M.	F.	T.	M.			.	F.	T.	1899 to 1901.	1901 to 1903.	1903 to 1905.	1905 to 1906.
State hospitals:																	
Mt Pleasant	896	538	460	998	494	386	880	543	451	994	566	444	1,010	102	118	114	16
Independence	1,050	637	410	*1,047	547	374	921	598	439	1,037	603	455	1,068	27	126	116	21
Clarinda	851	542	423	965	487	418	905	513	419	932	549	432	981	114	60	27	49
Cherokee	....	....	......	.....	347	272	619	399	317	716	444	342	786	......	...	85	70
Totals	2,797	1,717	1,293	3,010	1,875	1,450	3,325	2 053	1,626	3,679	2,162	1,673	3,835	213	315	354	156
County almshouse or hospitals	967	513	458	971	467	437	904	408	417	825	450	448	898	4	†67	†79	73
Private hospitals:																	
St. Joseph's, Dubuque	175	78	81	159	71	104	175	87	105	192	85	127	212	16	16	17	20
St. Bernard's, Council Bluffs	125	50	76	126	50	95	145	65	105	170	60	112	172	1	19	25	2
Mercy, Davenport	108	42	94	136	50	93	143	48	96	144	64	106	170	28	7	1	26
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City	19	2	10	12	3	8	11	5	13	18	4	12	16	†7	†1	7	†2
Totals, private	427	172	261	433	174	360	474	205	319	524	213	357	570	6	41	50	46
Grand totals	4.191	2 402	2,012	4 414	2,516	2,187	4,703	2,666	2,362	5,028	2,825	2,478	5,303	223	289	325	..

*Does not include those absent on parole.
Decrease indicated by †.

TABLE NO. 210—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Under supervision, July 1, 1905	149	16	165	138	2	140	153	1	154			
Absent by order of court												
Absent by parole	12	3	15	70	1	71	85	1	86			
Absent in insane hospital												
Absent by escape	94	1	95	47		47	50		50			
Present in hospital	43	12	55	21	1	22	18		18			
II. Patients received	61	19	80	64	1	65	50	3	53	317		317
Admitted first time	52	18	70	47		47	38	3	41	198		198
Readmitted	9	1	10	5		5	3		3	1		1
Paroles returned				6	1	7	4		4	2		2
Escapes returned				6		6	5		5	5		5
Transfers from other hospitals										111		111
Total treated in hospitals	104	31	135	85	2	87	65	3	68	317		317
III. Patients discharged	69	10	79	101	2	103	29		29	9		9
By order of court	2		2	4		4						
By transfer to insane hospitals	1		1									
By transfer to inebriate hospitals	55		55	29	1	30						
By expiration of term in hospital	3	8	11	2		2				5		5
By expiration of term on parole				12		12	20		20			
By expiration of term while escaped							9		9			
By parole	7	1	8	22	1	23						
By escape				31		31						
By deaths in hospital	1	1	2	1		1				2		2
By death in insane hospital										1		1
By death while on parole										1		1
By death while escaped												
IV. Under supervision June 30, 1906		23	23							301		301
Present in hospitals		21	21							196		196
Absent by order of court										2		2
Absent in insane hospitals										1		1
Absent by parole		1	1							54		54
Absent escaped		1	1							48		48
Average daily population	41.5	15.3	56.8	19	1	20	20.7	.8	21.5	175		175

TABLE NO. 211—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CHANGES IN POPULATION BY TRANSFERS, PAROLES AND ESCAPES, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Admitted by transfers from Iowa hospitals	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	....	111
Nominal transfers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paroled patients returned	3	....	3	6	1	7	4	....	4	2	....	2
Escaped patients returned	18	....	18	6	....	6	5	....	5	5	....	5
Paroled patients absent	7	....	7	74	1	75	80	....	80	54	....	54
Escaped patients absent	35	1	36	63	....	63	57	2	59	48	....	48
Transfers to Iowa state hospitals for inebriates	55	....	55	29	1	30	27	....	27	....	....	....
Transfers to hospitals for insane	....	....	....	....		....	....	2	2	2	.	2

TABLE NO. 212— HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

TIMES PATIENTS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

Times Committed.	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Once	52	18	70	47	....	47	35	3	38	309	....	309	443	21	464
Twice	9	1	10	5	....	5	3	....	3	1	....	1	18	1	19
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 213—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

TERM OF COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.		T.	M.	F.	T.
Original commitment:															
Under one year	29	5	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	30	5	35
Twelve and under eighteen months	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	1	7	38	....	38	50	1	51
Eighteen months and under two years	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	....	5
Two and under three years	8	1	9	5	....	5	13	....	13	22	....	22	48	1	49
Three years and over	21	13	34	32	....	32	16	2	18	244	....	244	313	15	328
Until cured	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Not stated	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Second commitment:															
One year	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Two years	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Three years	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	4
Four years	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Five years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Until cured	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO 214—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PARTIES SECURING COMMITMENT OF PATIENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Personal application	1	....	1	3	..	3	2	....	2	23	....	23	29	....	29
II. Family or relatives	26	12	38	25	....	25	18	2	20	155	....	155	224	14	238
Father		....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4	28	....	28	34	....	34
Mother	....	....	....	4	...	4	....	1	1	6	....	6	10	1	11
Brother	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....	4	32	....	32	40	....	40
Sister	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	13	13	...	13
Husband	...	4	4	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	5
Wife	16	....	16	14	....	14	8	....	8	44	....	44	82	....	82
Son	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	2	....	2	4	....	4
Daughter	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	9	...	9
Children	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Parents	....	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Other relatives	8	6	14	...	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	21	29	6	35
III. Neighbors or other private parties	1	4	5	16	....	16	5	....	5	....	....	....	22	4	26
Acquaintances	....	....	....	10	..	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10
Family physician	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	....	1
Friends	....	....	....	6	. .	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6
Humane officers	....	3	3	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Neighbors	1	...	1	....	....	....	4	...	4	....	....	....	5	....	5
Y. M. C. A. secretary	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
IV. Public officers	....	3	3	3	...	3	7	1	8	11	....	11	21	4	25
County attorney	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2
County sheriff	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	2	1	3
Guardian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	...	1	1
Marshal, city	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4
Mayor	....	...	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	...	2
Police	....	2	2	....	...	....	....	..	....	...	....	..	....	2	2
Not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11	11	....	11
V. Unknown	33	....	33	5	....	5	6	...	6	121	....	121	165	....	165
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 215—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

COLOR AND SEX, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
White	60	18	78	52	.....	52	38	3	41	308	....	308	458	21	479
Black	1	1	2	....	......	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	1	4
Totals	61	19	80	52	....	52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 216—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born	50	17	67	45	....	45	26	2	28	249	....	249	370	19	389
New England states	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	2	....	2
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Massachusetts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	1	....	1
Middle states	5	2	7	5	....	5	4	....	4	30	....	30	44	2	46
New York	2	2	4	3	...	3	1	....	1	17	....	17	23	2	25
New Jersey	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Pennsylvania	3	....	3	2	....	2	2	....	2	12	..	12	19	....	19
Southern states	4	1	5	4	....	4	1	....	1	17	....	17	26	1	27
Maryland	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	1	3	...	3
Virginia	....	1	1	.	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	1	5
West Virginia	1	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Kentucky	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Missouri	1	...	1	3	....	3	....	....	...	7	....	7	11	....	11
Northwest states	10	7	17	7	....	7	11	....	11	56	....	56	84	7	91
Ohio	3	3	6	1	....	1	2	...	2	14	....	14	20	3	23
Indiana	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	9	....	9	12	1	13
Illinois	2	3	5	4	....	4	6	....	6	24	....	24	36	3	39
Michigan	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	7	....	7
Wisconsin	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	..	2	5	....	5	9	....	9
Iowa	31	6	37	27	....	27	10	2	12	137	....	137	205	8	213
Western states	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	7	9	1	10
Minnesota	...	1	1	2	...	2	....	....	....	3	....	3	5	1	6
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Foreign born	11	2	13	7	....	7	11	1	12	56	....	56	85	3	88
British America	...	...	...	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	4	....	4
Canada	....	....	....	....	....	..	2	..	2	2	....	2	4	...	4
British Isles	3	1	4	2	....	2	4	1	5	16	....	16	25	2	27
England	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....	1	2	....	2
Ireland	3	1	4	2	...	2	2	1	3	12	....	12	19	2	21
Scotland	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3	4	....	4
Germanic	5	....	5	2	....	2	4	....	4	15	....	15	26	....	26
Germany	5	....	5	2	....	2	4	...	4	14	....	14	25	....	25
Holland	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1		1	1		1

TABLE NO. 216—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Latin	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Italy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Scandinavian	2	1	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	28	1	29
Norway	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	18	.....	18
Sweden	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	7	.....	7	10	1	11
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6	.....	6
Totals	61	19	80	52	.....	52	38	3	41	310	.....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 217—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville			Totals.		
	M	F	T.	M.	F.	.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	32	11	43	19	.....	19	14	1	15	157	.....	157	222	12	234
Native born, foreign parents	16	5	21	18	.....	18	11	1	12	76	.....	76	121	6	127
Native born, mixed parentage	2	1	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	13	.....	13	21	1	22
Native born, parentage unknown	..	.....	....	5	.....	5	....	....	.....	10	.....	10	15	.....	15
Foreign born	10	2	12	7	.....	7	9	1	10	54	.....	54	80	3	83
Nativity unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....		.....	2	.....	2
Totals	61	19	80	52	.....	52	38	3	41	310	.....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 218— HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES

CHARACTER OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS COMMITED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.		M.	F.	T.
Defectives										14		14	14		14
Epileptic father										1		1	1		1
Epileptic mother										1		1	1		1
Insane father										5		5	5		5
Insane mother										4		4	4		4
Insane both parents															
Feeble-minded father															
Feeble-minded mother										3		3	3		3
Diseased	2	2	4							50		50	52	2	54
Apoplexy										11		11	11		11
Paralysis										14		14	14		14
Tuberculosis	2		2							25		25	27		27
Tuberculosis, father		1	1											1	1
Cancer, mother		1	1											1	1
Criminal father										1		1	1		1
Intemperate users of narcotics							24	2	26	3		3	27	2	29
Father							16	2	18	1		1	17	2	19
Mother							4		4	2		2	6		6
Both parents							4		4				4		4
Intemperate users of liquor	17	4	21	14		14				143		143	174	4	178
Father	16	3	19	13		13				122		122	151	3	154
Mother		1	1							3		3	3	1	4
Both parents	1		1	1		1				18		18	20		20
Parents of blood relation															
First cousins															
Second cousins															
Parents not insane or otherwise afflicted															
Condition of parents unknown	42	13	55	38		38	14	1	15	99		99	193	14	207
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310		310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 219—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
15 to 19 years	......	1	1	2	....	2	......	1	1	3	.....	3	5	2	7
20 to 24 years	3	1	4	1	..	1	3	1	4	10	......	10	17	2	19
25 to 29 years	5	2	7	6	....	6	3	1	4	37	....	37	51	3	54
30 to 34 years	6	4	10	4	......	4	4	......	4	42	......	42	56	4	60
35 to 39 years	13	2	15	10	.....	10	6	...	6	49	.....	49	78	2	80
40 to 49 years	17	3	20	15	....	15	13	......	13	89	......	89	134	3	137
50 to 59 years	14	4	18	7	......	7	9	....	9	58	..	58	88	4	92
60 to 69 years	2	......	2	2	....	2	......	....	.....	16	....	16	20	...	20
70 years and over	1	1	2	1	......	1	....	.....		5	.....	5	7	1	8
Unknown	..	1	1	4	....	4	.....		......	1	......	1	5	1	6
Totals	61	19	80	52	......	52	38	3	41	310	.....	310	461	22	483
Average age	44	....		39		39	41.4	22.6	40	38	.	38	....		

TABLE NO 220—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

AGES WHEN HABIT BEGAN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15 years	4	.....	4	5	......	5	8	......	8	63	......	63	80	....	80
15 to 19 years	19	3	22	9	......	9	9	1	10	69	.....	69	106	4	110
20 to 24 years	14	6	20	9	....	9	8	2	10	84	....	84	115	8	123
25 to 29 years	5	1	6	7	.....	7	4	......	4	37	.	37	53	1	54
30 to 39 years	13	6	19	11	..	11	6	....	6	43	....	43	73	6	79
40 to 49 years	3	1	4	6	....	6	2	....	2	9	....	9	20	1	21
50 to 59 years	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	......	3	7	1	8
60 to 69 years	.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	......	.....	......	1	......	1
70 years and over	......	....		.....	......	.....	......	....	......	....	......		...	......	......
Age unknown	1	1	2	3		3		....	.....	2	....	2	6	1	7
Totals	61	19	80	52	....	52	38	3	41	310	...	310	461	22	483
Average age	25	...	...	25		25	23.1	19.6	22.9	19		19	20.8	.....	......

TABLE NO. 221—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt Pleasant			Independence.			Cherokee			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	18	5	23	15	....	15	13	....	13	124	...	124	170	5	175
Married	38	8	46	27	....	27	17	3	20	134	..	134	216	11	227
Widowed	..	5	5	4		4	2	....	2	17	....	17	23	5	28
Divorced or separated	5	1	6	1	....	1	6	....	6	35	...	35	47	1	48
Unknown		......	....	5	......	5	...		.....	....	...		5		5
Totals	61	19	80	52	......	52	38	3	41	310	.....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 222—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Agricultural and rural	10	.....	10	14	...	14	10	.....	10	53	.....	53	87	.....	87
Farmers	10	.....	10	14	....	14	8	.....	8	52	.....	52	84	......	84
Gardeners	.....	..	......	......	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	....	....	1	......	1
Nurserymen	.....	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Stockmen	.....	...	.. .	.	.....	.....	1	..	1	.....	.....	....	1	......	1
II. Commercial or mercantile	5	.....	5	3	..	3	1	.....	1	23	......	23	32	....	32
Abstractors	...	.....	..	......	.....	.....	.....	...	......	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Agents	1	.....	1		.....	....	......	......		1	.....	1	2	......	2
Agents, insurance	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1	...	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	1	.....	1
Agents, real estate		.	....	.....	.....	.....	......	..	......	2	....	2	2	......	2
Charlatans	.....	.....	......	1	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	1	....	1
Grain buyers	......	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	......	....	.....	...	1	......	1
Grocers	1	.....	1	.....	....	......		.....	.....	......	.....	.....	1	....	1
Merchants	2	.....	2	.	....	...	....	......	...	6	.	6	8	.....	8
Salesmen	......		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	......	8	......	8	8	.....	8
Travelingmen	1	......	1	......			1		1	5	.	5	7		7

TABLE NO. 222—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	14	3	17	11	.....	11	7	.....	7	96	.....	95	127	3	130
1. Building trades	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	3	.....	3	46	.....	46	62	.....	62
Carpenters	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	12	.....	12	19	.....	19
Contractors	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gas fitters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masons	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masons-brick	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	.....	6
Masons-stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Painters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	17	.....	17	20	.....	20
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Steamfitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
2. Chemicals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Cement workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
China packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Stone cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
4. Mining	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	11	.....	11
Coal miners	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	11	.....	11
5. Food products	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	8	.....	8
Bakers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Butchers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Candy makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
6. Iron and steel products	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	11	14	.....	14
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	11	.....	11
Iron moulders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
7. Leather	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	7	.....	7
Harness makers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
8. Lumber and its remanufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Cabinet makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Woodworkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
9. Liquors and beverages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Metals other than iron	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	9	.....	9
Jewelers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Tinsmiths	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	.....	6
11. Paper and printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3

12. Textiles	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	3	6
Dressmakers	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Dressmakers and milliners	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Seamstresses	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Tailors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Woolen-experts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
13. Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	....	5
Bridge builders	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cigarmakers	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Contractors and railroad builders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Engineers, stationary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
IV. Transportation	....	9	....	9	3	....	3	2	....	2	24	....	24	38	....	38
1. Express and transfer	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	7	11	....	11
Drayman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Liveryman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Teamsters	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	4	8	....	8
2. City and interurban railway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	..	....	....
3. Steam railroad	....	7	....	7	1	....	1	2	....	2	13	....	13	23	....	23
Baggagemen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Brakemen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	3	....	3
Engineers	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	5	....	5
Firemen	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3
Railway clerks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Section men	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Switchmen	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	8	....	8
4. Telegraph and telephone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Telephone and linemen	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
5. Water transportation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Seamen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
V. Professional	....	2	1	3	5	....	5	8	....	8	21	....	21	36	1	37
1. Special skill prerequisite	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	4	....	4	8	....	8
Electrician	....	....		....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3
Engineer, mechanical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Musician	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Newspaper men	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Newspaper reporter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
2. Technical education prerequisite	....	2	1	3	3	....	3	6	....	6	17	....	17	28	1	29
Clergymen	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Dentists	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Druggists	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2
Lawyers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	6	7	....	7
Pharmacists	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	3	3	....	3
Physicians	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	2		....	4	9	....	9
Teachers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Teachers, music	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	1	1
Veterinary surgeons	....			....		....	....	1	....	1		....	....	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 222—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
VI Clerical							1		1	5		5	6		6
Bookkeepers										5		5	5		5
Clerks							1		1				1		1
VII. Domestic and personal	19	11	30	13		12	9	3	12	86		86	126	14	140
1. Public places	4	1	5	3		3	2		2	16		16	25	1	26
Barbers	1		1							6		6	7		7
Bartenders	2		2				1		1				3		3
Boardinghouse keepers		1	1											1	1
Hotel clerks										1		1	1		1
Hotel keepers										2		2	2		2
Laundrymen				1		1	1		1	2		2	4		4
Saloon keepers	1		1	1		1				3		3	5		5
Saloon porters										2		2	2		2
Scavengers				1		1							1		1
2. Private houses		8	8					3	3					11	11
Domestics		4	4											4	4
Housekeepers								3	3					3	3
Housewives		4	4											4	4
3 Indefinite	15	2	17	9		9	7		7	70		70	101	2	103
Cooks	1	2	3							1		1	2	2	4
Laborers	14		14	9		9	7		7	69		69	99		99
VIII. Public service										1		1	1		1
Policemen										1		1	1		1
IX. None		4	4	4		4				1		1	5	4	9
X. Unknown	2		2							1		1	3		3
Grand totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310		310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 223—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES

EDUCATION OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
College	3	2	5	5	....	5	3	....	3	33	......	33	44	2	46
High school or equal	3	2	5	2	......	2	2		2	19	.....	19	26	2	28
Common school	53	13	66	41	......	41	33	3	36	254	...	254	381	16	397
None	2	2	4	1	.....	1		......	....	3	....	3	6	2	8
Unknown	...	...	....	3	.....	3	......		......	1	.....	1	4	......	4
Totals	61	19	80	52	......	52	38	3	41	310	......	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 224—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OR RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adventist	....	.....	..		....	...	......	......	......	2	...	2	2	....	2
Baptist	...	2	2	1	.....	1	.....		...	8	......	8	9	2	11
Catholic	11	3	14	11	....	11	9	1	10	56	.....	56	87	4	91
Christian	6	....	6		...	......	...	...	....	16		16	22	.	22
Congregationalist	..	1	1	1	....	1	...	....	.....	3	......	3	4	1	5
Episcopalian	1	1	2	...	....	....	1	....	1	4	.....	4	6	1	7
Liberalist	...	....	...	......		...	......	....	.	1	......	1	1	.....	1
Lutheran	8	1	9	9	....	9	8	......	8	49		49	74	1	75
Methodist	6	5	11	5	......	5	1	.....	1	31	......	31	43	5	48
Presbyterian	3	...	3	2	......	2	4	.....	4	13	. .	13	22	.	22
Protestant	2	2	4	2	. .	2	....	.....	...	14	.....	14	18	2	20
Quaker	..		....	......	.	....	1	.....	1	2	......	2	3	...	3
Salvationist	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	......	1	1	....	1
Unitarian		.....	....	1		1	.....	.....	..	...		.....	1	......	1
United Brethren	.....	...	......	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		2	....	2	2		2
Universalist	....	......	...	1	.....	1	......	....	......	..	....	...	1	.....	1
None	24	4	28	15	......	15	11	1	12	107	......	107	157	5	162
Unknown	.....		....	4		4	8	1	4	1	....	1	8	1	9
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310		310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 225—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

MORAL CONDITIONS OR CAUSES PRODUCING INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasan .			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.		T.
I. Heredity or Inclination:															
Heredity	14	2	16	17		17	12	2	14	69		69	112	4	116
Heredity and environment										32		32	32		32
Inclination							1		1				1		1
Natural appetite										2		2	2		2
II. Association or Occupation:															
Army life										5		5	5		5
Associates				15		15	13		13	98		98	126		126
Associates and heredity										61		61	61		61
Business relations	1		1										1		1
Company	33	8	41										33	8	41
Environment				1		1							1		1
Given by physician	1	3	4										1	3	4
Manner of life		2	2											2	2
Occupation										9		9	9		9
Used as a medicine							2		2	2		2	4		4
Use of patent medicine	2		2										2		2
Anxiety or Trouble:															
Business failure				1		1							1		1
Despondency				1		1				4		4	5		5
Domestic trouble	3		3				1		1	5		5	9		9
Domestic trouble and associates										3		3	3		3
Family trouble				1		1							1		1
Financial reverses										1		1	1		1
Grief over death of relatives										2		2	2		2
Misfortune				1		1							1		1
Worry				1		1							1		1
IV. Diseases:															
Chronic diarrhoea		1	1											1	1
Insomnia										1		1	1		1
Ill health	3		3	2		2				5		5	10		10
Ill heart		1	1											1	1
Rheumatism		2	2	1		1							1	2	3
Syphilis	1		1							2		2	3		3

	Mt. Pleasant. M.	F	T.	Independence M	F.	T.	Cherokee. M	F.	T.	Knoxville. M.	F	T	Totals. M.	F.	T.
V. Injuries etc:															
Bodily injury	.....	...	.....	......	......	.....	....	......	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Pain	....	....	.....		.....	......	.....	....	....	3	.....	3	3	......	3
VI. Unknown	3	.....	3	11	....	11	9	1	10	2	.....	2	25	1	26
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310		310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 226—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

FORMS OF INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
I. Single forms	59	15	74	40	.....	40	34	3	37	286		286	419	19	437
Alcoholism	57	10	67	40	.....	40	34	2	36	282	...	282	413	12	425
Chloralism	......	......	.....	......	......	......	.....	.....	......	1	.....	1	1	....	1
Cocainism	1	.....	1	......	......	......	.....	......		2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Morphinism	1	5	6	......	.....	......	......	1	1	1	.....	1	2	6	8
II. Double form	2	3	5	2	.....	2	3	......	3	22	.....	22	29	3	32
Alcoholism and cocainism	......	......	.....	1	....	1	......	.	......	2	......	2	3	......	3
Alcoholism and opium	......	1	1	......	.....	..	......	......	..	....	......	......	.....	1	1
Cocainism and morphinism	......	....	.....		......	......	.....	.....		3	......	3	3		3
Morphinism and alcoholism	2	2	4	1	.....	1	3	......	3	17	.	17	23	2	25
III. Triple forms	......		......	1	.	1	1	..	1	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Alcoholism, cocainism and morphinism	. .	......		1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	......	3
IV. Proprietary medicines	......	1	1	9	.....	9	.....	......		.....		......	9	1	10
Totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310	...	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 127—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

FORM OF INEBRIETY AND PERCENTAGE OF HEREDITY, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Cases.	Per cent. of persons.	Grandparents.	Parents.	Brothers and sisters.	Uncles and aunts.	Cousins.	Children.	Totals.	Per cent. of heredity.
Alcoholism:										
Mt. Pleasant	67	83.75	2	22	8	3	....	..	35	52.2
Independence	49	94.08	.....	6	3	1	2	....	12	24.49
Cherokee	....	....	.	....	...	.....	...	....	....	......
Knoxville	282	.91	23	96	69	55	7	6	256	91.1
Alcoholism and Cocainism:										
Mt. Pleasant	1	1.7	.....	.....	......	......	....	....	...	......
Independence	1	1.99	.....	.....	.....	......	....	....	....	......
Cherokee	......	......	.....	......	......	.....	....	...	....	......
Knoxville	2	.006	1	1	...	.....	....	....	2	100
Alcoholism, Cocainism and Morphinism:										
Mt. Pleasant	.....	.....	......	......	...	......	....	....	..	......
Independence	1	1.99	.....	......	.....	....	....	....	.	......
Cherokee	.	....	.....	......	.....	...	...	....	...	......
Knoxville	2	.006	1	1	....	......	..	..	2	100
Alcoholism and Morphinism:										
Mt Pleasant	5	6.25	......	1	1	.....	....	....	2	40
Independence	1	1.99	.....	......	.....	..		....	...	......
Cherokee	......	....	.....	......	.....	......	....	....	...	......
Knoxville	17	.005	3	9	2	2	....	....	16	94
Cocainism:										
Mt. Pleasant	.....	....	......	......	......	.....	....	..	....	......
Independence	....	.....	......	.	....	......	....	....	...	......
Cherokee	.....	----	......	......	......	.. .	....	....	....	......
Knoxville	2	.006	.....	1	......	.....	....	....	1	50
Cocainism and Morphinism:										
Mt. Pleasant	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......
Independence	......	....	....	......	......	......	...	....	...	......
Cherokee	......	....	.....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......
Knoxville	3	.009	....	....	1	......	....	..	1	33.3
Chloralism:										
Mt. Pleasant	......	....	......	.....	.....	...	....	..	..	.....
Independence	...	....	.....	......	......	......	....	.	...	.....
Cherokee	...	......	......	......	.....	......	....	....	....	......
Knoxville	1	.003	1	......	......	....	....	...	1	100
Morphinism:										
Mt. Pleasant	6	7.5	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	1	16.6
Independence	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	...	......
Cherokee	.....	.....	...	.....	....	..	..	....	.	......
Knoxville	1	.003	.....	......	......	...	....	...	....	......
Proprietary Medicines:										
Mt. Pleasant	5	6.25	......	......	1	......	....	....	1	20
Independence	.....	....	...	......	......	..	....	...	...	......
Cherokee	......	....	......	......	....	.....	....	....	....	......
Knoxville	......	....	......	.....	......	.....	....	....	...	......
Totals:										
Mt. Pleasant	84	18.8	2	24	10	3	....	..	39	46.4
Independence	52	11.6	......	6	3	1	2	....	12	23.1
Cherokee	.....	....		.....	......		..	....	....	......
Knoxville	310	69.6	29	108	72	57	7	6	279	90 0

TABLE NO. 228—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DRUGS, LIQUORS AND NARCOTICS USED BY PATIENTS PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Alcoholic liquors	58	11	69	43		43	34	2	36	270		270	405	13	418
Alcohol	2		2	3		3				5		5	10		10
Alcohol and beer										5		5	5		5
Alcohol, beer and whiskey		1	1				6		6	84		84	90	1	91
Alcohol and cocaine				1		1							1		1
Alcohol and morphine				1		1							1		1
Alcohol and whiskey										9		9	9		9
Alcohol, cocaine and morphine				1		1							1		1
Beer	2		2							1		1	3		3
Beer and whiskey	18		18	23		23	19	1	20	120		120	180	1	181
Beer, wine and whiskey										20		20	20		20
Beer, whiskey and cocaine	1		1							6		6	7		7
Beer, whiskey and alcohol	3		3										3		3
Beer, whiskey and gin							3		3				3		3
Brandy	1		1							2		2	3		3
Brandy, blackberry															
Gin										1		1	1		1
Hard cider															
Rum															
Whiskey	30	2	32	10		10	6		6	17		17	63	2	65
Whiskey and alcohol	1		1										1		1
Whiskey and beer		7	7											7	7
Whiskey, beer and wine				4		4		1	1				4	1	5
Whiskey and opium		1	1											1	1
Wine															
II. Chemicals or drugs		1	1	9		9				13		13	22	1	23
Atropine															
Bromides															
Chloral															
Chloroform															
Chloroform and chloral										1		1	1		1
Hyoscin															
Jamaica ginger															
Proprietary preparation of alcohol		1	1	9		9				12		12	21	1	22

TABLE NO. 228—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III. Narcotics	3	7	10		....	....	4	1	5	22	....	22	34	8	42
Cocaine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....
Morphine	1	5	6	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	..	1	6	7
Morphine, cocaine	....	....			....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cannabis indica and whiskey	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Morphine, beer and whiskey	....	....	....	....		....	....		....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Morphine and cocaine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Morphine, cocaine and whiskey	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		.	7	....	7	7	....	7
Morphine, cocaine, whiskey and alcohol	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Morphine, chloral, whiskey and bromides	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Morphine and whiskey	2	2	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	2	....	2	7	2	9
Opii	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	.	....	..	....		....	....
Opium and whiskey containing opium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Proprietary medicines	....	....	....	....	.	..		....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Unknown	....	....	....	.	....		.	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Totals	61	19	80	52	....	52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 229—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

Degree of Use of Intoxicants and Narcotics by Patients Prior to Commitment, for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Constant users	33	14	47	8	....	8	7	3	10	90	....	90	138	17	155
Occasional users	8	2	10	41	....	41	31	....	31		....		80	2	82
Periodic users	20	3	23	...	....		..	....	....	220	......	220	240	3	243
Unknown	......	....		3	....	3	....	....	...	...	....	......	3		3
Totals	61	19	80	52	......	52	38	3	41	310	......	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 230—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

Degree of Use of Tobacco by Patients Prior to Commitment, for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Smoked occasionally	9	....	9	2	......	2	6		6	14	....	14	31	.....	31
Smoked immoderately	3	6	9	7	....	7	3		3	11	......	11	24	6	30
Chewed occasionally	11	....	11	.....	...	....	2		2	22	.....	22	35	......	35
Chewed immoderately	5	1	6	9	....	9	4		4	60	......	60	78	1	79
Smoked and chewed occasionally	12	....	12	6	......	6	11	......	11	102	......	102	131	.....	131
Smoked and chewed immoderately	12	...	12	20	......	20	8	...	8	85	......	35	75	......	75
Smoked cigarettes	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......		......	......	58	.....	58	58	......	58
Non-users	5	12	17	3	...	3	....	.....	.....	8		8	16	12	28
Use of tobacco unknown	4	.....	4	5	......	5	4	3	7	....	......	....	13	3	16
Totals	61	19	80	52	......	52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 231—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. General health:												
Good				38		38	22	1	23	84		84
Fair				6		6	10	2	12	10		10
Poor				8		8	6		6	8		8
II. Puerperal state:												
Pregnant		1	1									
III. Diseased:												
1. General diseases—												
a. Epidemic												
b. Other general diseases												
Anaemia		3	3							2		2
Gonorrhea		3	3				2		2	4		4
Syphilis		7	7				1		1	13		13
Rheumatism		1	1							24		24
Tuberculosis-pulmonary	3	1	4				1		1	8		8
Tuberculosis-intestinal										2		2
2. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense:												
a. General												
Ataxia		1	1									
Ataxia-locomotor										4		4
Chorea										1		1
Delirium tremens	1	2	3							26		26
Epilepsy							1		1	6		6
Hemiplegia		1	1							2		2
Neuralgia, facial										2		2
Palsy, head		1	1									

Paralysis										4		4
Paralysis, infantile	1		1									
Paresis, general							1		1			
b. Ear												
c. Eye												
Arcus senilis							2		2	5		5
Blepharitis										3		3
Cataract							1		1	2		2
Conjunctivitis	8	2	10				3		3	1		1
Iritis							1		1			
Nystagmus										3		3
Otitis Media.										2		2
Pterygium	2		2							4		4
Ptosis		2	2									
Strabismus							1		1	2		2
Trachoma										1		1
d. Nose												
Rhinitis							1		1			
3. Diseases of circulatory **system—**												
a. Heart												
Heart hypertrophy	2	1	3									
Heart lesions.	6	1	7				2		2	21		21
b. Arteries and veins												
Arterio Sclerosis	10	2	12				4		4	48		48
Glands enlarged	6	7	13									
Hemorrhoids.		2	2				1		1	10		10
Varicocele										2		2
Varicose ulcer										3		3
Varicose veins	3	4	7				2		2	5		5
4. Diseases of respiratory **system—**												
Asthma							1		1	4		4
Bronchitis		4	4				1		1	3		3
5. Diseases of digestive **system—**												
Diarrhoea		2	2							1		1
Gastritis		1	1							6		6
Hernia inguinal	2		2				1		1	7		7
Liver enlarged	6		6									
Pyorrhoea, alveslaris		1	1									
Rectal fistula..										2		2
6. Diseases genito-urinary **system—**												
Cystitis							1		1	2		2
Hydrocele										1		1
Prostatis										2		2
Stricture										1		1
Amenorrhoea												
Cervix, lacerated												
Perineum lacerated												
Urethral caruncle		1	1									

TABLE NO. 231—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
7. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue—												
Acne	3	1	4							3		3
Alopecia		2	2									
Eczema	1		1							3		3
Lipoma										2		2
Psoriasis										2		2
Scabies										2		2
8. Diseases of organs of locomotion—												
Arm, atrophic										1		1
Leg, atrophic										6		6
Leg, ulcer	1	2	3							1		1
Scoliosis	2		2							8		8
9 Ill-defined diseases—												
Edema										1		1
IV. Injuries:												
1 Amputations—												
Arm										3		3
Arm and leg										1		1
Fingers										8		8
Foot										1		1
Leg										4		4
2. Fractures—												
Arm, old injury		3	3									
Clavicle												
3. Scars—												
Abdominal		1	1									
Faces		7	7									
General	4	1	5							8		8
Hyperdermic		3	3							4		4
Penis										4		4
Tattooed										11		11
4. Wounds and other injuries—												
Wounds							3		3	2		2
Ankle, sprained										4		4
Ankylosis of fingers and right hand		1	1									
Clavicle injured												
Contusions							2		2			
Head injured										2		2

V. Defects:												
1. Ears—												
Defective hearing	1	2	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	6
2. Eyes—												
Blind in one eye	2	1	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3
Blind in both eyes	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3
Inequality of pupils	......	4	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3. Mouth—												
Cleft palate	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
Defective speech	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2

TABLE NO. 232—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PRIOR TREATMENT OF THE INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS COMMITED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Institutional	15	2	17	1		1	12	....	12	114	....	114	142	2	144
Hospital	9	2	11	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	13	2	15
Hospital, inebriate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	....	37	37	....	37
Hospital, insane and inebriate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	16	16	....	16
Hot Springs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Keeley cure	6	....	6	1	....	1	9	....	9	59		59	75	....	75
Once	6	....	6	1	....	1	9	....	9	37	....	37	53	....	53
Twice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	12
Three	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....	5
Six	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Private sanitarium	....	....		....	....	....	....	....		3	....	3	3	....	3
Westmorland treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	1	....	1
II. Proprietary medicines	4		4	6	....	6	....	....	....	13	....	13	23	....	23
Alcola	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Anti-narcotive	1	....	1	....		....	....	....	....	....		....	1	....	1
Ayer's treatment	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Gold cure	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2		2	3	....	3
Haines' Golden Specific	1	....	1	....		....	....	....	....	5	....	5	6	....	6
Lymph cure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
McHanna treatment	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	1	....	1
Rose Hill treatment	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Twentieth Century institute	....		....	5		5	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	6
Willow Bark treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	2	....	2
III. Double treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Alcola and Haines Golden Specific	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Keeley cure and Haines Golden Specific		....	....	....	....		....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
IV. Indefinite	....	....	....	1		1	1	....	1	15	....	15	17	....	17
Home treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	1	....	1
Local physician	....		....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	5	6	....	6
Treatment of uncertain character	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			10	....	10	10		10
V. No treatment	42	17	59	25	....	25	25	3	28	165		165	257	20	277
VI. Unknown	....	....	....	19	....	19	....	....	....	....			19		19
Grand totals	61	19	80	52		52	38	3	41	310	....	310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 233—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CAUSES GIVEN BY PATIENTS RECOMMITTED FOR RETURNING TO USE OF LIQUORS AND NARCOTICS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Associates	....	....	....	3	.	3	5	....	5	....	....	....	8	....	8
Company	7	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	8
Domestic trouble	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Failure to report	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	1	.	1	1	....	1
Ill health	2	....	2	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Inability to abstain	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		4	1	....	1	5	....	5
Recommitted at end of second term	....	.	....	....	....	....		....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Totals	9	1	10	5	....	5	9	....	9	3	....	3	26	1	27

TABLE NO 234—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CONDITION WHEN LAST DISCHARGED OF PATIENTS RECOMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Recovered	3	...	3	....		....	1	....	1	....	....	...	4	....	4
Improved	2	....	2	5		5	1	..	1	1	....	1	9	....	9
Unimproved	4	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	6
By order of court	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....		....	....	....
Totals	9	1	10	5	....	5	3	....	3	1	....	1	18	1	19

TABLE NO. 235—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR PAROLED UNIMPROVED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3 months and less than 6 months	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
6 months and less than 1 year	....	1	1	....		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	1	1
1 year and less than 2 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
2 years and less than 3 years	....		....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	1	....	1
3 years and less than 5 years	1	....	1		....		5	2	7		....		6	2	8
5 years and less than 10 years	....		....	1	....	1	14	....	14	....		....	15	....	15
10 years and less than 20 years	....		....	1	....	1	30		30	....		....	31		31
20 years and over	1	....	1	5	....	5	33	....	33	2	....	2	41	....	41
Unknown	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	1	1
Totals	2	2	4	7		7	85	2	87	2	....	2	96	4	100

TABLE NO. 236—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IMPROVED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4 months and less than 6 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 months and less than 12 months		....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
1 year and less than 2 years		....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 years and less than 3 years	....	....		....	....		1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	2
3 years and less than 5 years	1	1	2	2	....	2	6	....	6	....	....	....	9	1	10
5 years and less than 10 years	2	1	3	3	....	3	13	1	14		....	....	18	2	20
10 years and less than 20 years	....	....	....	5	1	6	26	....	26	1	....	1	32	1	33
20 years and over		....	....	6		6	42	....	42	2	....	2	50	....	50
Unknown	....		....	....		..	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	
Totals	3	2	5	17	1	18	88	2	90	3	....	8	111	5	116
Average of known cases in years	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.4	5.5	18.1	18.1	.	18.1	.. ...	....	....

TABLE NO. 237—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR PAROLED RECOVERED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4 months and less than 6 months	......	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	......	..	....	......
6 months and less than 12 months	....	....	....	1	......	1	......	......	....	....	..	......	1	......	1
1 year and less than 2 years	1	1	2	......	....	...	......	....	....	4	..	4	5	1	6
2 years and less than 3 years	......	....	....			......	......	......		4	....	4	4	....	4
3 years and less than 5 years	1	2	3	2	.....	2		....	......	4	.....	4	7	2	9
5 years and less than 10 years	..	1	1	4	....	4	4	....	4	13	.....	13	21	1	22
10 years and less than 20 years	5	.....	5	6	1	7	5	....	5	19	....	19	35	1	36
20 years and over	....	2	2	11	.....	11	7	......	7	11	....	11	29	2	31
Unknown	..	....	....	....	......	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	......	....	......	......
Totals	7	6	13	24	1	25	16	......	16	55	....	55	102	7	109
Average of known cases in years	......	.....	....	15.7	16.2	16	19.1	......	19.1	9	.....	9			......

TABLE NO. 238—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF INEBRIETY OF PATIENTS WHO DIED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.
4 months and less than 6 months	......	.....	......	......	......	......	.....	......	.....	.....	......		......	.....	......
6 months and less than 12 months	......	......		......	.....	..	......	......	.....	....		......			......
1 year and less than 2 years	....	......	.....	......	....	....	......	......	....	...	....	......	.	....	......
2 years and less than 3 years	......	.....	.....	......	......	....	.....	.....	......	....		......	...	......	......
3 years and less than 5 years	.	.....			.....	......	......	.	......	....	......	.....	......	......	......
5 years and less than 10 years	1	....	1		....	......	......	.....	.....	....	....	......	1	....	1
10 years and less than 20 years	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	...	......	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
20 years and over	......		.....		......	......	......	......	......	1		1	1	....	1
Unknown	......	......	......	..	.....	......	.....	....	....	.....	.....	......	......	.....	
Totals	1	1	2	1	....	1	......		......	2		2	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 239 - HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED UNIMPROVED, DURATION OF INEBRIETY BEFORE COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 month and less than 2 months	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	...	...	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
2 months and less than 4 months	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	..	2	.....	.....	.....	2		2
4 months and less than 6 months	....	1	1	...	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....	3	1	4
6 months and less than 12 months	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
1 year and less than 2 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1	.....	1	...	.....	....	1	.....	1
2 years and less than 3 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....		.....	3	.....	3
3 years and less than 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
5 years and less than 10 years	.....	....	.....	1	.....	1	10		10	.....	....	...	11	.....	11
10 years and less than 20 years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	1	.....	1	35	.....	35
20 years and over	.....	....	...	5	.....	5	31	.....	31	1	.....	1	37	.....	37
Unknown	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Totals	2	2	4	7	.....	7	89	2	91	2	.....	2	100	4	104
Average of known cases in years		.....	....	.....	.....		19.4	3.5	19 1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	...

TABLE NO. 240—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED IMPROVED, DURATION OF INEBRIETY BEFORE COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....		....		....	....	....
1 month and less than 2 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
2 months and less than 4 months		....	.	...	....	....	2	....	2	....	....		2	....	2
4 months and less than 6 months	....	....	....		....	..	....	....	....	....			....	....	....
6 months and less than 12 months	..	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2
1 year and less than 2 years	....	....	.	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....		....	....
2 years and less than 3 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	.	....	....	3	1	4
3 years and less than 5 years	1	1	2	2	....	2	5	....	5		....	....	8	1	9
5 years and less than 10 years	2	1	3	3	..	3	14	1	15	....	....	...	19	2	21
10 years and less than 20 years	....	....	....	5	1	6	23	....	23	2	....	2	30	1	31
20 years and over	....	....	....	6	....	6	46	....	46	1	....	1	53	....	53
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....
Totals	3	2	5	17	1	18	95	2	97	3	....	3	118	5	123
Average of known cases in years	..	....	....	....	....	....	14	4.5	13 8	18	....	18	....	.	....

TABLE NO 241—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED, DURATION OF INEBRIETY BEFORE COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 month and less than 2 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 months and less than 4 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 months and less than 6 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 months and less than 12 months	....	....	....	1	....	1	....		....	....	....	....	1	....	1
1 year and less than 2 years	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
2 years and less than 3 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....		....
3 years and less than 5 years	1	2	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
5 years and less than 10 years	1	1	2	4	....	4	2		2	....	....		7	1	8
10 years and less than 20 years	4	....	4	6	1	7	6	....	6		....	....	16	1	17
20 years and over	....	2	2	11		11	2		2	5	....	5	18	2	20
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....
Totals	7	6	13	24	1	25	10	....	10	5	....	5	46	7	53

TABLE NO. 242—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH. DURATION OF INEBRIETY BEFORE COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Clarinda.			Cherokee.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	....		....	....		....	....	....			....	....	....	....	....
1 month and less than 2 months		....	....		....	....	.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 months and less than 4 months	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		..	....	..	....
4 months and less than 6 months				....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....
6 months and less than 12 months	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....		...	....		....	....
1 year and less than 2 years	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 years and less than 3 years		....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
3 years and less than 5 years	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....		....
5 years and less than 10 years	1	....	1	.	....	....	....	....	.	...	....	...	1	....	1
10 years and less than 20 years	....	1	1	1	...	1	.	....	.	1	....	1	2	1	3
20 years and over	...	....		...	...	....	....		....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Unknown	....		....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1	1	2	1		1	...	....	.	2		2	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 243—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

SUMMARY OF ALL PATIENTS DISCHARGED. DURATION OF INEBRIETY BEFORE COMMITTMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Less than 1 month	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
1 month and less than 2 months	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	.	1	....	....		1	....	1
2 months and less than 4 months	....	...	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4
4 months and less than 6 months	....	1	1	....	....	.	3	....	3	..	....	....	3	1	4
6 months and less than 12 months	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	....	5	....	....	....	6	....	6
1 year and less than 2 years	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	4	6	1	7
2 years and less than 3 years	1	....	1	....	....	..	5	1	6	5	....	5	11	1	12
3 years and less than 5 years	2	3	5	2	....	2	8	2	10	6	..	6	18	5	23
5 years and less than 10 years	4	2	6	4	...	4	25	1	26	25	....	25	58	3	61
10 years and less than 20 years	5	1	6	7	1	8	61	....	61	35	....	35	108	2	110
20 years and over	....	2	2	11	....	11	79	....	79	34	....	34	124	2	126
Unknown	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	...	1	1	....	1	2	1	3
Totals	13	11	24	25	1	26	193	4	197	110	..	110	341	16	357

TABLE NO. 244—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS PAROLED OR DISCHARGED UNIMPROVED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month															
1 month and less than 2 months							1		1				1		1
2 months and less than 3 months							2		2				2		2
3 months and less than 4 months	2		2	7		7	12		12				21		21
4 months and less than 6 months							1		1				1		1
6 months and less than 12 months										2		2	2		2
1 year and less than 2 years															
Totals	2		2	7		7	16		16	2		2	27		27

TABLE NO. 245—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS PAROLED OR DISCHARGED IMPROVED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than one month							28	1	29				28	1	29
1 months and less that 2 months							23	1	24				23	1	24
2 months and less than 3 months		1	1				10		10				10	1	11
3 months and less than 4 months				16	1	17	9		9				25	1	26
4 months and less than 6 months							8		8				8		8
6 months and less than 12 months				1		1	4		4	3		3	8		8
1 year and less than 2 years	2		2				3		3				5		5
2 years and less than 3 years	1		1										1		1
Totals	3	1	4	17	1	18	85	2	87	3		3	108	4	112

TABLE NO. 246—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS PAROLED OR DISCHARGED RECOVERED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month															
1 month and less than 2 months															
2 months and less than 3 months				1		1							1		1
3 months and less than 4 months				27	1	28				4		4	31	1	32
4 months and less than 6 months	2		2				58	1	59	29		29	89	1	90
6 months and less than 12 months	3		3				1		1	16		16	20		20
1 year and less that 2 years	2	7	9							6		6	8	7	15
Totals	7	7	14	26	3	29	59	1	60	55		55	149	9	158

TABLE NO. 247—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WHO DIED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 1 month		1	1	1		1							1	1	2
1 months and less than 2 months										1		1	1		1
2 months and less than 3 months															
3 months and less than 4 months										1		1	1		1
4 months and less than 6 months															
6 months and less than 12 months															
1 year and less than 2 years															
2 years and less than 3 years	1		1										1		1
Totals	1	1	2	1		1				2		2	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 248—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Diseases of circulatory system	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	.....	....	....		....	....
Arterio sclerosis and morphinism		1	1	....		.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1
Diseases of respiratory system	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....		.....	.....
Lobar pneumonia	1		1	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	2	....	2
General diseases	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Pulmonary tuberculosis	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Typhoid fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....	1
Totals	1	1	2	1	...	1	....	...		2	....	2	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 249—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

AGES AT DEATH, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
20 to 29 years	....	....	.....		....	....		......	......	.....	.....	.....		....	.....
30 to 39 years	.....	......	.....	.....	...	....	......	.....	......	1		1	1	....	1
40 to 49 years	......	....	...	1	.....	1	....	......	......	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1
50 to 59 years	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	..	.....		....		....	.....
60 to 69 years	....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1		1	... 1	....	1
70 years and over	1	1	2	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	2
Totals	1	1	2	1	......	1		......		2	....	2	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 250—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Working in Ward.			Working Outside Ward.			Average Employed.			Average Population.			Per cent. Employed.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1905.															
July															
Mt. Pleasant	22	6	28	7	6	13	29	12	41	38	12 7	50 7	76.3	95	80 8
Independence	7	1	8	3	....	3	10	1	11	16.5	.06	16 6	62.5	100	66 2
Cherokee	7	....	7	7	....	7	14	....	14	18.8	.39	....	74.4	....	74 4
Knoxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
August.															
Mt. Pleasant	23	6	29	6	8	14	29	14	43	35	15	50	82.9	93 8	86
Independence	7	....	7	8	....	3	10	....	10	15 5	....	15 5	66 6	....	66.6
Cherokee	7	....	7	6	....	6	13	....	13	17 7	1	18.7	73 4	....	73 4
Knoxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September.															
Mt. Pleasant	21	6	27	5	8	13	26	14	40	31	14 2	45.2	83 5	98.6	87.8
Independence	7	1	8	3	....	3	10	1	11	16 4	.2	16 6	62.5	100	66 2
Cherokee	6	....	6	7	....	7	13	....	13	18 4	1	19 4	70 6	....	70.6
Knoxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October															
Mt Pleasant	21	6	27	5	6	11	26	12	38	34	12.3	46.3	76 4	97.5	82
Independence	8	1	9	4	....	4	12	1	13	15.4	1	16 4	75	100	79.2
Cherokee	8	....	8	8	....	8	16	....	16	22.2	9	23 1	72.1	....	72.1
Knoxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
November															
Mt. Pleasant	20	6	26	6	6	12	26	12	38	44	12.9	56 9	60	93	66.6
Independence	10	1	11	3	....	3	13	1	14	15.6	1	16.6	76.4	100	84.3
Cherokee	12	....	12	6	....	6	18	....	18	24.5	....	24.5	73 4	..	73.4
Knoxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December.															
Mt. Pleasant	30	6	36	5	5	10	35	11	46	49	12	61	71.4	95 6	75 4
Independence	10	1	11	4	....	4	14	1	15	26.2	1	27 2	51 5	100	55 1
Cherokee	11	....	11	3	....	3	14	....	14	22 45	....	22 45	63 6	....	63 6
Knoxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1906															
January															
Mt. Pleasant	....	5	5	....	5	5	....	10	10		12	12	...	83 3	83 3
Independence	10	....	10	4	....	4	14	....	14	25.3	9	26 2	56	...	56 :
Cherokee	13	....	13	3	1	4	16	1	17	22.6	1 8	24.4	70 8	55.5	70 8
Knoxville	30		30		....	....	30		30	43	-- --	43	69	....	69

TABLE NO. 250—Continued.

	Working in Ward.			Working Outside Ward.			Average Employed.			Average Population.			Per cent Employed.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
February															
Mt. Pleasant	....	5	5	....	7	7	....	12	12	....	17.8	17.8	....	67.4	67.4
Independence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....
Knoxville	129	....	129	42	....	42	171	....	171	177	....	177	98	....	98
March															
Mt. Pleasant	....	5	5	....	9	9	....	14	14	....	17.9	17.9	....	78.2	78.2
Independence	....			....	....		....		....	....	....	....		....	....
Cherokee	....	....	....		....	....	....		....		....		....	....	....
Knoxville	131	....	131	53		53	184	....	84	210	....	210	87	....	87
April															
Mt. Pleasant	....	5	5	....	10	10	....	15	15	..	18	18	....	83.3	83.3
Independence	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....		....	....	....		....
Cherokee	....	....			....		....				....	....		....	....
Knoxville	30	....	30	170	....	170	200	....	200	215	....	215	93	....	93
May															
Mt. Pleasant	....	5	5	....	10	10	....	15	15	....	18.3	18.3	....	83.3	83.3
Independence	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Cherokee	....	....		....	....			....		....	....			....	....
Knoxville	33	....	33	151	....	151	184		184	206	....	206	89		89
June															
Mt. Pleasant	....	6	6	....	10	10	.	16	16	....	19 3	19.3	....	82.9	82.9
Independence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....
Cherokee	....	....	....	....		....		....			....	....			
Knoxville	22	....	22	163	....	163	185	....	185	199	.	199	94	....	94
Average for Period															
Mt. Pleasant	22.8	5.5	27.8	5.6	7.5	13.1	28.4	13	41.4	41.5	15.3	56 8	68.5	84.9	72 9
Independence	8.4	.71	9.11	3.4	....	3.4	11.8	.7	12.5	18.7	.5	19 3	64.3	71.4	67.6
Cherokee	9 1	....	9 1	5.7	.14	5 84	14 8	.14	14 94	20 9	79	21 69	70 8	17.7	68 8
Knoxville	62	....	62	98	....	96	158	..	158	175	....	175	90	....	90

TABLE NO 251—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

County Residence of Patients Committed, For Year Ending June 30, 1908.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	....	4
Allamakee	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	....	5
Appanoose	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3
Audubon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Benton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Black Hawk	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	....	5
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bremer	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Buchanan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Buena Vista	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Butler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Carroll	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Cass	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	3
Cedar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerro Gordo	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	3	4
Cherokee	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Chickasaw	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	....	5
Clarke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Clay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clayton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Clinton	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	3
Crawford	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	12	....	12
Dallas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Davis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Decatur	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Delaware	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	....	4
Des Moines	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	5	1	6
Dickinson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dubuque	....	1	1	5	....	5	....	....	....	12	....	12	17	1	18
Emmet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Floyd	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2

TABLE NO. 251—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Fremont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Greene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grundy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guthrie	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	3	....	3	7	....	7
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Harrison	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Henry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Howard	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Humboldt	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Ida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Iowa	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Jackson	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	7	....	7
Jasper	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	8	....	8
Jefferson	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	7	....	7
Johnson	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	13	....	13	22	....	22
Jones	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Keokuk	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	5	....	5
Kossuth	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	5	....	5
Lee	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	7	1	8
Linn	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	5	8	....	8
Louisa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lucas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Lyon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Madison	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	....	6
Mahaska	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	16	....	16
Marion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....	4
Marshall	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	10	....	10	15	....	15
Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Monona	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	4	....	4
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....	5
Montgomery	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Muscatine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
O'Brien	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	3	....	3
Osceola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Page										1		1	1		1
Palo Alto							2		2	2		2	4		4
Plymouth							5		5	7		7	12		12
Pocahontas							2		2	3		3	5		5
Polk	15	7	22							52		52	67	7	74
Pottawattamie										7		7	7		7
Poweshiek										1		1	1		1
Ringgold															
Sac							9		9	7		7	16		16
Scott	1		1							2		2	3		3
Shelby															
Sioux							1		1	4		4	5		5
Story	3		3							5		5	8		8
Tama				3		3				3		3	6		6
Taylor															
Union										1		1	1		1
Van Buren															
Wapello	5	3	8							11		11	16	3	19
Warren															
Washington															
Wayne	2		2							1		1	3		3
Webster							1		1	3		3	4		4
Winnebago										1		1	1		1
Winneshiek				10		10				20		20	30		30
Woodbury		2	2				5	2	7	9		9	14	4	18
Worth															
Wright															
State at large															
Totals	61	19	80	52	...	52	38	3	41	310		310	461	22	483

TABLE NO. 252—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS REMAINING JUNE 30, 1906

	Mt. Pleasant.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Adams	..	..	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Allamakee	...	....	...	4	....	4	4	....	4
Appanoose	....	...	....	1	.	1	1	....	1
Audubon		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.
Benton	....	....		1	....	1	1		1
Black Hawk	..	...	....	4	....	4	4	....	4
Boone	....		..	..	...		....	....	....
Bremer	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Buchanan	.	....		2		2	2	....	2
Buena Vista	....		..	....	....	...	....	....	....
Butler	....	....	...	1	....	1	1	....	1
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Carroll	....	....		1	....	1	1	.	1
Cass	....	1	1	....	....	...	....	1	1
Cedar	....	...	...	..	..	....		....	....
Cerro Gordo	.	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	2
Cherokee	....	....	....	...	...	...	....	....	....
Chickasaw	....	....	....	3		3	3	....	3
Clarke		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clay	...	..	....	....	....		...		....
Clayton	....		....	1		1	1	....	1
Clinton		1	1	1	....	1	1	1	2
Crawford	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Dallas	....	....		1	..	1	1	....	1
Davis	....	....	....	2	...	2	2	....	2
Decatur	....	...	....	.	....	...	..	.	...
Delaware		....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Des Moines	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	1	3
Dickinson	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Dubuque	....	1	1	8	....	8	8	1	9
Emmet	...		.	1	....	1	1	....	1
Fayette	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Floyd	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...
Fremont	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Greene	....	....	....	....	....		...	....	
Grundy	....	...	....		....	....	...	....	....
Guthrie	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Hamilton	....		....	1	...	1	1	....	1
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....		...	....	....
Hardin	....	....	.	2	....	2	2	..	2
Harrison	....	....	....	.	.	....	.	....	....
Henry	....	....	..		...	...	....		....
Howard	....	...	....	2	...	2	2	....	2
Humboldt	..		....	...				....	....
Ida	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Iowa	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Jackson	....	....	..		..	....	....	....	....
Jasper		....	...	5	....	5	5	....	5
Jefferson	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Johnson	....	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Jones	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Keokuk	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Kossuth	....	...	....	2	....	2	2	.	2
Lee	....	1	1	3	....	3	3	1	4
Linn	....	....	...	4	....	4	4	....	4
Louisa	....	...	....	...	....	...		....	...
Lucas	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	1	3
Lyon	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Madison	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....	4
Mahaska	....	...	....	6	....	6	6	....	6
Marion	....	....	....	3		3	3	....	3
Marshall	....	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Mills	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....
Mitchell	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Monona	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....
Monroe	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	...	3
Montgomery	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Muscatine	.	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
O'Brien	....	....	...	1	....	1	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 252—Continued.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Osceola	....	..	...	....	......	....	...	.....	...
Page	....	..	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Palo Alto	......	....	....	......	....	....	.....	.....	..
Plymouth	......		....	5	....	5	5	....	5
Pocahontas	......	.	...	3	..	3	3	...	3
Polk		8	8	37	....	37	37	8	45
Pottawattamie	......	1	1	6	.....	6	6	1	7
Poweshiek	......	....	....	1		1	1	......	1
Ringgold		....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	..
Sac	...	.....	....	4	...	4	4	......	4
Scott	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	.....	2
Shelby		....	....	...	..	..	.....	.....	....
Sioux	...	......	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Story		....	....	2		2	2	....	2
Tama		..	....	3	......	3	3	....	3
Taylor	.....	.	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	..
Union	...	....	....	1	.....	1	1	......	1
Van Buren	.	...		....	.....	......	......	....	....
Wapello	......	3	3	4	......	4	4	3	7
Warren		......	......	..	.....	......	.	.....	.....
Washington	......	....		..	....	.	...	......	......
Wayne	....	....	......	1	.....	1	1	......	1
Webster	......	....	....	2	.....	2	2	....	2
Winnebago	......	......	......	......	.....	....	......	....	......
Winneshiek	....	..		9	.....	9	9	....	9
Woodbury	.....	2	2	3	......	3	3	2	5
Worth	....	.....	......	......	......	.....	......	......	.....
Wright	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......	.....
Totals	......	21	21	196	...	196	196	21	217

TABLE NO. 253—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM CITIES IN IOWA HAVING A POPULATION OF 4000 AND OVER 8000, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1905, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Mt. Pleasant.			Independence.			Cherokee.			Knoxville.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4000 AND UNDER 8000.															
Atlantic	1		1										1		1
Cedar Falls										1		1	1		1
Centervillle	1		1										1		1
Chariton										3		3	3		3
Charles City										1		1	1		1
Clarinda															
Fairfield										1		1	1		1
Grinnell															
LeMars							1		1	4		4	5		5
Marion				1		1				1		1	2		2
Newton										3		3	3		3
Oelwein															
Perry															
Red Oak	1		1							1		1	2		2
Shenandoah										1		1	1		1
Washington															
Webster City							1		1	2		2	3		3
Totals	3		3	1		1	2		2	18		18	24		24

II. CITIES OVER 8000.

Boone															
Burlington	2	1	3							3		3	5	1	6
Cedar Rapids				2		2				4		4	6		6
Clinton		1	1											1	1
Council Bluffs										6		6	6		6
Creston										1		1	1		1
Davenport	1		1							1		1	2		2
Des Moines	14	7	21							54		54	68	7	75
Dubuque		1	1	4		4				11		11	15	1	16
Ft Dodge							2		2	2		2	4		4
Ft Madison	1		1										1		1
Iowa City				8		8				6		6	14		14
Keokuk	1	1	2							2		2	3	1	4
Marshalltown				5		5				8		8	13		13
Mason City		2	2					1	1					3	3
Muscatine										2		2	2		2
Oskaloosa	5		5							9		9	14		14
Ottumwa	3	3	6							8		8	11	3	14
Sioux City		2	2				6	2	8	7		7	13	4	17
Waterloo				1		1				5		5	6		6
Totals	27	18	45	20		20	8	3	11	129		129	184	21	205
Grand totals	30	18	48	21		21	10	3	13	147		147	208	21	229

TABLE NO. 254—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

COLOR AND SEX OF PATIENTS COMMITTED FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1903			1904			1905			1906			1903-1906		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS															
White	512	18	530	311	8	319	304	14	318	458	21	479	1,585	61	1,646
Black	4	....	4	5	....	5	1	1	2	3	1	4	13	2	15
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1,598	63	1,661
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.															
White	96	4	100	98	2	100	96	4	100	96	4	100	96	4	100
Black	100	..	100	100	.....	100	50	50	100	75	25	100	87	13	100
Totals	96.5	3.5	100	97	3	100	96	4	100	96	4	100	96	4	100
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF WHITES TO COLORED.															
White	99.3	100	99.3	99	100	99	99.7	93.4	99.4	99.4	96	99.2	99.2	97	91.9
Black	0.7		0.7	1	..	1	0.3	6.6	0.6	0.6	4	0.8	0.8	3	0.9

TABLE NO. 255—HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

Ages at Time of Commitment, for Periods Ending June 30th

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Under 15 years	....	....	....	......	....	....	.	.....	......	....	.....	.....	....	..	.....
15 and under 20 years	8	....	8	......	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	2	7	11	2	13
20 and under 25 years	34	1	35	15	....	15	21	2	23	17	2	19	87	5	92
25 and under 30 years	59	2	61	37	2	39	42	3	45	51	3	54	189	10	199
30 and under 35 years	65	4	69	44	1	45	48	3	51	56	4	60	213	12	225
35 and under 40 years	75	7	82	54	1	55	46	3	49	78	2	80	253	13	266
40 and under 50 years	155	2	157	102	1	103	88	2	90	134	3	137	479	8	487
50 and under 60 years	90	1	91	46	2	48	46	......	46	88	4	92	270	7	277
60 and under 70 years	25	...	25	14	1	15	10	....	10	20	......	20	69	1	70
70 years and over	4	1	5	1	......	1	1	2	3	7	1	8	13	4	17
Age unknown	6	....	6	3	....	3	......	.....		5	1	6	14	1	15
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1,598	63	1,661
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF AGE PERIODS.															
Under 15 years	....		......	.....		.....	.....	......	......	.....	....	....	....		.....
15 years and under 20 years	0.5		0.5	. .	......	..	0.9		0.9	1.1	9.2	1.4	7	3.2	9
20 years and under 25 years	6.6	5.6	6.6	4.7	.	4.6	6.8	13.3	7.5	3.6	9.2	3.9	5.6	7.9	5.6
25 years and under 30 years	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.7	25.0	12.0	13.8	20.0	14.0	11.1	13.5	11.2	11.8	15.8	11.9
30 years and under 35 years	12.6	22.0	12.9	14.2	12.5	13.8	15.8	20.0	15.9	12.0	18.4	12.4	13.3	19.0	13.6
35 years and under 40 years	14.5	38.8	15.3	17.0	12.5	17.0	15.1	20.0	15.3	16.8	9.2	16.5	16.8	20.3	15.9
40 years and under 50 years	30.0	11.2	29.4	32.3	12.5	31.9	28.8	13.3	28.1	29.1	13.5	28.4	29.9	12.6	29.2
50 years and under 60 years	17.5	5.6	17.0	14.5	2.5	14.9	15.0	.....	14.3	19.5	18.0	19.1	16.9	11.0	16.6
60 years and under 70 years	4.8	..	4.8	4.4	12.5	4.6	3.3		3.1	4.3	.....	4.2	4.3	1.5	4.3
70 years and over	8	5.6	9	0.3	....	.9	0.3	13.4	0.9	1.4	4.5	1.7	0.8	6.2	1.0
Age unknown	1.2		1.1	0.9	.	.3	......	.		1.1	4.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	.9

TABLE NO. 256—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

AGES WHEN HABIT BEGAN, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Under 15 years	29		29	23	2	25	51	1	52	80	....	80	183	8	186
15 years and under 20 years	100	......	100	80	1	81	75	4	79	106	4	110	361	9	370
20 years and under 25 years	123	4	127	78	.	78	83	3	86	115	8	123	399	15	414
25 years and under 30 years	85	4	89	57	1	58	47	3	50	53	1	54	242	9	251
30 years and under 40 years	102	5	107	50	...	50	35	4	39	73	6	79	260	15	275
40 years and under 50 years	35	...	35	16	2	18	10		10	20	1	21	81	3	84
50 years and under 60 years	12	1	13	2	.....	2	3	......	3	7	1	8	24	2	26
60 years and under 70 years	3	....	3	4	1	5	1	.	1	1	......	1	9	1	10
70 years and over	1		1	...	...	....	....	....		....	....	...	1	....	1
Ages unknown	26	4	30	6	1	7	....	......	....	6	1	7	38	6	44
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	23	483	1.598	63	1,661
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF AGE PERIODS.															
Under 15 years	5.0	.....	5.3	7.2	25 0	8.0	16.7	6.6	16.2	17 4	......	16.6	12.4	4.8	11.2
15 years and under 20 years	19.0		18 1	25.3	12.5	25.0	24.5	26.6	24.6	23.0	18.2	22.8	22.5	14.3	22.3
20 years and under 25 years	25.0	22.2	23.7	24.7		24.0	27.2	20.0	26.9	24.9	36.4	25.2	24 9	23.8	24.9
25 years and under 30 years	16.2	22.2	17.7	18 0	12.5	18.0	15.4	20.0	15.6	11.5	4.6	11.5	15,1	14.3	15.1
30 years and under 40 years	19.4	27.8	20.0	16.0		15.3	11.5	26.6	12.2	15.9	27.3	16.3	16.2	23.8	16.6
40 years and under 50 years	6.8		6.5	5.0	25.0	5.5	3.3	....	3.2	4.3	4.5	4 3	5.0	4.8	5.1
50 years and under 60 years	2.3	5.6	2.4	6		.6	1.0		1.9	1.5	4.5	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.5
60 years and under 70 years	.6		.6	1.2	12.5	1.5	.4		.8	.2	....	0.2	.1	1.5	.6
70 years and over	.2		.2	..	....	......	. ..	....	....	...	....	......	......		.1
Age unknown	5.0	22.2	5.6	1.8	12.5	2.1		...	....	1.3	4.5	1.5	2.3	9.4	2.6

TABLE NO. 257.—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Native born	428	14	442	254	7	261	250	12	262	370	19	389	1,303	52	1,355
New England states	10	2	12	5	....	5	3	1	4	2	....	2	20	3	23
Maine	1		1	....	....		....	....	....	...	..	...	1		1
New Hampshire	....	....		....	....	...	1		1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Vermont	3	....	3	2	....	2	...	....	.	....	....	....	5	....	5
Massachusetts	4	1	5	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	8	1	9
Rhode Island		...	...	....		....	...	....	...	.	....	...	....	....	...
Connecticut	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	1	2	..	....	...	4	2	6
Middle states	59	....	59	31	2	33	30	3	33	44	2	46	164	7	171
New York	28	....	28	18	....	18	16	3	19	23	2	25	85	5	90
New Jersey	5	....	5	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	10	.	10
Delaware	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Pennsylvania	26	....	26	11	2	13	12	....	12	19	....	19	68	2	70
Southern states	13		13	12	....	12	11	....	11	26	1	27	62	1	63
Maryland	....		...	2		2	....	....	....	3	....	3	5	....	5
District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....		....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	2	....	2	4	....	4	2	....	2	4	....	4	12	...	12
West Virginia	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	...	3	1	4	7	1	8
North Carolina	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	2	..	2
South Carolina	....	.	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Alabama	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3
Kentucky	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	4	....	4	8	....	8
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	....		....	...
Missouri	6	....	6	3	....	3	5	....	5	11	....	11	25	....	25
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	
Northwest states	108	4	112	75	2	77	70	1	71	84	7	91	337	14	351
Ohio	25	1	26	16	...	16	11	....	11	20	3	23	72	4	76
Indiana	14	....	14	8	....	8	8	....	8	12	1	13	42	1	43

TABLE NO. 257—Continued.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Illinois	45	2	47	38	1	39	32	....	32	36	3	39	151	6	157
Michigan	6	....	6	1	....	1	6	....	6	7	....	7	20	....	20
Wisconsin	18	1	19	12	1	13	13	1	14	9	....	9	52	3	55
Iowa	181	5	186	124	2	126	135	6	141	205	8	213	645	21	666
Western States	10	....	10	7	1	8	1	1	2	9	1	10	27	3	30
Minnesota	3	....	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	13	3	16
North Dakota	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
South Dakota	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3
Nebraska	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Kansas	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....		1	....	1	3	....	3
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	1	....	1	1	....	1		....		....	....	....	2	....	2
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	....	....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
Oregon	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
California	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Colonial or Insular possessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hawaiian Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philippine Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States—not specified	47	3	50	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	47	3	50
Foreign born	64	4	68	59	1	60	55	3	58	85	3	88	263	11	274
British America	9	....	9	3	....	3	4	....	4	4	....	4	20	....	20
Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Central America	....	....	....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South America	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
British Isles	9	2	11	17	1	18	16	2	18	25	2	27	67	7	74
England	6	....	6	7	....	7	1	....	1	2	....	2	16	....	16
Ireland	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	2	11	19	2	21	38	7	45
Scotland	....	....	....	3	....	3	5	....	5	4	....	4	12	....	12
Wales	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1

Germanic	21	2	23	17	....	17	14	......	14	26	....	26	78	2	80
Austria	1	.....	1	1	......	1	......	......	...	...	....	...	2		2
Belgium			..			..	.....	...	..	...	......	....	..	......	......
Germany	20	2	22	14	....	14	12	....	12	25		25	71	2	73
Holland		....	......	1	....	1	2		2	1	..	1	4	....	4
Switzerland		....		1	....	1	..	....		...	....	....	1	....	1
Latin	1	.....	1	......	....		....	....	...	2	....	2	3		3
France	1	....	1		....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	1	...	1
Greece	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	.....	......	....	...	...	....	..
Italy	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	.. .	....	2	.....	2	2	...	2
Spain	......	....	...		....		...	....	...	...	.	...	.	.....	..
Scandinavian	21		21	18	..	18	18	1	19	28	1	29	85	2	87
Denmark	1	......	1	1	......	1	3	1	4	....	......		5	1	6
Norway	11		11	8	...	8	7	......	7	18	...	18	44	......	44
Sweden	9	.....	9	9		9	8	... .	8	10	1	11	35	1	36
Slavic	3		3	4	....	4	3	....	3	....		....	10	....	10
Bohemia	3		3	4	....	4	3	....	3	....	......		10	....	10
Hungary	....	....	....	....		......	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....	....		.....
Russia	....	....	......		....	....		....	....				....	....	......
Poland	....		......	..	......	...	.....	....		.....	......	....	....		.....
Africa	....	...		....		....	....	...	....	....	......	....	.	.....	......
Australia		......	....	....	....		.. ...	....	......	......	.	....	.....	.....	......
Asia	....	....	....	..			.	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....
Pacific Isles			....	......	....	......	......	....	...	.	....	.....	......	....	......
Various other countries	......		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	......
High seas	...	......	......	...		....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	......	......
Unknown	24		24	8	....	3	....	......		6	...	6	33		33
Grand totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1.598	63	1.661

II. SUMMARY.

Native born	428	14	442	254	7	261	250	12	262	370	19	389	1 802	52	1,854
New England states	10	2	12	5	.	5	3	1	4	2	...	2	20	3	23
Middle states	59	....	59	31	2	33	30	3	33	44	2	46	164	7	171
Southern states	13	.....	13	12	.....	12	11	.....	11	26	1	27	62	1	63
Northwest states	108	4	112	75	2	77	70	1	71	84	7	91	837	14	851
Iowa	181	5	186	124	2	126	135	6	141	205	8	213	645	21	666
Western states	10	.....	10	7	1	8	1	1	2	9	1	10	27	3	30
Colonial or Insular Possessions	...	.....	......	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
United States—not specified	47	3	50		....	.....	...	..	....	.....	.....	....	47	3	50
Foreign born	64	4	68	59	1	60	55	3	58	85	3	88	263	11	274
British America	9	.....	9	3	..	3	4		4	4	......	4	20	......	20
Mexico	.....	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	......	....	.....	......	.....	....	..	... ..
Central America	.....	..	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.	....	......	......
West Indies	....	.....	......	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	.....	......	.....	..	......
South America	.....	.....	...		......	....			...	......	.....		...	......	......

TABLE NO. 257 - Continued.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
British Isles	9	2	11	17	1	18	16	2	18	25	2	27	67	7	74
Germanic	21	2	23	17	....	17	14		14	26	...	26	78	2	80
Latin	1	....	1			...	.....		...	2		2	3	....	3
Scandinavian	21	....	21	18	......	18	18	1	19	28	1	29	85	2	87
Slavic	3	....	3	4	......	4	3	....	3	......	....	....	10	......	10
Africa	....	....	......		..	....	..	.....		....	.....	.. .	...	......	......
Australia	....	...	...		...	...	....	..	......	..	....	....	....		......
Asia	.....	....	.....	....	.	.	......	.	...	....	...	....	.....	...	......
Pacific Isles			....		..	...	. .	....	....	......	....			.....	..
Various other countries	....	......	....	....	....	...		......	...		....	......	.....	......	......
High seas	..		..		..		....	......	....	..	...	..	...	......	
Unknown	21	.....	24	3	....	3	....	....	....	6	......	6	33		33
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	205	15	320	461	22	483	1,598	63	1,661

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF NATIVITY.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born	83.0	77.7	82.8	80.4	87.5	80.6	82.0	80.0	81.9	80.3	86.3	80.5	81.5	82.5	81.5
New England states	1.9	11.1	2.2	16.8		1.5	1.0	6.7	1.3	0.4		0.4	1.3	4.8	1.4
Middle states	11.5	....	11.1	9.8	25.0	10.2	9.8	20.0	10.3	9.5	9.1	9.5	10.3	11.1	10.3
Southern states	2.5		2.4	3.8		3.7	3.6	.	3.4	5.7	4.5	5.6	3.9	1.5	3.8
Northwest states	20.9	22.2	20.4	23.7	25.0	23.8	23.0	6.7	22.2	18.2	31.8	48.8	21.2	22.2	21.1
Iowa	35.2	27.7	34.8	39.2	25.0	38.9	44.3	39.9	44.1	44.5	36.4	36.4	40.5	33.3	40.1
Western states	1.9	......	1.9	2.3	12.5	2.5	0.3	6.7	0.6	2.0	4.5	4.5	1.7	4.8	1.8
Colonial or Insular possessions		......	.	.....		..	...	....					..	......	..
United States—not specified	9.2	16.7	9.3	......		..	. .						2.6	4.8	3.0
Foreign born	12.3	22.3	12.7	18.7	12.5	18.5	18.0	20.0	18.1	18.4	13.7	18.2	16.4	17.5	16.5
British America	1.7	....	1.7	0.9	......	0.9	1.3	......	1.3	0.9	......	0.8	1.3	....	1.2
Mexico			....	...	....	.....	....	...	..	....	....		..	....	.....
Central America	....	...		.	.....	.....	..	....	......	....	....	....	....		.....
West Indies	...	......	.....	....		.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	....	....	....	.....
South America	.	. .		.. .	......		......		..	...	.. .	..	.....		..
British Isles	1.7	11.2	2.1	5.4	12.5	5.6	5.2	13.3	5.6	5.4	9.1	5.6	4.2	4.1	4.5
Germanic	4.1	11.3	4.3	5.4	......	5.2	4.6	13.3	4.4	5.6	......	5.4	4.8	3.2	4.8
Latin	.2	.....	.2	...	......	.....	......	......	....	0.4	.....	0.4	0.2		0.2
Scandinavian	4.1	.....	3.9	5.7	......	5.6	5.9	6.7	5.9	6.1	4.6	6.0	5.3	3.2	5.2

Slavic	.6	......	.5	1.3	.....	1.2	1.0	.....	0.9	.....	.	....	0.6	....	0.6
Africa	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....		.....	.....	....	.....		......	.....
Australia	....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	..	... ..	....	....	.....	....	....	.	......
Asia	..	......	.....	......		......	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....		....	......
Pacific Isles	.....	...	.....		.....		...	..	..	.....	.....	....	.....	......	.....
Various other countries	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	... .	.....	.....	....	.....	....		.....	....	......
High seas	.....	.....	.....	...		...	.....	....	.....	...	....		....	......	
Unknown	4 7	....	4.5	0.9	......	0.9	...	......	....	1.3		1 3	2.1	......	2.0

TABLE NO. 258--HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
I NUMBERS.															
Native born, native parents	260	7	267	153	3	156	131	7	138	222	12	234	766	29	795
Native born, foreign parents	121	3	124	64	2	66	80	5	85	121	6	127	386	16	402
Native born, mixed parentage	31	4	35	31	1	32	29	....	29	21	1	22	112	6	118
Native born, parentage unknown	17	...	17	7	1	8	11	....	11	15	...	15	50	1	51
Foreign born	63	4	67	59	1	60	54	3	57	80	3	83	256	11	267
Nativity unknown	24	....	24	2		2	...	....		2	...	2	28	...	28
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1.598	63	1 661
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF PARENTAGE															
Native born, native parents	50 3	38 9	50 0	48.3	37.5	48.1	42 9	46 7	43 1	48 2	54 6	48 5	47 9	46	47.9
Native born, foreign parentage	23.5	16 7	23 3	20 8	25	20 4	26 2	33.3	26.1	26.3	27 3	26 1	24.9	25 6	24.2
Native born, mixed parentage	6.	22 2	6 5	9 7	12.5	9 9	9 5	....	9 1	4 6	4.5	4 6	7.	9.5	7.1
Native born, parentage unknown	3 3	..	3 2	2 1	12 5	2 5	3.7	...	3.5	3.2	....	3 2	3.1	1.5	3 1
Foreign born	12 2	22 2	12 5	18 5	12.5	18 5	17.7	20	17 8	17 3	13 6	17 2	16.	17 4	16 1
Nativity unknown	4 7		4 5	6	......	6		......	......	4		.4	1 1	.....	1 6

TABLE NO. 259—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS COMMITTED, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903–1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.															
Single	163	3	166	100	1	101	128	4	132	170	5	175	561	13	574
Married	265	11	276	167	5	172	136	10	146	216	11	227	784	37	821
Widowed	42	2	44	17	1	18	14	.....	14	23	5	28	96	8	104
Divorced or separated	44	2	46	31	1	32	26	1	27	47	1	48	148	5	153
Unknown	2	....	2	1	......	1	1	.....	1	5	....	5	9	......	9
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1,598	63	1,661
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.															
Single	31.5	16.6	31.1	31.6	12.5	31.2	42	26.7	41.3	36.9	22.8	37.	35.2	20.7	34.6
Married	51.3	61	51.7	52.8	62.5	53.0	44.6	66.6	45.6	46.9	49.9	46	49.	58.7	49.4
Widowed	8.2	11.2	8.2	5.4	12.5	5.6	4.6		4.4	5.	22.8	6.	6.	12.7	6.3
Divorced or separated	8.5	11.2	8.6	9.8	12.5	9.9	8.5	6.7	8.4	10.1	4.5	10.	9.2	7.9	9.2
Unknown	.5	..	.4	4	....	.3	.3		.3	11.		1.	.6	----	.5

TABLE NO. 260—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-06.		
	M.	F.	T	M	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Agricultural and rural	77	....	77	47	....	47	59	....	59	87	....	87	270	....	270
Farmers	77	....	77	46	....	46	58	....	58	84	....	84	265	....	265
Gardeners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Horsemen	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Nurserymen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Stockmen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
II. Commercial or mercantile	41	....	41	21	....	21	21	....	21	31	....	31	117	....	117
Abstractor	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Advertiser	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Agents	7	....	7	3	....	3	2	....	2	2	....	2	14	....	14
Agents, insured	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	6
Agents, real estate	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	5	....	5
Bank, cashier	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Charlatans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Dealers, furniture	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dealers, real estate	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dealers, stock	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	5
Druggists	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	....	3	2	....	2	9	....	9
Grocers	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	4	....	4
Grocer's clerk	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Grain buyers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Merchants	12	....	12	2	....	2	1	....	1	8	....	8	23	....	23
Salesmen	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	8	....	8	13	....	13
Salesmen, horse	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	3
Salesmen, traveling	6	....	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Travelingmen	....		....	5	....	5	6	....	6	7	....	7	18	....	18
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	137	....	137	93	1	94	90	1	91	127	3	130	444	5	449
1. Building, trades	67	....	67	37	....	37	34	....	34	58	....	58	196	....	196
Brick, layers	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Carpenters	19	....	19	14	....	14	16	....	16	19	....	19	68	....	68
Contractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Gas fitters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Masons	7	....	7	4	....	4	3	....	3	1	....	1	15	....	15
Masons, brick	....	....	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	6	....	6	11	....	11
Masons, stone	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Painters	35	....	35	8	....	8	13	....	13	20	....	20	76	....	76
Painters and laborers	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Painters and paper hangers	....		....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.	2

TABLE NO. 260—Continued.

		1903.			1904.			1905			1906.			1903-06.		
		M.	F.	T.	M	F	T	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Painters and railway brakemen	...	....	...	1	...	1	....	......	...	...		.....	1	......	1
	Plasterers	3	....	3	3	......	3	1	....	1	6	.....	6	13	....	13
	Plumbers	....	....	..	..	......	..	.....	....	....	2	.	2	2		2
2.	Chemicals	....	.....	.....	....	..	....	.....	....	....	...	....	.....	....	......	......
3.	Glass and stone	1	....	1		....	......	2	....	2	3	......	3	6	...	6
	Cement workers	....	.	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1		1	2	....	2
	China packers	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	1	1	....	1
	Marble cutters	1	....	1	....			....	....	.....	..	......	.....	1	....	1
	Stone cutters	....	..	....	....	....	...	1	....	1	1	.....	1	2	......	2
4.	Mining	4	....	4	8		8	11	.....	11	11	....	11	34	....	34
	Miners	.....	......			....	...	1	...	1	...	....	......	1		1
	Miners, coal	4	....	4	8		8	10	.....	10	11	......	11	33	......	33
5.	Food products	8	....	8	5	....	5	5	.....	5	8	....	8	26	....	26
	Bakers	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	2	....	2	3	.....	3
	Bakers and stone masons	..	......	....		....	....	1	....	1	...	......	......	1		1
	Butchers	7	....	7	4	....	4	3	....	3	3	.....	3	17	....	17
	Candy makers	....	....	...	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	3	......	3	3	.....	3
	Millers	1	....	1		......	...	1	....	1		....	.....	2	.....	2
6.	Iron and steel products	27		27	16		16	14	..	14	18	...	18	75	....	75
	Blacksmiths	20	....	20	8	....	8	12	....	12	11	....	11	51	....	51
	Blacksmiths and farmers	....	...	...	1	....	1	.....	..	....	...	....	...	1	....	1
	Boiler makers	....		...	2	..	2	......	....	.	......	.	....	2	......	2
	Horseshoers		....	.....	1	....	1		......	...	...	..	.	1		1
	Machinists	2		2	3		3	2	....	2	2	.....	2	9	....	9
	Mechanic	1		1		...		......		....	...	......	......	1		1
	Moulders, iron	....	....	...	......	....	....	....	....	..	1	.....	1	1	.. ..	1
	Steam fitters	4	....	4	1	....	1	...	....	.....	4	......	4	9	....	9
7	Leather	10	....	10	6	....	6	6	....	6	7	.....	7	29		29
	Harness makers	4	....	4	1	....	1	5	....	5	4	.....	4	14	.....	14
	Shoemakers	6	....	6	5	......	5	1	....	1	3	....	3	15	......	15
8.	Liquor and beverages	1	.....	1	......		.....	...	....		......	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Brewers	1	....	1	....	...	..	......	....	......	...	......	.....	1	...	1
9.	Lumber and its remanufacture	3	...	3	2	......	2	3	....	3	2	......	2	10	....	10
	Cabinet makers	2	....	2	..	....	......	1		1	1	.	1	4		4
	Coopers	....	......	....	..	....	...	1	.	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wagon makers	1	..	1	1	....	1	1	......	1	....	......	.....	3	..	3
	Wood workers	....	....		1	..	1	......	....	....	1	......	1	2	.....	2
10.	Metals other than iron	8	....	8	6	......	6	1	......	1	9		9	24	.....	24
	Gunsmiths	.....	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	......	......	......	......	1		1

Jewelers				2		2				3		3	5		5
Tinners	5		5										5		5
Tinsmiths				2		2	1		1	6		6	9		9
Watchmakers	3		3	1		1							4		4
11. Paper and printing	6		6	4		4	3		3	3		3	16		16
Printers	6		6	4		4	3		3	3		3	16		16
12 Textiles				2	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	7	5	12
Awning makers				1		1							1		1
Dressmakers											1	1		1	1
Dressmakers and milliners											1	1		1	1
Seamstresses					1	1		1	1		1	1		3	3
Tailors				1		1	2		2	2		2	5		5
Wool experts										1		1	1		1
13. Miscellaneous	2		2	7		7	9		9	5		5	23		23
Bridge builders				1		1	1		1	1		1	3		3
Broom makers	1		1	1		1							2		2
Cigar makers	1		1	3		3	2		2	1		1	7		7
Contractor and railway builders				1		1				1		1	2		2
Engineer-stationary				1		1	3		3	2		2	6		6
Upholsterers							1		1				1		1
Well drillers							2		2				2		2
IV. Transportation	24		24	24		24	25		25	38		38	111		111
1. Express and transfer	5		5	8		8	8		8	11		11	32		32
Draymen										1		1	1		1
Drivers				1		1							1		1
Liverymen	4		4							2		2	6		6
Teamsters	1		1	4		4	2		2	8		8	15		15
Teamster and groom				3		3	5		5				8		8
Truck driver							1		1				1		1
2. City and interurban railways				1		1							1		1
Mortormen				1		1							1		1
3. Steam railroads	19		19	14		14	14		14	23		23	70		70
Agents	1		1										1		1
Airbrake inspectors				1		1							1		1
Baggagemen										1		1	1		1
Brakemen	2		2	1		1	2		2	3		3	8		8
Conductors							3		3				3		3
Engineers				1		1	3		3	5		5	9		9
Firemen-locomotive	2		2	3		3				3		3	8		8
Firemen and engineers							1		1				1		1
Railway clerks				1		1				1		1	2		2
Railway men	13		13	1		1							14		14
Section foremen	1		1	1		1	1		1				3		3
Sectionmen				3		3	2		2	2		2	7		7
Switchmen				2		2	2		2	8		8	12		12
4. Telephone and telegraph							3		3	2		2	5		5
Telegraph operators							2		2				2		2
Telephone linemen							1		1	2		2	3		3
Telephone operators															

TABLE NO. 260--Continued.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-06.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
5. Water transportation	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
Seamen	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
V. Professional	33	2	35	19	....	19	21	2	23	84	1	35	107	5	112
1. Special skill prerequisite	8	2	10	4	....	4	5	2	7	8	....	8	25	4	29
Actors	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Egg candlers	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Electricians	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3	6	....	6
Engineers-mechanical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Horse trainer	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Lecturer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Jockey	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Musicians	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	2	....	2	5	1	6
Newspapermen	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	3
Newspaper reporters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Nurses	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3
Plumbing inspectors	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Students	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Taxidermists	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
2. Education prerequisite	25	....	25	15	....	15	16	....	16	26	1	27	84	1	85
Dentists	3	....	3	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	....	3	10	....	10
Lawyers	6	....	6	2	....	2	7	....	7	7	....	7	22	....	22
Pharmacists	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	8	....	8
Physicians	5	....	5	5	....	5	6	....	6	9	....	9	25	....	25
Preachers	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	6	....	6
Teachers, music	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2
Teachers, schools	1	....	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	6
Veterinary surgeon	4	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	6
VI. Clerical	19	1	20	1	....	1	2	....	2	6	....	6	28	1	29
Accountants	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Bookkeepers	3	....	3	1	....	1	1	....	1	5	....	5	10	....	10
Clerks	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	16	....	16
Stenographers	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
VII. Domestic and personal	134	12	146	97	6	103	89	12	94	126	14	140	439	45	484
1. Public places	28	1	29	21	....	21	19	....	19	25	1	26	93	2	95
Barbers	16	....	16	10	....	10	7	....	7	7	....	7	40	....	40
Bartenders	4	....	4	2	....	2	4	....	4	3	....	3	13	....	13

Billiard Hall keepers	1		1										1		1
Boardinghouse keepers											1	1		1	1
Hair dressers		1	1											1	1
Hotel clerks							1		1	1		1	2		2
Hotel keepers	3		3	3		3	3		3	2		2	11		11
Hotel porters							1		1				1		1
Laundrymen										4		4	4		4
Restaurant keepers							1		1				1		1
Saloon keepers	4		4	2		2	2		2	5		5	13		13
Saloon keepers and Bowling Alley keepers				1		1							1		1
Saloon porters										2		2	2		2
Scavengers										1		1	1		1
Waiters				3		8							3		3
2. Private places		11	11		4	4		11	11		11	11		37	37
Domestics		8	3					3	3		4	4		10	10
Housekeepers		4	4		4	4		8	8		3	3		19	19
Housewives		2	2								4	4		6	6
Houseworkers		1	1											1	1
Washerwomen		1	1											1	1
3. Wives and daughters of sundry					2	2								2	2
Wives of barbers					1	1								1	1
Wives of nightwatchmen					1	1								1	1
4. Indefinite	106		106	76	1	77	63	1	64	101	2	103	346	4	350
Cooks	6		6	2	1	3		1	1	2	2	4	10	4	14
Laborers	95		95	73		73	63		63	99		99	330		330
Laborers, skilled	5		5										5		5
Landlords				1		1							1		1
VIII. Public service				1		1	2		2	1		1	4		4
City janitors							1		1				1		1
Mail carriers				1		1							1		1
Overseers of Poor Farms							1		1				1		1
Policemen										1		1	1		1
IX. Non-Industrial	2	2	4										2	2	4
Gamblers	1		1										1		1
Prostitutes		2	2											2	2
Tramps	1		1										1		1
X. No occupation	15		15	3		3				5	4	9	23	4	27
XI. Unclassified				3		3	3		3				6		6
XII. Unknown	34	1	35	7		7				3		3	44	1	45
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1,598	63	1,661

TABLE NO. 260—Continued.

	1903			1904.			1905.			1906.			1903-06.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
II. SUMMARY OF CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.															
I. Agricultural and rural	77	....	77	47	.	47	59	....	59	87	....	87	270	....	270
II. Commercial or mercantile	41	....	41	21	....	21	21	....	21	34	....	34	117	.	117
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	137		137	93	1	94	90	1	91	127	3	130	447	5	452
1. Building trades	67	....	67	37	....	37	34	....	34	58	....	58	196	....	196
2. Chemicals	...		...	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Clay, glass and stone	1	....	1	....	....	..	2	....	2	3	....	3	6		6
4. Mining	4	....	4	8		8	11	....	11	11	....	11	34	....	34
5. Food products	8	....	8	5	....	5	5	....	5	8	....	8	26	....	26
6. Iron and steel products	27	..	27	16	....	16	14	....	14	18	....	18	75	....	75
7. Leather	10	....	10	6	....	6	6	....	6	7	....	7	29	....	29
8. Liquor and beverages	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	....		....		1		1
9. Lumber and its remanufacture	3	....	3	2	....	2	3	....	3	2		2	10	....	10
10. Metals other than iron	8	....	8	6	....	6	1	....	1	9	....	9	24	....	24
11. Paper and printing	6	....	6	4	....	4	3	...	3	3	.	3	13	....	13
12. Textiles	....		....	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	7	5	12
13. Miscellaneous	2	...	2	7	....	7	9	....	9	5	....	5	23	..	23
IV. Transportation	24	....	24	24	...	24	25	....	25	38	....	38	111	..	111
1. Express and transfer	5	....	5	8		8	8	....	8	11	....	11	32	....	32
2. City and interurban railway	....		..	1	....	1	..	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	1
3. Steam railways	19	....	19	14		14	14	....	14	23	..	23	70	....	70
4. Telephone and Telegraph	...	...	....	...	....	...	3	....	3		....	2	5	....	5
5. Water transportation	....	....		1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3
V. Professional	33	2	35	19	....	19	21	2	23	34	1	35	107	5	112
1. Special skill prerequisite	8	2	10	4	....	4	5	2	7	8	....	8	26	4	30
2. Education prerequisite	25	..	25	15	....	15	16	....	16	26	1	27	84	1	85

VI. Clerical	19	1	20	1	....	1	2	....	2	6	....	6	28	1	29
VII. Domestic and personal	134	12	146	97	7	104	82	12	94	126	14	140	439	45	484
1. Public places	28	1	29	21	....	21	19	....	19	25	1	26	93	2	95
2. Private places	....	11	11	....	4	4	....	11	11	....	11	11	....	37	37
3. Wives and daughters of sundry	....	...	..	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	2	2
4. Indefinite	106	....	106	76	1	77	63	1	64	101	2	103	346	4	350
VIII. Public service	....	...	....	1	..	1	2	....	2	1	.	1	4	....	4
IX. Non-industrial	2	2	4	....			....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
X. No occupation	15	..	15	3	....	3	....	....	....	5	4	9	23	4	27
XI. Unclassified	....	....		3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	6	....	6
XII. Unknown	34	1	35	7	....	7	....			3	....	3	44	1	45
Totals	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1,598	63	1,661

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

I. Agricultural and rural	14.9	.	14.4	14.9	....	14.5	19.3	....	18.4	18.9	....	18.0	16.9	....	16.2
II. Commercial or mercantile	8.0	....	7.7	6.7	....	6.5	6.9	....	6.6	7.4	....	7.0	7.3	....	7.0
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	26.6	....	25.7	29.4	12.5	29.0	29.6	20.0	28.4	27.5	13.6	27.0	28.0	7.9	27.6
IV. Transportation	4.7	...	4.5	7.6		7.4	8.2	....	7.8	8.2	....	7.9	7.0	....	6.7
V. Professional	6.3	11.1	6.6	6.1	....	5.9	6.9		7.3	7.4	4.6	7.2	6.7	7.9	6.7
VI. Clerical	3.6	5.6	3.7	0.3	....	0.3	0.6	....	0.6	1.3	....	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7
VII. Domestic and personal	26.0	66.6	27.3	30.7	87.5	32.1	26.9	80.0	29.4	27.3	63.6	29.0	27.4	71.4	29.1
VIII. Public service	....	....		0.3	....	0.3	0.6	....	0.6	0.2	....	0.2	0.4	....	0.2
IX. Non-industrial	0.4	11.1	0.7	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	0.1	3.2	0.2
X. No occupation	2.9	....	2.8	0.9	....	0.9	....	....	0.9	1.1	18.2	1.9	1.4	6.4	1.6
XI. Unclassified	....	....	....	0.9	....	0.9	1.0	....	..	....	....	....	0.4	....	0.3
XII. Unknown	6.6	5.6	6.6	2.2	....	2.2	....	...	....	0.7	....	0.6	2.7	1.6	2.7

TABLE NO. 261.—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

	1903.			1904			1905.			1906.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.
I. Institutional	88	1	89	58		58	61	1	65	142	2	144	352	4	356
Hospital	24	1	25	14		14	21	1	22	13	2	15	72	4	76
Hospital-Inebriates										53		53	53		53
Hot Springs	1		1	1		1				1		1	3		3
Keeley Cure	63		63	43		43	41		4	71		71	218		218
National							1		1				1		1
Private Sanitarium										3		3	3		3
Washington Home							1		1				1		1
Westmoreland Treatment										1		1	1		1
II. Proprietary Medicines	5		5	14		14	10		10	23		23	52		52
Abbot & Wang Alkaloid.							1		1				1		1
Alcola										1		1	1		1
Ames' Treatment				1		1							1		1
Antinarcotive										1		1	1		1
Ayers' Treatment	1		1				1		1	1		1	8		3
Bartlett Cure				2		2							2		2
Blue Ribbon Cure				1		1							1		1
Gold Cure				3		3	2		2	3		3	8		8
Haines' Golden Specific				1		1				6		6	7		7
Lymph Cure.										1		1	1		1
McHanna Treatment							1		1	1		1	2		2
Murray Treatment				1		1							1		1
Rose Hill Treatment										1		1	1		1
St James Treatment.				1		1							1		1
Tracy Treatment..	2		2										2		2
Twentieth Century Institute				3		3	1		1	6		6	10		10
White Ribbon Treatment.	2		2				1		1				3		3
Willow Bark Treatment.				1		1	3		3	2		2	6		6
III. Double Treatment										3		8	8		3
Alcola and Haines' Golden Specific										1		1	1		1
Keeley Cure and Haines' Golden Specific										2		2	2		2

IV. Indefinite	27	1	28	32	1	33	19	1	20	36	.....	36	114	8	117
*Home Treatment	8	....	8	.....	.. .	.	.....	....	.. .	1	.....	1	9	....	9
Local Treatment	9	1	10	.....	....	......	.. ..	....	....	.....	.....	....	9	1	10
Local Physician	3	.....	3	9	1	10	14	.....	14	6	......	6	31	2	33
Treatment uncertain	6	.. .	6	5	......	5	8	1	4	10	......	10	24	1	25
Treatment unknown	1	.....	1	18	....	18	2	.....	2	19	.....	19	40	.....	40
V. No Treatment	396	16	412	212	7	219	212	13	225	257	20	277	1,077	56	1,133
Total	516	18	534	316	8	324	305	15	320	461	22	483	1 598	63	1 661

*This treatment usually Proprietary Medicines or Specifics.

TABLE NO. 262—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INEBRIATES ADMITTED ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1903	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903-1906.
I. SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.					
Appanoose	2	1	4	3	10
Cedar	2	......	2	......	4
Davis	......	......	......	2	2
Des Moines	3	2	1	6	12
Henry	5	1	......	1	7
Iowa	2	2	2	3	9
Jasper	4	1	1	8	14
Jefferson	1	2	5	7	15
Johnson	9	6	12	22	49
Keokuk	6	1	3	5	15
Lee	6	2	6	8	22
Louisa	1	......	2	......	3
Mahaska	1	8	8	16	33
Marion	5	4	3	4	16
Monroe	1	5	4	5	15
Muscatine	7	2	1	2	12
Poweshiek	4	1	2	1	8
Scott	7	3	3	3	16
Van Buren	1	......	......	......	1
Wapello	13	4	4	19	40
Washington	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	80	47	63	115	305
II. NORTH-EAST QUARTER.					
Allamakee	11	......	1	5	17
Benton	1	6	4	2	13
Black Hawk	5	3	7	5	20
Bremer	6	......	6	4	16
Buchanan	4	......	1	3	8
Butler	1	......	1	1	3
Cerro Gordo	5	......	5	4	14
Chickasaw	2	4	5	5	16
Clayton	5	10	3	1	9
Clinton	11	3	4	3	21
Delaware	2	3	2	4	11
Dubuque	2	7	2	18	29
Fayette	8	2	1	......	11
Floyd	3	......	......	......	3
Franklin	2	5	4	2	13
Grundy	......	3	......	......	3
Hardin	17	5	4	2	28
Howard	3	2	......	3	8
Jackson	11	3	2	7	23
Jones	17	1	1	4	23
Linn	19	10	4	8	41
Marshall	17	14	9	15	55
Mitchell	5	3	1	4	13
Tama	4	3	1	6	14
Winneshiek	13	7	8	30	58
Worth	3	......	......	6	9
Totals	177	94	76	142	489

TABLE NO. 262—Continued.

III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903-1906.
Adair					
Adams	1	1		4	6
Audubon		1	2	1	4
Cass	3			3	6
Clarke	1	2		1	4
Dallas	5	1	2	1	9
Decatur	3	1		1	5
Fremont	4	2	2		8
Guthrie	3		3	3	9
Harrison	6	2	2	1	11
Lucas	4	1	3	3	11
Madison	7	4	4	6	21
Mills	2				2
Montgomery	1	3	1	2	7
Page	3	1	2	1	7
Polk	72	41	61	74	248
Pottawattamie	10	12	5	7	34
Ringgold					
Shelby	2	1			3
Taylor	3	3			6
Union	5	6	1	1	13
Warren	2	2	1		5
Wayne			2	3	5
Totals	137	84	91	112	424

IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903-1906.
Boone	4	3	2		9
Buena Vista	3	2	5	3	13
Calhoun	9	3	1	1	14
Carroll	3	3	1	3	10
Cherokee	7	3		1	11
Clay	1	1			2
Crawford	1	2	3	12	18
Dickinson	2		3		5
Emmet	7			1	8
Greene	1		1		2
Hamilton	6	8	3	7	24
Hancock		1	1		2
Humboldt	10	6	2	2	20
Ida	3	8		2	13
Kossuth	10	9	6	5	30
Lyon		2	3	2	7
Monona	2			4	6
O'Brien	2		2	3	7
Osceola	1	1			2
Palo Alto	9	5	13	4	31
Plymouth	3	6	9	12	30
Pocahontas	3	1	5	5	14
Sac	3	3	8	16	30
Sioux	3	4	2	5	14
Story	5	4	1	8	18
Webster	16	5	8	4	33
Winnebago	5	2		1	8
Woodbury	14	12	12	11	49
Wright	6	1	3	7	17
Totals	139	95	94	119	447

TABLE NO. 262—Continued.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903-1906.
V. SUMMARIES.					
Southeast quarter	80	47	63	115	305
Northeast quarter	177	94	76	142	489
Southwest quarter	137	84	91	112	424
Northwest quarter	139	95	94	119	447
Totals	533	320	324	488	1,665
East half	257	141	139	257	794
West half	276	179	185	231	871
Totals	583	320	324	488	1,665
North half	316	189	170	261	836
South half	217	131	154	227	729
Totals	533	320	324	488	1,665
VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.					
Southeast quarter	15	14.6	19.4	23.6	18 3
Northeast	33 2	29 3	23 4	29.	29 3
Southwest quarter	25 7	26.2	28.	22.9	25.4
Northwest quarter	26.1	29 1	29.2	24.5	27.
East half	48.2	44.	42 9	52 6	47 6
West half	51 8	56	57.1	47 4	52 4
North half	59.2	59	52 1	46 5	50.2
South half	40.8	41	47.9	53.5	49 8

TABLE NO. 263—HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING 4000 INHABITANTS OR OVER IN 1905

	1903			1905			1906			1903-1906.		
	M	F.	T	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4000 AND UNDER 8000.												
Atlantic	1	....	1	.	..	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Cedar Falls	1	...	1	3	....	3	1	.	1	5	...	5
Centerville	2	...	2	5	....	6	1		1	8	....	8
Chariton	....	...	....	...	....	...	3	....	3	3	...	3
Charles City	1	...	1		...	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Clarinda	1	....	1	....	....	..	...	....	...	1	...	1
Fairfield	2	...	2	4		4	1	....	1	7	..	7
Grinnell	1		1	2		2	.	..	..	3	...	3
LeMars	2	....	2	10	..	10	5	....	5	17	...	17
Marion	1	...	1		..	....	2		2	3	..	3
Newton	1	...	1		....	..	3	....	3	4	...	4
Oelwein	1	..	1	2		2		..	..	3	....	3
Perry	3	...	3	2	..	2	...	.		5	..	5
Red Oak	1		1	2	..	2	2		2	5	....	5
Shenandoah	...	..	.	2	....	2	1	..	1	3	...	3
Washington	...	..	...	1	..	1	.		.	1	...	1
Webster City	4	....	4	10	...	10	3		3	17	...	17
Totals	22		22	43	..	43	24		24	89	..	89

TABLE NO 263—Continued.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1903-1906.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.
II. CITIES OF 8,000 AND OVER.												
Boone	1	...	1	5		5		....	..	6	...	6
Burlington	2	..	2	2	....	2	5	1	6	9	1	10
Cedar Rapids	11	..	11	12	1	13	6	..	6	29	1	30
Clinton	9	.	9	4	..	4	.	1	1	13	1	14
Council Bluffs	6	2	8	14	1	15	6	..	6	26	3	29
Creston	5	...	5	7		7	1	....	1	13	..	13
Davenport	1	2	3	5	1	6	2	.	2	8	3	11
Des Moines	66	6	72	95	7	102	68	7	75	229	20	249
Dubuque	1		1	5	2	7	15	1	16	21	3	24
Ft. Dodge	8	2	10	8	..	8	4	....	4	20	2	22
Ft. Madison	3	....	3	3	...	3	1		1	7	....	7
Iowa City	5	....	5	9	..	9	14	...	14	28	...	28
Keokuk	2	..	2	1	.	1	3	1	4	6	1	7
Marshalltown	9	..	9	14	....	14	13	..	13	36		36
Mason City	8	...	8	1	....	1		3	3	4	3	7
Muscatine	5	...	5	2		2	2	....	2	9	....	9
Oskaloosa	3		3	10	.	10	14	....	14	27	....	27
Ottumwa	8	1	9	5	..	5	11	3	14	24	4	28
Sioux City	10	2	12	18	2	20	13	4	17	41	8	49
Waterloo	4		4	6	..	6	6	....	6	16	..	16
Totals	162	15	177	226	14	240	184	21	205	572	50	622

TABLE NO. 264—PENITENTIARIES.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Absent on parole at beginning of period	....			....	.. .		.....
Absent escaped at beginning of period	....				.	....	.. .
In confinement at beginning of period	559	353	20	373	912	20	932
Received:							
By conviction of courts	235	160	15	175	395	15	410
By order of courts	4	2	..	2	6	...	6
For safe keeping	....	...	....	.....	.....	....	.....
For surrender of bail	....	....	..		... .	....	....
For paroles revoked	7	2	.	2	9	....	9
By transfer	....	.....	....	.	.	...	....
By transfer to insane department	....	11	....	11	11	..	11
Totals	805	528	35	363	1,333	35	1,368
Discharged:							
By commutation of sentence	....	..	1	1		1	1
By suspension of sentence	33	21	2	23	54	2	56
By pardon	6	2	....	2	8	..	8
By expiration of sentence	216	130	12	142	346	12	358
By order of courts	10	7	1	8	17	1	18
By transfer to insane department	11	1	2	3	12	2	14
By escape	....	.	....	..	... .	..	.....
By death	3	4	..	4	7	....	7
Totals	279	165	18	183	441	18	462
In confinement June 30, 1905	526	363	17	380	889	17	906
Average population	....			367 6	.....		....

TABLE NO. 265—PENITENTIARIES

SEX AND COLOR, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
White	214	164	15	179	378	15	393
Black	32	8	....	8	40		40
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 266—PENITENTIARIES.

AGE OF PRISONERS WHEN COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.
15 to 19 years	24	27	....	27	51	.	51
20 to 24 years	61	35	7	42	97	7	104
25 to 29 years	49	36	2	38	85	2	87
30 to 34 years	41	16	3	19	57	3	60
35 to 39 years	24	16	1	17	40	1	41
40 to 44 years	8	14	1	15	22	1	23
45 to 49 years	16	10	1	11	26	1	27
50 to 54 years	8	12		12	20	.	20
55 to 59 years	10	3	..	3	13	....	13
60 to 64 years	3	1	..	1	4	....	4
65 to 69 years	1	.....		....	1	...	1
70 years and over	1	1	....	1	2		2
Unknown	....	1	.	1	1		1
Totals	216	172	15	187	418	15	433
Average for period (years, months, days)	31 0 17	30-11 23	29	30-9-29	31-0 5	29	30-5 8

TABLE NO. 267.—PENITENTIARIES.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft Madison	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born	227	147	14	161	374	14	388
New England states	4	3	..	3	7	0	7
Maine	....	.	..	...			....
New Hampshire	....	....		....			
Massachusetts	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Rhode Island	1	1		1	2	.	2
Connecticut	2	....	..	..	2	...	2
Middle states	16	20	....	20	36	....	36
New York	11	15	...	15	26		26
New Jersey	....		.	...		...	....
Delaware	....	...	.		....		....
Pennsylvania	5	5	..	5	10	....	10
Southern states	50	15	1	16	65	1	66
Maryland	2	..	...	....	2	..	2
Virginia	1		...	..	1	...	1
West Virginia	1	...	..	...	1	....	1
North Carolina	....	1	...	1	1	...	1
South Carolina	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Georgia	1	2	..	2	3	....	3
Alabama	3	..	....	....	3		3
Florida	....	.	...	....	....	....	..
Mississippi	1		..	...	1	...	1
Kentucky	9	1	....	1	10	..	10
Tennessee	5	..	..	....	5		5
Louisiana	4	1	..	1	5	....	5
Arkansas	1	....		...	1	...	1
Missouri	21	8	1	9	29	1	30
Texas	1	1	.	1	2	..	2
Northwest states	53	35	3	38	88	3	91
Ohio	9	1	1	2	10	1	11
Illinois	23	25	.	25	48	....	48
Indiana	14	1	2	3	15	2	17
Michigan	5	2	..	2	7	..	7
Wisconsin	2	6	..	6	8	...	8
Iowa	87	64	9	73	151	9	160

TABLE NO. 267—Continued.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa.			Total.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Western States	17	10	1	11	27	1	28
Minnesota	4	3	....	3	7	...	7
North Dakota							
South Dakota							
Nebraska	6	2	...	2	8	..	8
Kansas	3	3	1	4	6	1	7
Indian Territory							
Okalahoma							
New Mexico							
Arizona							
Colorado	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Montana	1	1	....	1	2	.	2
Washington							
Oregon							
California	2	...			2	..	2
Foreign Born	19	25	1	26	44	1	45
British America	1	2	...	2	3	....	3
West India	1	..	....	..	1		1
British Isles	6	2	..	2	8	.	8
England	5	1	....	1	6	..	6
Ireland	1	..	....		1	..	1
Wales		1	..	1	1		1
Germanic	6	13	1	14	19	1	20
Austria		1	..	1	1	.	1
Germany	6	10	1	11	16	1	17
Holland		2	..	2	2	.	2
Latin	2	2	....	2	4		4
France	1	....	....	....	1		1
Italy	1	2		2	3	...	3
Scandinavian	2	3	..	3	5		5
Denmark	1	1		1	2		2
Norway		2	....	2	2	....	2
Sweden	1	....	....	..	1		1
Slavic		2	...	2	2		2
Bohemia		1	....	1	1	...	1
Russia		1		1	1		1
Asia	1			..	1		1
Unknown		1		1	1	....	1
Grand totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 268—PENITENTIARIES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	136	107	1	108	243	1	244
Married	82	46	10	56	128	10	138
Widowed	16	17	1	18	33	1	34
Divorced or separated	12	1	3	4	13	3	16
Unknown		1	....	1	1		1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 269—PENITENTIARIES.

LITERACY OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1906

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Can read and write	231	167	15	182	398	15	413
Cannot read and write	15	4	....	4	19	....	19
Unknown		1	....	1	1	....	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 270—PENITENTIARIES.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS AT TIME OF COMMITMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. General	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
Good health and sound	169	151	7	158	320	7	327
Good health-defective injured	6	4		4	10	....	10
Good health-defective, insane	15	12	...	12	27		27
Diseased	66	5	8	13	61	8	69
II. Injured	6	5	....	5	11	....	11
Amputations—							
Arm, left	....	2	..	2	2	....	2
Foot	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Crippled—							
Hand, one	2		..		2	...	2
Leg, one	2			....	2	...	2
Legs, both	1	.	....	...	1	..	1
Blind, right eye	....	1	...	1	1	....	1
Head, bullet in	1		.	..	1	....	1
Wounded	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
III. Diseased	53	4	8	12	57	8	65
1. General diseases	20	..	..		20	....	20
Rheumatism	12	..	.	....	12	..	12
Syphilis	5	..	..	.	5	..	5
Venereal diseases	3		.		3	.	3
2. Diseases of nervous system	7	1	..	1	8	....	8
Partial paralysis	1		...	...	1		1
Weak eyes	6	1	.	1	7	....	7
3. Diseases of respiratory system	5	1	3	4	6	3	9
Asthma	1		...	...	1	.	1
Bronchial affection	....	..	1	1	.	1	1
Catarrh	4	...	..	...	4	.	4
Catarrh, nasal	....	....	1	1		1	1
Weak lungs	.. ....	1	1	2	1	1	2
4. Diseases of circulatory system	3	1		1	4		4
Heart trouble	3	1	.	1	4		4
5. Diseases of digestive system	9	1	2	3	10	2	12
Dyspepsia	....	....	1	1		1	1
Hernia	9	1	1	2	10	1	11
6. Diseases of genito-urinary system	4	....	..	....	4	...	4
Kidney trouble	4	.		....	4		4
7. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	....		1	1	...	1	1
Eczema	....	.	1	1		1	1
8. Ill-defined diseases	5	..	2	2	5	2	7
Debility from morphine	....	..	2	2	..	2	2
Senility	2		..	.	2		2
Other	3				3	....	3

TABLE NO. 271—PENITENTIARIES.

DEGREE OF USE OF INTOXICANTS AND NARCOTICS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M	F	T.	M	F.	T.
Opium:							
Users	4	3	3	6	7	3	10
Non-users	242	168	12	180	410	12	422
Unknown	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Tobacco:							
Users	220	149	4	153	369	4	373
Non-users	26	22	11	33	48	11	59
Unknown	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Alcoholic liquors:							
Moderate users	85	20	..	20	105	...	105
Intemperate users	43	73	2	75	116	2	118
Non-users	118	78	13	91	196	13	209
Unknown	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 272—PENITENTIARIES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
Parents living together	186	161	12	173	347	12	359
Divorced	13	2	1	3	15	1	16
Separated	6	2	1	3	8	1	9
Not stated	16	4	....	4	20	.	20
Parents dead	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Mother dead, father remarried	2	....	....	....	2	...	2
Father dead, mother remarried	8	...	..	....	8	....	8
Father divorced, mother remarried	7	1	....	1	8	....	8
Mother divorced, father remarried	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Both remarried	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 273—PENITENTIARIES

CHARACTER OF PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T.
Father's reputation:							
Good	219	169	14	183	388	14	402
Bad	10	1	1	2	11	1	12
Not known	10	2	...	2	12	....	12
Mother's reputation:							
Good	231	169	15	184	400	15	415
Bad	....	1	--	1	1		1
Not known	8	2		2	10		10
Both parents:							
Good	....	169	14	183	169	14	183
Bad	....	1		1	1	..	1
Not known	7	2		2	9		9

TABLE NO. 274—PENITENTIARIES.

LITERACY OF PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Total		
	M.	M.	F.	T.		F.	T.
Father:							
Can read and write	196	159	15	174	355	15	370
Cannot read or write	22	4	....	4	26	.	26
Not known	28	9	....	9	37		37
Mother:							
Can read and write	207	161	15	176	368	15	383
Cannot read or write	21	1	.	1	22	..	22
Not known	18	10		10	28		28

TABLE NO. 275—PENITENTIARIES.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft Madison.	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	168	87	13	100	255	13	268
Native born, foreign parents	3	33	1	34	36	1	37
Native born, mixed parents	24	22	....	22	46	...	46
Foreign born	45	22	1	23	67	1	68
Unknown	6	8	....	8	14	..	14
Totals	246	172	15	1. 7.	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 276 —PENITENTIARIES

HEIGHTS OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T		F.	T.
Less than 5 feet	... .	1	....	1	1	....	1
5 feet and less than 5-2	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
5-2 and less than 5-4	4	9	8	17	13	8	21
5-4 and less than 5-6	34	45	3	48	79	3	82
5-6 and less than 5-8	85	42	3	45	127	3	130
5 8 and less than 5-10	72	54	1	55	126	1	127
5 10 and less than 6	39	15		15	54	....	54
6 and less than 6 1	8	2	....	2	10	..	10
6-1 and less than 6-2	3	....		...	3	...	3
6-2 and less than 6-3	1			..	1		1
6-3 and over	.. ..	......	...				
Not given	... .	1		1	1		1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
Average height	5-7.91	5-7.12	5 5	5-6 88	5-7.52	5 5	5-7.39

TABLE NO. 277—PENITENTIARIES.

WEIGHTS OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
80 and less than 90 pounds	....	....	..	....	..		....
90 and less than 100 pounds	....	...	2	2	....	2	2
100 and less than 110 pounds	1	2	3	5	3	3	6
110 and less than 120 pounds	5	8	1	9	13	1	14
120 and less than 130 pounds	14	13	5	18	27	5	32
130 and less than 140 pounds	28	30	2	32	58	2	60
140 and less than 150 pounds	51	28	..	28	79		79
150 and less than 160 pounds	70	40	....	40	110	..	110
160 and less than 170 pounds	32	19	....	19	51	...	51
170 and less than 180 pounds	30	19	..	19	49	.	49
180 and less than 190 pounds	8	6	1	7	14	1	15
190 and less than 200 pounds	4	3	1	4	7	1	8
200 and less than 210 pounds	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
210 and less than 220 pounds	2	2	..	2	4	....	4
220 and less than 230 pounds	....		....	...	....	..	....
230 and less than 240 pounds	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Not given	....	1	...	1	1	..	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
Average weight	152 1	150 2	123	148	151 1	123	150

TABLE NO. 278—PENITENTIARIES.

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.
I. Agricultural and rural	29	13	..	13	42	....	42
Farmers	29	12	..	12	41	...	41
Florists	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
II. Commercial or mercantile	9	4		4	13	....	13
Bankers	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Bank officers	1	...		....	1	....	1
Canvassers	....	1	...	1	1	..	1
Lumberman	3	...	...	....	3	....	3
Merchants	1	1	..	1	2	...	2
Newsboys	1	..	...	....	1	....	1
Promoter	1	...	..	..	1	....	1
Salesman	1		...	..	1	....	1
Stock buyer	....	1		1	1	....	1
Traveling agent	1	...	...	....	1	....	1
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	72	53		53	125	....	125
1. Building trades	10	18	....	18	28	....	28
Brick layers	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Carpenters	2	5	...	5	7	..	7
Painters	3	8	...	8	11	..	11
Painters and glaziers	2	...	...	..	2	..	2
Plasterers	....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Plumber's helper	1	.	..	..	1		1
Stone masons	1	3	...	3	4		4
2. Chemicals	....	..	..	....	...		...
3. Clay, glass and stone	1	1	..	1	2	.	2
Marble and stone cutters	1	1	..	1	2	....	2
4. Mining	16	3	...	3	19	..	19
Coal miners	16	3	..	3	19	..	19
5. Food products	16	6	....	6	22		22
Bakers	4	2	...	2	6		6
Butchers	9	4	....	4	13	..	13
Poultry dressers	3	..			3		3

TABLE NO. 278 Continued.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Total.		
	M.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
6. Iron and steel products	8	10	....	10	18	..	18
Blacksmiths	2	3	.	3	5	..	5
Boilermaker	1	....	...	....	1	..	1
Boilermaker's helpers	2				2	....	2
Locksmith	....	1	...	1	1	....	1
Machinists	3	3	....	3	6	...	6
Steamfitters	....	3	....	3	3		3
7. Leather	2	5	....	5	7	..	7
Harnessmakers	....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Shoemakers	2	2	....	2	4		4
Table cutter (glove cutter)	....	1	..	1	1	..	1
8. Liquor and beverages	....	2	....	2	2	..	2
....	....	2	..	2	2	....	2
9. Lumber and its remanufacture,	1	1	...	1	2		2
Cooper	1	..	..	....	1	....	1
Organ builder	....	1	..	1	1	..	1
10. Metals other than iron.	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Jeweler	....	1	....	1	1	...	1
11. Paper and printing	7	....	...	....	7	..	7
Printers	7	.	..		7	..	7
12. Textiles	6	1	..	1	7	....	7
Tailors	5	..	...	...	5	..	5
Weavers	1	1	....	1	2		2
13. Miscellaneous	5	6	....	6	11	....	11
Cigar makers	....	2	....	2	2	.	2
Engineer	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Engineers, stationary	4	.	...	...	4	..	4
Fireman	....	1	..	1	1	...	1
Fireman, stationary	1	....	....	.	1		1
Manufacturer	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Photographer	....	1	...	1	1	...	1
IV. Communication and transportation	23	12	....	12	35	...	35
1. Express and transfer	13	8	....	8	21	....	21
Hack driver	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Liveryman	1	..	....	..	1	....	1
Teamster	11		. .	8	19	..	19
2. City and interurban	....		....	..	.	-	
3. Steam railroads	9	3	....	3	12		12
Brakemen	3	1		1	4	.	4
Car porters	3		....	.	3	....	3
Conductor	....	1		1	1	..	1
Engineer	....	1	....	1	1	...	1
Firemen	2	..	....	....	2		2
Switchmen.	1	....	....		1	....	1
4. Telegraph and telephone	1	1	....	1	2		2
Telegrapher	....	1		1	1	..	1
Telegraph lineman.	1	....	....	...	1	..	1
5. Water transportation	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
V. Professional	7	7	....	7	14	..	14
1. Special skill prerequisite.	5	3	....	3	8	....	8
Horsemen	2	1	....	1	3	...	3
Horse jockeys.	2	1	....	1	3	.	3
Showman	....	1	....	1	1		1
Theatrical manager	1	....	.	..	1	.	1
2. Technical education prerequisite	2	4	....	4	6	...	6
Attorney	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Physician.	1	....	....	...	1	..	1
Teachers	....	2	....	2	2	.	2
Undertakers	1	1	....	1	2	.	2
VI. Clerical.	4	3	1	4	7	1	8
Bookkeepers	2	...	1	1	2	1	3
Clerks	2	3	...	3	5	....	5

TABLE NO 278—Continued.

	Ft. Madion.	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
VII. Domestic and personal	98	78	14	92	176	14	190
1. Public places	33	7	....	7	40	.	40
Barbers	7	5	....	5	12	..	12
Butler, hotel	1	...	...	....	1	..	1
Cooks, hotel	2	..	....	....	2	..	2
Clerk, hotel	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Janitor	1	....	...	....	1	....	1
Laundrymen	4	...	....	....	4	....	4
Office boys, hotel	2	....	...	....	2	..	2
Porters	8	1	...	1	9	.	9
Restaurant keepers	6	....	..	....	6	..	6
Saloon keeper	1	..	....	...	1	...	1
Bar keeper	1	...			1		1
2. Private places	1	2	14	16	3	14	17
Butler and horsemen	1	....		.	1		1
Hostlers	....	2	....	2	2	...	2
Houseworkers	....	...	14	14	..	14	14
3. Indefinite	64	69	....	69	133	....	133
Cooks	3	3	..	3	6	....	6
Dish washers	1	....	..	..	1	....	1
Laborers	58	65	....	65	123	....	123
Waiters	2	1	....	1	3	....	3
Unknown	....	....	.	...	....	....	....
VIII. Public service	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
Detective	1	....	...	...	1	....	1
Indefinite	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
IX No occupation	1	....	...		1	....	1
X. Unknown	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Grand totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO 279 -PENITENTIARIES.

CRIMES OR OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.
I Offenses against government	3	4	....	4	7	....	7
1. Against currency	1	...	...	....	1	..	1
Violating section 5458 R. S (counterfeiting)	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
2. Against election laws	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
3. Against postal laws	1	3	...	3	4	....	4
Violating section 3893 R S (obscene letters, etc)	....	2	...	2	2	....	2
Violating section 5478 R. S (breaking and entering P O.	....	....	...	...	....	....	....
Violating section 5467 R. S. (embezzlement)	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Not specified	....	1	....	1	1		1
4 Against revenue laws	1	1	...	1	2	....	2
Violating section 5209 R. S. (National bank, embezzlement)	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Retailing liquor without having paid special tax	1	..	....	....	1	...	1
II Offenses or crimes against society	21	13	11	24	34	11	45
1 Against public health	....	..	..	..	....	....	...
2. Against public justice	3	1	....	1	4	..	4
Assisting prisoner to escape	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Aiding and assisting prisoner to escape from an officer	1	1	....	1	2		2
Perjury	2	...	..	....	2		2

TABLE NO. 279—Continued.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa			Total.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T
3. Against law and order.	3	....	..	...	3	..	3
Breaking and escaping from penitentiary..	1	...	....	..	1		1
Having in possession burglar's tools	2	....	..		2		2
4. Against public morals	15	12	11	23	27	11	38
a. Incest	1	3		3	4	.	4
b. Sodomy..	4	1		1	5		5
c. Bigamy	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
d. Adultery	5	3	1	4	8	1	9
e. Fornication	....	..	..	..			..
Enticing female child for prostitution	2	....		..	2	...	2
Keeping house of ill-fame..	.. ..	....	4	4		4	4
Prostitution ..	.. ..		3	3	..	3	3
Resorting to house of ill-fame for prospitution.....	2	....	2	2	2	2	4
Seduction..	....	3		3	3	.	3
III. Crimes or offenses against persons ...	41	38	1	39	79	1	80
1. Homicide	10	13	1	14	23	1	24
Murder	2		...	....	2	..	2
Murder, first degree	2	5	....	5	7	....	7
Murder, second degree	3	6	..	6	9	....	9
Manslaughter	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
2. Rape	6	4	...	4	10		10
3. Assaults of all sorts	24	21		21	45		45
Assault with intent to kill	....	1	..	1	1		1
Assault with intent to commit murder	10	5	....	5	15	..	15
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter	6	1	....	1	7	..	7
Assault with intent to commit rape	8	1	..	1	9		9
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	....	1	...	1	1	..	1
Assault with intent to rape	....	7	...	7	7	..	7
Assault with intent to commit burglary	... .	....	....		....		
Assault with intent to break and enter ...	....	3	....	3	3		3
Assault with intent to rob	....	2	.	2	2		2
4. Intimidation	1	..	..	--	1		1
Terrorizing and injuring inhabitants of a dwelling house..	1	..	...	.	1		1
IV. Crimes or offenses against property..	181	117	3	120	309	3	311
1 Arson	1	1	...	1	2	..	2
Attempt to commit arson	....	1		1	1	....	1
Attempt to burn....	1	.			1	- -	1
2. Burglary..................	59	38	....	38	97		97
Burglary	12	9	..	9	21		21
Burglary and conspiracy	1		..		1		1
Breaking and entering	27	13	.	13	40	...	40
Breaking and entering a building	12	....	...		12		12
Breaking and entering in day time	....	2	...	2	2	..	2
Breaking and entering in night time	....	1	...	1	1	..	1
Breaking and entering dwelling in night time	....	2	..	2	2		2
Breaking and entering building in night time	3	1	..	1	4		4
Breaking and entering a rail road car	2	7	..	7	9		9
Breaking and entering store with intent to steal	....	1		1	1	..	1
Breaking and entering and larceny from building in day time	2	.	....	....	2	...	2
Breaking and entering store in night time with intent to commit larceny ...	....	1	....	1	1		1
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	....	1	....	1	1	..	1

TABLE NO. 279—Continued.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
3. Robbery	12	7	....	7	19	..	19
Robbery	11	7	.	7	18	...	18
Robbery aggravated.	1	....	.	..	1	...	1
4. Larceny	64	46	3	49	110	3	113
Larceny	22	29	2	31	51	2	53
Larceny by embezzlement.	1	1	..	1	2	...	2
Larceny by embezzlement as bailee	3	..	..	....	3	...	3
Larceny as bailee..	5	....	....	..	5	...	5
Larceny, conspiracy to commit.	9	.		.	9	...	9
Larceny from building	8	2		2	10	...	10
Larceny from building in day time	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Larceny in a building in day time	4	..	..	...	4	...	4
Larceny in a building in night time	1	..	..	....	1	.	1
Larceny from a building in night time	....	6		6	6	..	6
Larceny from a dwelling house in day time....	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Larceny from a dwelling house in night time	2	....	..		2	..	2
Larceny of poultry in night time	1	...			1		1
Larceny from person	7	3	..	3	10	..	10
Wrongfully using hand car on railway	. .. .	2	..	2	2	...	2
Receiving stolen goods	.. ..	1	...	1	1	...	1
Common thief	1	...		.	1	...	1
5. Embezzlement	....	1	..	1	1		1
6. Fraud	10	5		5	15	...	15
Cheating by false pretenses.	....	2		2	2	....	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses	10	2		2	12		12
Swindling	....	1	...	1	1	....	1
7 Forgery	31	13	..	13	44	..	44
Forgery	14	8	..	8	22	..	22
Uttering forged instrument....	17	5	....	5	22	..	22
8. Malicious	2		.		2	..	2
Injuring harness	1	...	....	.	1	..	1
Depositing dynamite in building with intent to destroy	1	...	..	..	1		1
9. Ill-defined.	2	6	...	6	8	..	8
Conspiracy	2	3		3	5	.	5
Habitual criminal	....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Insane (no conviction)	....	2	..	2	2		2
Grand totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 280—PENITENTIARIES.

TERMS SERVED BY PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First	207	131	13	144	338	13	351
Second	26	29	2	31	55	2	57
Third	6	9	..	9	15	..	15
Fourth	5	1	..	1	6		6
Fifth	2	1	....	1	3	.	3
Not known	....	1		1	1	....	1
Totals...	216	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 281—PENITENTIARIES.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 6 months	5	8		8	13	.	13
6 months and less than 12 months	43	23	6	29	66	6	72
12 months and less than 18 months	54	32	4	36	86	4	90
18 months and less than 2 years	24	14	1	15	38	1	39
2 years and less than 3 years	30	24	3	27	54	3	57
3 years and less than 5 years	34	22		22	56		56
5 years and less than 10 years	33	29	1	30	62	1	63
10 years and less than 15 years	8	5		5	13	..	13
15 years and less than 20 years	11	2		2	13	..	13
20 years and less than 30 years	2	3	...	3	5	.	5
30 years and over	...		..	...	..	.	...
Life	2	7	..	7	9	.	9
Until sane	...	2	....	2	2	..	2
To hang	...	1	..	1	1	.	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
Average sentence in years, months and days	3-2-6			2-11-29			3-1-6

TABLE NO. 282—PENITENTIARIES.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN PRISONS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Employed	4,909	415	25	470	9,059	25	9,309
1. On contract	3,179	23	...	23	3,401		3,401
Making butter tubs	...	23	....	23	23	..	23
Making chairs	1,203	.....		.....	1,203	.	1,203
Making tools	1,762	....	....	.....	1,762		1,762
Lumpers and runners	213	..		....	213		213
2. On prison account	173	302	25	417	565	25	590
Construction	38	112		112	150		150
Prison work	135	192	16	208	327	16	343
Holidays and Sundays	...	88	9	97	88	9	97
II. Unemployed	225	21	2	23	435	2	455
1. Excused	...	2	....	2	2	....	2
2. Incapacitated							
By age	...	2	...	2	2		2
By illness	....	8	2	10	8	2	10
By insanity	...	9	..	9	9		9
By injuries	...	...		...	.	..	...
3. Idle, cause not stated	225		...	...	225	.	225
Average number employed during period	490.9	415	25	470	905.9	25	930.9
Number employed June 30, 1906	514	342	16	356	856	16	872
Average number unemployed during period	22.5	21	2	23	43.5	2	45.5
Average number unemployed June 30, 1906	12	21	1	22	33	1	34
Per cent. employed for period	95.8	95.2	93.6	94	95.5	92.2	95.4
Per cent. employed on contract	61.9	5.3	.	5.9	40.5		35.0
Per cent. employed on prison work	33.7	89.9	93.6	88.1	59.5	92.2	60.4
Per cent unemployed	4.2	4.8	7.4	6.0	4.5	7.8	4.6
Average wage per prisoner per day	.535	..	..	.415	..		..
Extra wage earned	8,113.76		...	173.02	...	...	.....
Total wages earned	46,566.30	...	..	3076.36	... ..	..	.
Total days employed	97,155			6996	.... .		.

TABLE NO 283--PENITENTIARIES.

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OR PREFERENCE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T
Adventists	2	1	...	1	3	....	3
Baptists.	31	4	.	4	35	.	35
Catholics	43	36	1	37	79	1	80
Christian	34	3	4	7	37	4	41
Christian Scientist	1		..		1	....	1
Conference	....	1		1	1	..	1
Congregational	2	...	...	....	2	...	2
Episcopalian	7	2	..	2	9	....	9
Evangelical	3	....	..	....	3	....	3
Free Thinker	1	...	..	..	1		1
German Evangelical	1	.	...	....	1	....	1
Holiness	1	..	...		1	..	1
Jewish	1	1	...	1	2	..	2
Latter Day Saints	3	...	.	....	3		3
Lutherans	7	7	1	8	14	1	15
Methodists	63	11	1	12	74	1	75
Mormon	....	...	2	2		2	2
Presbyterian	7	1	..	1	8	....	8
Protestant	....	1	...	1	1	..	1
Quaker	2	..	.	....	2		
Salvation Army	2	..	1	1	2	1	3
United Brethern	3	...	1	1	3	1	4
Unitarian	....	1		1	1	...	1
None	32	102	4	106	134	4	136
Not known	....	1	..	1	1	....	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 284—PENITENTIARIES

AGES OF PRISONERS AT DEATH OF PARENTS AND DEPARTURE FROM HOME, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.
I. Age at death of father:							
Under 10 years	35	17	1	18	52	1	53
10 and under 15 years	16	9	.	9	25	....	25
15 years and over	64	45	5	50	109	5	114
Unknown	17	8	...	8	25	....	25
Father living	114	93	9	102	207	9	216
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
II Age at death of mother:							
Under 10 years	23	16	2	18	39	2	41
10 years and under 15 years	20	14	...	14	34		34
15 years and over	48	40	..	40	88	..	88
Unknown	12	5		5	17	....	17
Mother living	143	97	13	110	240	13	253
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
III. Time of leaving home:							
Before 15 years of age	53	40	3	43	93	3	96
After 15 years of age	190	131	12	143	321	12	333
Not stated	3	1	..	1	4	...	4
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 285—PENITENTIARIES.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PRISONERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Counties.	Prisoners Received.							Population June 30, 1906.						
	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.			Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair								1				1		1
Adams	4				4		4	5				5		5
Allamakee														
Appanoose	2				2		2	3				3		3
Audubon	1				1		1	1				1		1
Benton		9		9	9		9		13		13	13		13
Black Hawk		9		9	9		9		17		17	17		17
Boone	2				2		2	2				2		2
Bremer		1		1	1		1		2	1	3	2	1	3
Buchanan		4		4	4		4		3		3	3		3
Buena Vista									2		2	2		2
Butler		1		1	1		1		4		4	4		4
Calhoun									7		7	7		7
Carroll														
Cass	13	1		1	14		14	14	1		1	15		15
Cedar								3	1		1	4		4
Cerro Gordo		3	1	4	3	1	4		8	1	9	8	1	9
Cherokee		1		1	1		1		7		7	7		7
Chickasaw		3	1	4	3	1	4		17	1	18	17	1	18
Clarke	2	1		1	3		3	7	2		2	9		9
Clay		1		1	1		1		2		2	2		2
Clayton		3		3	3		3		6		6	6		6
Clinton		8		8	8		8	5	12		12	17		17
Crawford		6		6	6		6		8		8	8		8
Dallas	2				2		2	6	1		1	7		7
Davis								1	1		1	2		2
Decatur								3				3		3
Delaware		1		1	1		1		8		8	8		8
Des Moines	3				3		3	13				13		13
Dickinson		2		2	2		2		2		2	2		2
Dubuque		4		4	4		4		13		13	13		13
Emmet									2		2	2		2
Fayette		4	1	5	4	1	5		11	1	12	11	1	12
Floyd			1	1		1	1		2		2	2		2
Franklin									1		1	1		1

Fremont	2	1		1	3		3	4	2		2	6		6
Greene	3	1		1	4		4	5	1		1	6		6
Grundy														
Guthrie	3		1	1	3	1	4	5				5		5
Hamilton									1		1	1		1
Hancock									1		1	1		1
Hardin		2		2	2		2	1	7		7	8		8
Harrison								1	1		1	2		2
Henry	5				5		5	9				9		9
Howard									5	1	6	5	1	6
Humboldt									1		1	1		1
Ida									2		2	2		2
Iowa	1	4		4	5		5	2	3		3	5		5
Jackson								2	1		1	3		3
Jasper	5	1		1	6		6	8	2		2	10		10
Jefferson	1				1		1	4				4		4
Johnson		7		7	7		7	4	6		6	10		10
Jones		2		2	2		2		11		11	11		11
Keokuk	4				4		4	9				9		9
Kossuth									3		3	3		3
Lee	11				11		11	13	2		2	15		15
Linn		8	1	9	8	1	9	1	20	1	21	21	1	22
Louisa								6				6		6
Lucas	5				5		5	7	2		2	9		9
Lyon		2		2	2		2		2		2	2		2
Madison	2	1		1	3		3	2	1		1	3		3
Mahaska	11	2		2	13		13	23	4	2	6	27	2	29
Marion								3				3		3
Marshall	5				5		5	19	2		2	21		21
Mills	5				5		5	13	1		1	14		14
Mitchell									3		3	3		3
Monona		2		2	2		2		2	1	3	2	1	3
Monroe	10	1	2	3	11	2	13	19	2	1	3	21	1	22
Montgomery	3				3		3	7				7		7
Muscatine	5		1	1	5	1	6	13				13		13
O'Brien		2		2	2		2		2		2	2		2
Osceola		2		2	2		2		5		5	5		5
Page	9				9		9	14				14		14
Palo Alto		1		1	1		1		5		5	5		5
Plymouth		3		3	3		3		5		5	5		5
Pocahontas		2		2	2		2		6		6	6		6
Polk	58	1	4	5	59	4	63	130	7	5	12	137	5	142
Pottawattamie	27	1	1	2	28	1	29	43	2	1	3	45	1	46
Poweshiek	6				6		6	7				7		7
Ringgold	4				4		4	4				4		4
Sac		4		4	4		4		3		3	3		3
Scott	1	15		15	16		16	28	17		17	45		45
Shelby														
Sioux		3		3	3		3		3		3	3		3
Story	1	1		1	2		2	2	1		1	3		3

TABLE NO. 285—Continued.

Counties.	Prisoners Received.							Population June 30, 1906.							
	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Total.			Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Total.		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Tama	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Taylor	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Union	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	8	....	....	....	8	....	8
Van Buren	....	....	....	....	....	....		3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Wapello	14	....	....	....	14	....	14	32	1	....	1	33	....	33
Warren	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	1	....	1	5	....	5
Washington	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Webster	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Winneshiek	....	3	1	4	3	1	4	....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Woodbury	....	20	....	20	20	....	20	....	31	....	31	31	....	31
Worth	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Wright	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
U. S., Northern District	....	4	....	4	4	....	4	....	6	....	6	6	....	6
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433	526	363	17	360	889	17	906

TABLE NO. 296—PENITENTIARIES.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING 4,000 INHABITANTS 1905, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4 000 AND UNDER 8,000.							
Atlantic	6	...	..	..	6	....	6
Cedar Falls	...	...	..	...		....	....
Centerville	...	....	.	..	...	....	...
Chariton	...	....	....	....	..	....	....
Charles City	...	....	....	..	....	..	.
Clarinda	3	...	...	....	3	....	3
Fairfield	...	..		..	..	....	....
Grinnell	2	..	..	..	2	....	2
Le Mars	...	1		1	1	....	1
Marion	...	1	..	1	1	...	1
Newton	...	..	..	....			..
Oelwein	...	1	..	1	1	....	1
Perry	...	...			...		
Red Oak	2			...	2	....	2
Shenandoah	1		...	.	1	.	1
Washington	1	.	..	...	1	....	1
Webster City	...	1	.	1	1	....	1
Totals	15	4	..	4	19		19
II. CITIES OF 8,000 AND OVER.							
Boone	...	...		..	...	...	....
Burlington	1	....	...		1	...	1
Cedar Rapids	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Clinton	...	6	...	6	6	....	6
Council Bluffs	7	1	1	2	8	1	9
Creston	2		...	....	2	....	2
Davenport	3	4	..	4	7		7
Des Moines	35	2	4	6	37	4	41
Dubuque	0	5		5	5	....	5
Ft. Dodge	4		..	....	4	.	4
Iowa City	0	5	....	5	5	....	5
Keokuk	4	1		1	5	..	5
Marshalltown	4	..		---	4	...	4
Mason City	...	..	2	2	..	2	2
Muscatine	4	....	1	1	4	1	5
Oskaloosa	4	1		1	5	..	5
Ottumwa	11	1	..	1	12	..	12
Sioux City	2	10	....	10	12	..	12
Waterloo	..	2	.	2	2	.	2
Totals	81	44	9	53	125	9	134

TABLE NO. 287—PENITENTIARIES.

SEX AND COLOR OF PRISONERS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

I. NUMBERS.

Biennial Period.	White.			Colored.			Total.			Prison Population at End of Period.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
II. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.										
1885	639	15	654	33	.....	33	672	15	687	667
1887	634	19	653	24	......	24	658	19	677	673
1889	549	26	575	29	....	29	578	26	604	604
1891	658	17	675	31	...	34	692	17	709	677
1893	728	8	736	72	8	80	800	16	816	781
1895	1.165	32	1.197	71	3	74	1,236	35	1,271	983
1897	1,097	19	1,116	75	3	78	1,172	22	1,194	1,145
1899	947	19	965	53	9	62	1,000	28	1 028	1,053
1901	771	15	786	62	5	67	833	20	853	887
1903	763	19	782	73	12	85	836	31	867	891
1905	767	28	795	103	3	106	870	31	901	932
1906	378	15	393	40		40	418	15	433	906
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.										
1885					.....				...	....
1887	†0.7	26.6	†0.1	†27.2	..	†27.2	†2.0	26.6	†1.4	.8
1889	†13.6	37.0	†11.9	20.8		20.8	†12.1	37.0	†10.7	†10.2
1891	16.5	†34.6	17.4	16.6		16.6	16.4	†34.6	17.3	12.1
1893	10.6	†52.9	9.0	111.0	800.0	135.2	15.6	†5.8	13.1	15.3
1895	60.0	300.0	62.6	†1.4	†62.5	†7.5	54.5	118.7	55.7	25.8
1897	†5.8	†40.6	†6.8	5.6		5.4	†5.1	†37.1	†7.6	16.4
1899	†13.6		†12.5	†29.3	200.0	†20.5	†14.7	27.2	†13.9	†8.0
1901	†18.5	21.0	†18.5	16.8	†44.4	8.0	†16.7	†28.5	†17.0	†15.7
1903	†1.0	26.6	† .5	17.7	114.0	26.8	3	55.0	1.8	† .6
1905	.5	47.4	1.6	41.1	†750.0	24.7	5.5		6.3	5.7
1906*	†8.6	25.0	†7.7	†27.2	†100.0	†28.5	†10.8	15.4	†10.1	†2.7
III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.										
1885	97.7	2.3	100	100	......	100	97.8	2.2	100	
1887	97.2	2.8	100	100	....	100	97.2	2.8	100	
1889	95.4	4.6	100	100	...	100	95.6	4.4	100	
1891	94.5	5.5	100	100	...	100	97.6	2.4	100	
1893	98.9	1.1	100	90	10.0	100	98.0	2.0	100	
1895	97.3	2.7	100	95.9	4.1	100	95.7	4.3	100	
1897	91.7	8.3	100	96.1	3.1	100	98.1	1.9	100	
1899	98.1	1.9	100	85.4	14.6	100	97.2	2.8	100	
1901	98.0	2.0	100	92.5	7.5	100	97.6	2.4	100	
1903	97.5	2.5	100	85.8	14.2	100	96.4	3.6	100	
1905	96.1	3.9	100	97.1	2.9	100	96.5	3.5	100	
1906	96.1	3.9	100	100	.....	100	96.5	3.5	100	

IV PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF COLOR

	White.	Black.	Totals.
1885	95.2	4.8	100
1887	96.4	3.6	100
1889	95.2	4.8	100
1891	95.2	4.8	100
1893	90.2	9.8	100
1895	94.1	5.9	100
1897	91.5	8.5	100
1899	93.8	6.2	100
1901	92.1	7.9	100
1903	90.1	9.9	100
1905	88.2	11.8	100
1906	90.7	9.3	100

*Ratio between annual periods of 1905 and 1906.

†Decrease.

TABLE NO. 298—PENITENTIARIES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Totals.
			I NUMBERS.		
1885	456	191	*40	... .	687
1887	418	199	23	2	677
1889	415	156	18	15	604
1891	463	217	20	9	709
1893	570	223	22	1	816
1895	865	370	36	....	1,271
1897	786	354	54	....	1,194
1899	682	290	55	1	1,028
1901	552	237	55	7	*853
1904	519	245	88	5	867
1905	537	281	70	10	901
1906	241	138	34	16	**433
			II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.		
1885	66.5	27 7	5.8	....	100
1887	66.6	29.9	3.3	2.2	100
1889	68 9	25.7	2 9	2.5	100
1891	65.6	30.4	2.8	1 2	100
1893	69.8	27 4	2.7	.1	100
1895	67.9	29.3	2.8	....	100
1897	66 0	29 5	4 5	....	100
1899	66 5	28.1	5 3	.1	100
1901	64.9	28.1	6.4	.5	100
1903	60 6	28.6	10.3	.5	100
1905	60 0	31.2	7.7	1 1	100
1906	56 8	31 7	7.8	3.7	100

*Two "Unknown" should be added to the above items to make the total.
**One "Unknown" should be added to the above items to make the total.

TABLE NO. 289—PENITENTIARIES.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Age Periods.	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																
						1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	1891.	1893.	1895	1897.	1899	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																	
Under 19 years	96	112	152	151	135	82	4	86	89	4	93	103	5	108	51	....	51
20 to 24 years	196	246	411	365	273	221	5	226	199	12	211	192	6	198	97	7	104
25 to 29 years	142	180	257	261	210	198	6	204	190	8	198	186	6	192	85	2	87
30 to 34 years	106	94	163	145	121	112	.	112	135	1	136	110	7	117	57	3	60
35 to 39 years	71	79	127	116	113	93	4	99	64	2	66	110	3	113	40	1	41
40 to 49 years	58	70	105	114	120	86	.	86	92	2	94	115	2	117	48	2	50
50 to 59 years	21	24	44	34	39	27	1	28	53	2	55	39	1	40	33	. .	33
60 years and over	19	11	12	8	17	8		8	14		14	15	1	16	7		7
Unknown	......	......	....	..	....	4	.	4	...	...	.....		..	..	1	...	1
Totals	709	816	1.272	1 194	1.028	833	20	853	836	31	867	870	31	901	418	15	433
Average of known, (years, months days)	39-7-24	28-0 0	28 5-0	28-0 0	29-8 0			29-2-6			30-4 28		...	30-7-		....	30-5 8

Age Periods	1891	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899	1901	1903.	1905	1906.
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE AGES									
Under 19 years	13.5	13.6	11.8	12.5	13.0	10.0	10.6	11.9	11.7
20 to 24 years	27.9	30.8	32.6	31.0	27.0	26.7	24.5	22.3	24.5
25 to 29 years	20.0	22.2	20.5	22.0	20.4	24.4	23.0	21.5	20.6
30 to 34 years	14.9	11.3	12.7	12.0	11.7	13.1	15.6	12.9	13.8
35 to 39 years	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.6	10.9	11.6	7.6	12.4	9.4
40 to 49 years	8.1	8.4	8.2	9.5	11.6	10.0	10.8	12.9	11.5
50 to 59 years	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.3	6.3	4.4	7.6
60 years and over	2.7	1.3	9	.6	1.6	9	1.8	1.7	1.9

TABLE NO. 290—PENITENTIARIES.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	NUMBERS.																							
Native born	714	....	714	1,064	26	1,090	1,057	....	1 057	900	....	900	737	18	[illegible]	737	31	768	770	27	797	374	14	388
New England states	24	...	24	37	....	37	35	....	35	30	...	30	22	....	2[illegible]	13	....	13	19	..	19	7	....	7
Maine	5		5	4	....	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	....	1	4	...	4	....	...	...
New Hampshire	1	...	1	....	...	...	2	....	2	2	...	2	1	....	1	..	...	...	1	...	1		...	....
Vermont	1	....	1	3	....	3	6	...	6	1		1	4	....	4	....	...		....	...	....	....	...	...
Massachusetts	11	.	11	21	....	21	18	...	18	23	...	23	12	....	12	11	.	11	8	...	8	3	....	3
Rhode Island	1	....	1	4	....	4	2	....	2	...	....	....	...	....	.	...	.	....	2	...	2	2		2
Connecticut	5	..	5	5	....	5	4	....	4	1	....	1	4	....	4	1	....	1	4	..	4	2	....	2
Middle states	103	..	103	162	1	163	141	...	141	121	....	121	89	1	90	85	1	86	81	2	83	36	....	36
New York	52	..	52	94	1	95	79	...	79	66	...	66	47	1	48	43	1	44	40	....	40	26	....	26
New Jersey	3	..	3	10	..	10	12	....	12	10	..	10	2	....	2	6	....	6	6	...	6	....	...	.
Pennsylvania	48	....	48	58	...	58	49	....	49	44	...	44	40	....	40	36	....	36	34	2	36	10	...	10
Delaware	....	....	....	...	....	.....	1	....	1	1	...	1	...		....	...	...	...	1	....	1	..	....	....
Southern states	134	....	134	149	3	152	141	....	141	104	....	104	115	5	120	111	7	118	127	3	130	65	1	66
Maryland	1	....	1	6	.	6	5	....	5	4	....	4	2	...	2	5	....	5	3	...	3	2	...	2
District of Columbia	1		1	3	....	3	1	...	1	....	....	.....	1	...	1	....	....	....	.	...		..	....	...
Virginia	16	....	16	16	....	16	7	....	7	11	....	11	8	2	10	13	..	13	9	...	9	1	..	1
West Virginia	1	...	1	3	....	3	8	....	8	2	...	2	3	1	4	2	....	2	3	....	3	1	....	1
North Carolina	4	...	4	4	....	4	8	....	8	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	....	3	1	...	1	1	....	1
South Carolina	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	..	1	2	....	2	1		1	4	....	4	2	..	2	1	....	1
Georgia	8	....	8	5	.	5	4	..	4	3	..	3	2	....	2	....	...	...	3	...	3	3	....	3
Florida	...	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	...	1	...	1	2		2	1	....	1	...	....	...
Alabama	19	...	19	7	....	7	9	..	9	4	....	4	3	..	3	4	....	4	6	...	6	3	....	3
Mississippi	4	....	4	5	...	5	....	..	.....	.	....	.....	3	...	3	4	....	4	3	..	3	1	....	1
Tennessee	15	...	15	6	....	6	4	....	4	6	..	6	7	...	7	6	...	6	3	....	3	5	..	5
Kentucky	13	..	13	23	.	23	22	...	22	18	....	18	16	1	17	11	1	12	17	....	17	10	....	10
Louisiana	3	..	3	4	...	4	6	....	6	3	....	3	7	...	7	2	2	4	1	...	1	5	...	5
Arkansas	3	....	3	3	..	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	7	...	7	1	..	1
Missouri	41	...	41	53	3	56	62	....	62	52	....	52	55	1	56	48	4	52	63	3	66	29	1	30
Texas	4		4	9	....	9	4	.	4	.....	..	.....	3	...	3	6	...	6	5	...	5	2	....	2

TABLE NO. 290—Continued.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northwest states	219		219	305	8	313	291		291	253		253	164	6	170	176	7	183	181	6	187	88	3	91
Ohio	58		58	73	1	74	80		80	50		50	32		34	43	1	44	35	1	36	10	1	11
Indiana	23		23	46		46	24		24	33		33	24		24	24		24	28	1	29	15	2	17
Illinois	92		92	126	5	131	124		124	121		121	68	3	71	75	5	80	89	3	92	48		48
Michigan	21		21	25	1	26	15		15	20		20	21		21	9	1	10	14		14	7		7
Wisconsin	25		25	35	1	36	48		48	29		29	19	1	20	25		25	15	1	16	8		8
Iowa	200		200	360	14	374	379		379	319		319	303	5	308	257	15	362	292	15	307	151	9	160
Western states	34		34	51		51	70		70	73		73	44	1	45	65	1	66	70	1	71	27	1	28
Minnesota	7		7	12		12	20		20	20		20	9		9	12		12	8		8	7		7
North Dakota				1		1	2		2	1		1	2	1	3	1		1	1		1			
South Dakota							5		5	1		1	*	*	*	1		1	7		7			
Nebraska	8		8	11		11	11		11	11		11	11		11	16		16	14	1	15	8		8
Kansas	5		5	8		8	14		14	22		22	13		13	11	1	12	15		15	6	1	7
Indian Territory	9		9	7		7				1		1				9		9	2		2			
Oklahoma																			1		1			
New Mexico																			1		1			
Arizona				1		1													1		1			
Colorado	2		2	2		2	2		2	4		4	2		2	3		3	6		6	2		2
Utah										2		2												
Nevada							1		1															
Wyoming				1		1																		
Montana													1		1				3		3	2		2
Idaho																								
Washington	1		1	2		2										1		1	1		1			
Oregon							1		1	2		2	1		1	1		1	2		2			
California	2		2	6		6	14		14	9		9	5		5	10		10	8		8	2		2
Alaska																								
Hawaii																								
Philippines																								
Porto Rico																								
Not specified																								
America																								

Foreign born	102	....	102	168	6	174	131	....	131	125	....	125	92	2	94	97	....	97	89	4	93	43	1	44
Canada	14	....	14	22	1	23	14	....	14	9	....	9	10	1	11	10	....	10	7	....	7	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	3
New Brunswick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vancouver	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico	3	....	3	12	....	12	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haiti	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jamaica	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South America	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British Isles	38	....	38	52	1	53	40	....	40	29	....	29	21	1	22	32	....	32	28	2	30	8	....	8
England	18	....	18	18	....	18	22	....	22	10	....	10	11	1	12	14	....	14	4	1	5	6	....	6
Ireland	14	....	14	28	....	28	10	....	10	12	....	12	10	....	10	15	....	15	14	1	15	1	....	1
Scotland	6	....	6	4	1	5	4	....	4	7	....	7	....	....	....	3	....	3	9	....	9	....	....	....
Wales	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Isle of Man	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Germanic	31	....	31	48	3	51	47	....	47	46	....	46	43		43	34	....	34	35	2	37	19	1	20
Austria	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1
Belgium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Germany	28	....	28	42	3	45	38	....	38	41	....	41	40	....	40	30	....	30	34	2	36	16	1	17
Holland	3	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	2		2	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2
Switzerland	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Latin	2	....	2	2	....	2	4	....	4	6		6	1	....	1	3	....	3	1	....	1	4	....	4
France	2	....	2	2	....	2	3	....	3	6	....	6	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
Italy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	3
Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scandinavian	11	....	11	28	....	28	19	....	19	30	....	30	15	....	15	10	....	10	12	....	12	5	....	5
Denmark	1	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	4	6	....	6	2	....	2	2	....	2	5	....	5	2	....	2
Norway	5	....	5	9	....	9	8	....	8	11	....	11	6	....	6	4	....	4	4	....	4	2	....	2
Sweden	5	....	5	11		11	7	....	7	13		13	7	....	7	4	....	4	3	....	3	1	....	1
Slavic	1		1	2	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	3	1	....	1	6	....	6	5		5	2	....	2
Bohemia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	....	5	2	....	2	1	....	1
Poland	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Russia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1
Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
India	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 290—Continued.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	..	...	...	..	...	...	1		1	..	...	...	1	...	1			...	...		...	...	...	...
West Indies		...		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Australia	...	..	..	2	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...		..	...	...
Pacific Isles	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...		.	...		...
Greenland	...		..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..		..	...	..	...	...
Born at sea		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	..	...		..		..	...	..	1	...	1	.	...	...
Unknown	..	...	...	7	...	7	6		6	3	...	3		..	..	2		2	10		10	1		1
Grand totals	816		816	1,239	32	1,271	1,194	....	1,194	1,028		1,028	829	20	849	836	31	867	870	31	901	418	15	433

II SUMMARY.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born	...	...	714	...	...	1,090	..	..	1,057	...	...	900	...		755	...	..	768	...	...	797	..	...	388
New England states		...	24	...	...	37	...	..	85	.	..	30		...	22	...		13	.	...	19	...	...	7
Middle states	...		103	. .	...	163	...	...	141	...	..	121	...		90		...	86		..	88		...	36
Southern states	.	.	134	...	...	152	...	...	141	...	..	104		..	120	...	...	118			130	..	..	66
Northwest states		..	219	...	...	313	.	...	291	...	...	253	..		170	...	...	183	...	...	187	..	..	91
Iowa	...	...	200	...		374	...	..	379	.. .	..	319	..		308	..	...	302	...		307		..	160
Western states	...	..	34	...	...	51	.		70	...	..	73	..	..	45	...		66	...		71	...	..	28
Foreign born	..	..	102	...	...	174	...	..	131	...	..	125	..	..	94	...	...	97	..	.	93	...		44
British America	..	..	14	.. .	...	23	...	...	15	...	..	9	..	..	11	...	..	12	...	...	8	..	...	3
Central and South America	..	..	4	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	.	...	..	...				..	...
British Isles	..	...	38	...	...	53	.	..	40	.. .	..	29	..	...	22	.. .	..	32	...	...	30	...		8
Germanic	...		31	...	..	51	...	...	47	. .	..	46	..	.	43	...	...	34	...	...	37	...	..	20
Latin		...	2	...	.	2	...	..	4	. .	.	6	.	..	1	...		3	...	...	1	..	..	4
Scandinavian	..	...	11	.. .	...	28	...	..	19	...	..	30	...	..	15	...	...	10	...	...	12	..	...	5
Slavic	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	..		1	.		6		...	5	..	..	2
All other countries	..	...	1	...	...	3	...	..	3	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	..	..	2
Born at sea	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...		..	..	...	...	..	...		1	.	...	...
Unknown	..	.	..	..	..	7	...		6	.. .	...	3	..	..	...	..		2	..	...	10	..		1
Grand totals	...	..	816		.	1,271	...		1,194	...		1,028	..		849			867			901	..	...	433

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF STATES OF NATIVITY

Native born			87.5			85.9			88.6			87.5			89.0			88.7			88.6			89.5
New England states			2.9			2.8			2.9			2.9			2.6			1.5			2.0			1.6
Middle states			12.6			12.7			11.7			11.7			10.6			9.9			9.1			8.3
Southern states			16.6			11.8			11.7			10.1			14.1			13.5			14.4			16.2
Northwest states			26.8			25.0			24.2			*21.5			19.9			21.0			20.7			20.9
Iowa			24.5			29.7			32.3			31.3			36.5			35.2			34.6			37.1
Western states			4.1			3.9			5.8			7.0			5.3			7.6			7.8			6.4
Foreign born			12.5			13.6			10.9			12.1			11.0			11.1			10.2			10.3
British America			1.7			1.7			1.2			.9			1.3			1.3			9			6
Central and South America			5			.9			1			.1												
British Isles			4.7			4.1			3.3			2.9			2.5			3.6			3.3			1.8
Germanic			3.9			3.9			3.9			4.4			5.2			3.9			4.0			4.9
Latin			2			.1			.3			5			1			.3			.1			.9
Scandinavian			1.3			2.1			1.5			2.9			1.7			1.1			1.3			1.1
Slavic			.1			.1			.1			3			.1			7			.5			8
All other countries, etc			1			.7			.5			4			1			2			1.2			2

*In the return of Anamosa for 1901 North Dakota and South Dakota were not distinguished.

**Annual period.

TABLE NO. 281—PENITENTIARIES.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Less than 6 months	5	8		8	13	.	13
6 months and less than 12 months	43	23	6	29	66	6	72
12 months and less than 18 months	54	32	4	36	86	4	90
18 months and less than 2 years	24	14	1	15	38	1	39
2 years and less than 3 years	30	24	3	27	54	3	57
3 years and less than 5 years	34	22		22	56		56
5 years and less than 10 years	33	29	1	30	62	1	63
10 years and less than 15 years	8	5		5	13	..	13
15 years and less than 20 years	11	2		2	13	..	13
20 years and less than 30 years	2	3	...	3	5	.	5
30 years and over	....		..	.....	..	.	.....
Life	2	7	..	7	9	.	9
Until sane	....	2	....	2	2	..	2
To hang	....	1	..	1	1	.	1
Totals	216	172	15	187	418	15	433
Average sentence in years, months and days	3-2-6			2-11-29			3-1-6

TABLE NO. 282—PENITENTIARIES.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN PRISONS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Employed	4,909	415	25	470	9,059	25	9,309
1. On contract	3,179	23	...	23	3,401		3,401
Making butter tubs	....	23	....	23	23	..	23
Making chairs	1,203	....		.. ...	1,203	..	1 203
Making tools	1,762	....	....	.. ...	1,762		1,762
Lumpers and runners.	213	. .		...	213		213
2. On prison account	173	392	25	417	565	25	590
Construction	38	112		112	150		150
Prison work.	135	192	16	208	327	16	343
Holidays and Sundays	....	88	9	97	88	9	97
II. Unemployed	225	21	2	23	435	2	455
1. Excused	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
2. Incapacitated							
By age	....	2	..	2	2		2
By illness	....	8	2	10	8	2	10
By insanity.	....	9	.	9	9		9
By injuries	....	...		.. ...		..	......
3. Idle, cause not stated	225		....	......	225	.	225
Average number employed during period	490.9	415	25	470	905.9	25	930.9
Number employed June 30, 1906	514	342	16	356	856	16	872
Average number unemployed during period	22.5	21	2	23	43.5	2	45.5
Average number unemployed June 30, 1906	12	21	1	22	33	1	34
Per cent. employed for period	95.8	95 2	93 6	94	95.5	92.2	95.4
Per cent. employed on contract	61 9	5 3	.	5.9	40.5		35.0
Per cent. employed on prison work	33.7	89.9	93 6	88.1	59.5	92.2	60.4
Per cent unemployed	4.2	4.8	7.4	6.0	4.5	7.8	4.6
Average wage per prisoner per day	[illegible]	..	..	.415	..		....
Extra wage earned	8,113.76		..	173.02	....	....	......
Total wages earned	46,566.30	...	.	3076.36	......	..	.
Total days employed	97,155			6996	... .		.

TABLE NO 283--PENITENTIARIES.

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OR PREFERENCE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T
Adventists	2	1	....	1	3	....	3
Baptists.	31	4	.	4	35	.	35
Catholics	43	36	1	37	79	1	80
Christian	34	3	4	7	37	4	41
Christian Scientist	1		..		1	....	1
Conference	....	1		1	1	..	1
Congregational	2	...	...	....	2	...	2
Episcopalian	7	2	..	2	9	....	9
Evangelical	3	....	..	....	3	....	3
Free Thinker	1	...	..		1		1
German Evangelical	1	.	....	...	1	....	1
Holiness	1	..	...		1	..	1
Jewish	1	1	...	1	2	..	2
Latter Day Saints	3	...	.	....	3		3
Lutherans	7	7	1	8	14	1	15
Methodists	63	11	1	12	74	1	75
Mormon	....	...	2	2	.	2	2
Presbyterian	7	1	..	1	8	....	8
Protestant	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Quaker	2	.	.	....	2		
Salvation Army.	2	..	1	1	2	1	3
United Brethern	3	...	1	1	3	1	4
Unitarian	....	1		1	1	...	1
None	32	102	4	106	134	4	136
Not known	.... ..	1	..	1	1	....	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 284—PENITENTIARIES

AGES OF PRISONERS AT DEATH OF PARENTS AND DEPARTURE FROM HOME, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.
I. Age at death of father:							
Under 10 years	35	17	1	18	52	1	53
10 and under 15 years.	16	9	.	9	25	....	25
15 years and over	64	45	5	50	109	5	114
Unknown	17	8	...	8	25	....	25
Father living	114	93	9	102	207	9	216
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
II Age at death of mother:							
Under 10 years	23	16	2	18	39	2	41
10 years and under 15 years	20	14	...	14	34		34
15 years and over	48	40	..	40	88	..	88
Unknown	12	5		5	17	....	17
Mother living	143	97	13	110	240	13	253
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
III. Time of leaving home:							
Before 15 years of age	53	40	3	43	93	3	96
After 15 years of age	190	131	12	143	321	12	333
Not stated	3	1	..	1	4	...	4
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 281—PENITENTIARIES.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Less than 6 months	5	8		8	13	.	13
6 months and less than 12 months	43	23	6	29	66	6	72
12 months and less than 18 months	54	32	4	36	86	4	90
18 months and less than 2 years	24	14	1	15	38	1	39
2 years and less than 3 years	30	24	3	27	54	3	57
3 years and less than 5 years	34	22		22	56		56
5 years and less than 10 years	33	29	1	30	62	1	63
10 years and less than 15 years	8	5		5	13	..	13
15 years and less than 20 years	11	2		2	13	..	13
20 years and less than 30 years	2	3	...	3	5	.	5
30 years and over	...		..	...	..	.	...
Life	2	7	..	7	9	.	9
Until sane	...	2	...	2	2	.	2
To hang	...	1	..	1	1	.	1
Totals	216	172	15	187	418	15	433
Average sentence in years, months and days	3-2-6			2-11-29			3-1-6

TABLE NO. 282—PENITENTIARIES.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN PRISONS, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. Employed	4,909	415	25	470	9,059	25	9,309
1. On contract	3,179	23	...	23	3,401		3,401
Making butter tubs	...	23	...	23	23	..	23
Making chairs	1,203	...		...	1,203	..	1,203
Making tools	1,762	...	...	...	1,762		1,762
Lumpers and runners	213	..		...	213		213
2. On prison account	173	392	25	417	565	25	590
Construction	38	112		112	150		150
Prison work	135	192	16	208	327	16	343
Holidays and Sundays	...	88	9	97	88	9	97
II. Unemployed	225	21	2	23	435	2	455
1. Excused	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
2. Incapacitated							
By age	...	2	...	2	2		2
By illness	...	8	2	10	8	2	10
By insanity	...	9	.	9	9		9
By injuries	...	...		...	..	..	...
3. Idle, cause not stated	225		...	...	225	.	225
Average number employed during period	490.9	415	25	470	905.9	25	930.9
Number employed June 30, 1906	514	342	16	356	856	16	872
Average number unemployed during period	22.5	21	2	23	43.5	2	45.5
Average number unemployed June 30, 1906	12	21	1	22	33	1	34
Per cent. employed for period	95.8	95.2	93.6	94	95.5	92.2	95.4
Per cent. employed on contract	61.9	5.3	.	5.9	40.5		35.0
Per cent. employed on prison work	33.7	89.9	93.6	88.1	59.5	92.2	60.4
Per cent unemployed	4.2	4.8	7.4	6.0	4.5	7.8	4.6
Average wage per prisoner per day	[illegible]	..	..	.415	..		.
Extra wage earned	8,113.76		..	173.02	...	...	......
Total wages earned	46,566 30	...		3076 36	... ..	..	
Total days employed	97,155			6996	.... .		.

TABLE NO 283--PENITENTIARIES.

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OR PREFERENCE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T
Adventists	2	1	....	1	3	....	3
Baptists.	31	4	.	4	35	.	35
Catholics	43	36	1	37	79	1	80
Christian	34	3	4	7	37	4	41
Christian Scientist	1		..		1	....	1
Conference	....	1		1	1	..	1
Congregational	2	....	..	....	2	...	2
Episcopalian	7	2	..	2	9	....	9
Evangelical	3	....	..	....	3	....	3
Free Thinker	1	...	..	..	1		1
German Evangelical	1	.	....	....	1	....	1
Holiness	1	..	....	..	1	..	1
Jewish	1	1	...	1	2	..	2
Latter Day Saints	3	...	.	....	3		3
Lutherans	7	7	1	8	14	1	15
Methodists	63	11	1	12	74	1	75
Mormon	....	...	2	2	..	2	2
Presbyterian	7	1	..	1	8	....	8
Protestant	....	1	....	1	1	..	1
Quaker	2	.	.	....	2		
Salvation Army.	2	..	1	1	2	1	3
United Brethern	3	...	1	1	3	1	4
Unitarian	....	1		1	1	...	1
None	32	102	4	106	134	4	136
Not known	.... ..	1	..	1	1	....	1
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

TABLE NO. 284—PENITENTIARIES

AGES OF PRISONERS AT DEATH OF PARENTS AND DEPARTURE FROM HOME, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Ft. Madison	Anamosa			Totals		
	M.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.
I. Age at death of father:							
Under 10 years	35	17	1	18	52	1	53
10 and under 15 years.	16	9	.	9	25	....	25
15 years and over	64	45	5	50	109	5	114
Unknown	17	8	...	8	25	....	25
Father living	114	93	9	102	207	9	216
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
II Age at death of mother:							
Under 10 years	23	16	2	18	39	2	41
10 years and under 15 years	20	14	...	14	34		34
15 years and over	48	40	..	40	88	..	88
Unknown	12	5		5	17	....	17
Mother living	143	97	13	110	240	13	253
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433
III Time of leaving home:							
Before 15 years of age	53	40	3	43	93	3	96
After 15 years of age	190	131	12	143	321	12	333
Not stated	3	1	..	1	4	...	4
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433

Counties.	Prisoners Received.							Population June 30, 1906.						
	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.			Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair								1				1		1
Adams	4				4		4	5				5		5
Allamakee														
Appanoose	2				2		2	3				3		3
Audubon	1				1		1	1				1		1
Benton		9		9	9		9		13		13	13		13
Black Hawk		9		9	9		9		17		17	17		17
Boone	2				2		2	2				2		2
Bremer		1		1	1		1		2	1	3	2	1	3
Buchanan		4		4	4		4		3		3	3		3
Buena Vista									2		2	2		2
Butler		1		1	1		1		4		4	4		4
Calhoun									7		7	7		7
Carroll														
Cass	13	1		1	14		14	14	1		1	15		15
Cedar								3	1		1	4		4
Cerro Gordo		3	1	4	3	1	4		8	1	9	8	1	9
Cherokee		1		1	1		1		7		7	7		7
Chickasaw		3	1	4	3	1	4		17	1	18	17	1	18
Clarke	2	1		1	3		3	7	2		2	9		9
Clay		1		1	1		1		2		2	2		2
Clayton		3		3	3		3		6		6	6		6
Clinton		8		8	8		8	5	12		12	17		17
Crawford		6		6	6		6		8		8	8		8
Dallas	2				2		2	6	1		1	7		7
Davis								1	1		1	2		2
Decatur								3				3		3
Delaware		1		1	1		1		8		8	8		8
Des Moines	8				8		8	13				13		13
Dickinson		2		2	2		2		2		2	2		2
Dubuque		4		4	4		4		13		13	13		13
Emmet									2		2	2		2
Fayette		4	1	5	4	1	5		11	1	12	11	1	12
Floyd			1	1		1	1		2		2	2		2
Franklin									1		1	1		1

Fremont	2	1		1	3		3	4	2		2	6		6
Greene	3	1		1	4		4	5	1		1	6		6
Grundy														
Guthrie	3		1	1	3	1	4	5				5		5
Hamilton									1		1	1		1
Hancock									1		1	1		1
Hardin		2		2	2		2	1	7		7	8		8
Harrison								1	1		1	2		2
Henry	5				5		5	9				9		9
Howard									5	1	6	5	1	6
Humboldt									1		1	1		1
Ida									2		2	2		2
Iowa	1	4		4	5		5	2	3		3	5		5
Jackson								2	1		1	3		3
Jasper	5	1		1	6		6	8	2		2	10		10
Jefferson	1				1		1	4				4		4
Johnson		7		7	7		7	4	6		6	10		10
Jones		2		2	2		2		11		11	11		11
Keokuk	4				4		4	9				9		9
Kossuth									3		3	3		3
Lee	11				11		11	13	2		2	15		15
Linn		8	1	9	8	1	9	1	20	1	21	21	1	22
Louisa								6				6		6
Lucas	5				5		5	7	2		2	9		9
Lyon		2		2	2		2		2		2	2		2
Madison	2	1		1	3		3	2	1		1	3		3
Mahaska	11	2		2	13		13	23	4	2	6	27	2	29
Marion								3				3		3
Marshall	5				5		5	19	2		2	21		21
Mills	5				5		5	13	1		1	14		14
Mitchell									3		3	3		3
Monona		2		2	2		2		2	1	3	2	1	3
Monroe	10	1	2	3	11	2	13	19	2	1	3	21	1	22
Montgomery	8				8		8	7				7		7
Muscatine	5		1	1	5	1	6	13				13		13
O'Brien		2		2	2		2		2		2	2		2
Osceola		2		2	2		2		5		5	5		5
Page	9				9		9	14				14		14
Palo Alto		1		1	1		1		5		5	5		5
Plymouth		3		3	3		3		5		5	5		5
Pocahontas		2		2	2		2		6		6	6		6
Polk	58	1	4	5	59	4	63	130	7	5	12	137	5	142
Pottawattamie	27	1	1	2	28	1	29	43	2	1	3	45	1	46
Poweshiek	6				6		6	7				7		7
Ringgold	4				4		4	4				4		4
Sac		4		4	4		4		3		3	3		3
Scott	1	15		15	16		16	28	17		17	45		45
Shelby														
Sioux		3		3	3		3		3		3	3		3
Story	1	1		1	2		2	2	1		1	3		3

TABLE NO 285—Continued.

Counties.	Prisoners Received.							Population June 30, 1906.						
	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Total.			Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Total.		
	M.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Tama	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Taylor	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Union	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	8	....	....	....	8	....	8
Van Buren	....	....	....	....	....	....		3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Wapello	14	....	....	....	14	....	14	32	1	....	1	33	....	33
Warren	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	1	....	1	5	....	5
Washington	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3
Webster	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	8	....	8	8	....	8
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Winneshiek	....	3	1	4	3	1	4	....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Woodbury	....	20	....	20	20	....	20	....	31	....	31	31	....	31
Worth	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
Wright	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	3	....	3	3	....	3
U. S., Northern District	....	4	....	4	4	....	4	....	6	....	6	6	....	6
Totals	246	172	15	187	418	15	433	526	363	17	380	889	17	906

TABLE NO. 296-PENITENTIARIES.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FROM CITIES HAVING 4,000 INHABITANTS 1905, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.			Totals.		
	M.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. CITIES OF 4 000 AND UNDER 8,000.							
Atlantic	6	...	..	...	6	....	6
Cedar Falls	...	...	..	...		....	....
Centerville	...	....	.	..	...	....	...
Chariton	...	....	....	....	..	....	....
Charles City	...	....	....	..	...	...	.
Clarinda	3	...	....	....	3	....	3
Fairfield	...	..	..	..	..	....	....
Grinnell	2	..	..	..	2	....	2
Le Mars	...	1		1	1	....	1
Marion	...	1	..	1	1	....	1
Newton	...	..	..	....			..
Oelwein	...	1	..	1	1	...	1
Perry	...	...			...		
Red Oak	2			....	2	....	2
Shenandoah	1		....	..	1	..	1
Washington	1	.	..	...	1	....	1
Webster City	...	1	..	1	1	....	1
Totals	15	4	..	4	19		19
II. CITIES OF 8,000 AND OVER.							
Boone	...	...		...	...	...	....
Burlington	1	....	..		1	....	1
Cedar Rapids	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Clinton	...	6	...	6	6	....	6
Council Bluffs	7	1	1	2	8	1	9
Creston	2		...	....	2	....	2
Davenport	3	4	..	4	7		7
Des Moines	35	2	4	6	37	4	41
Dubuque	0	5		5	5	....	5
Ft. Dodge	4		..	....	4	..	4
Iowa City	0	5	....	5	5	...	5
Keokuk	4	1		1	5	..	5
Marshalltown	4	..		....	4	...	4
Mason City	...	..	2	2	..	2	2
Muscatine	4	....	1	1	4	1	5
Oskaloosa	4	1		1	5	..	5
Ottumwa	11	1	..	1	12	..	12
Sioux City	2	10	....	10	12	..	12
Waterloo	...	2	..	2	2	.	2
Totals	81	44	9	53	125	9	134

TABLE NO. 287—PENITENTIARIES.

SEX AND COLOR OF PRISONERS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

I. NUMBERS.

II. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Biennial Period.	White.			Colored.			Total.			Prison Population at End of Period.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1885	639	15	651	33	.....	33	672	15	687	667
1887	634	19	653	24	......	24	658	19	677	673
1889	549	26	575	29	....	29	578	26	604	604
1891	658	17	675	34	...	34	692	17	709	677
1893	728	8	786	72	8	80	800	16	816	791
1895	1,165	32	1,197	71	3	74	1,236	35	1,271	983
1897	1,097	19	1,116	75	3	78	1,172	22	1,194	1,145
1899	947	19	965	53	9	62	1,000	28	1,028	1,053
1901	771	15	786	62	5	67	835	20	853	887
1903	763	19	782	73	12	85	836	31	867	891
1905	767	28	795	103	3	106	870	31	901	932
1906	378	15	393	40		40	418	15	433	906

II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Biennial Period.	White M.	White F.	White T.	Colored M.	Colored F.	Colored T.	Total M.	Total F.	Total T.	Prison Population at End of Period.
1885					......				...	
1887	†0 7	26.6	†0 1	†27.2	..	†27.2	†2.0	26.6	†1.4	.8
1889	†13 6	37.0	†11 9	20.8		20 8	†12.1	37.0	†10.7	†10.2
1891	16.5	†34.6	17.4	16 6		16.6	16.4	†34 6	17.3	12.1
1893	10.6	†52 9	9.0	111.0	800.0	135.2	15.6	†5 8	13 1	15.3
1895	60.0	300 0	62 6	†1.4	†62 5	†7 5	54.5	118 7	55 7	25 8
1897	†5.8	†40.6	†6.8	5.6		5.4	†5.1	†37.1	†7.0	16 4
1899	†13 6		†12 5	†29.3	200 0	†20 5	†14.7	27.2	†13 9	†8 0
1901	†18.5	21.0	†18.5	16 9	†44.4	8.0	†16.7	†28 5	†17 0	†15.7
1903	†1.0	26 6	† .5	17.7	114.0	26.8	3	55.0	1.8	† .6
1905	.5	47.4	1.6	41.1	†750 0	24.7	5 5		6 3	5.7
1906*	†8 6	25 0	†7 7	†27.2	†100 0	†28 5	†10 8	15.4	†10.1	†2.7

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.

Biennial Period.	White M.	White F.	White T.	Colored M.	Colored F.	Colored T.	Total M.	Total F.	Total T.	Prison Population at End of Period.
1885	97.7	2.3	100	100	......	100	97 8	2 2	100	
1887	97 2	2.8	100	100	....	100	97 2	2 8	100	
1889	95.4	4 6	100	100	...	100	95 6	4.4	100	
1891	94 5	5 5	100	100	..	100	97 6	2.4	100	
1893	98.9	1 1	100	90	10 0	100	98 0	2 0	100	
1895	97.3	2.7	100	95 9	4.1	100	95.7	4.3	100	
1897	91 7	8 3	100	96.1	3.1	100	98 1	1.9	100	
1899	98.1	1 9	100	85 4	14.6	100	97.2	2.8	100	
1901	98 0	2.0	100	92.5	7 5	100	97 6	2.4	100	
1903	97.5	2 5	100	85.8	14 2	100	96 4	3 6	100	
1905	96 1	3 9	100	97 1	2.9	100	96 5	3 5	100	
1906	96.1	3 9	100	100	.....	100	96 5	3 5	100	

IV PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF COLOR

	White.	Black.	Totals
1885	95.2	4 8	100
1887	96.4	3 6	100
1889	95 2	4 8	100
1891	95 2	4 8	100
1893	90 2	9 8	100
1895	94 1	5 9	100
1897	91 5	8 5	100
1899	93 8	6 2	100
1901	92.1	7 9	100
1903	90.1	9 9	100
1905	88 2	11 8	100
1906	90.7	9 3	100

*Ratio between annual periods of 1905 and 1906.

†Decrease.

TABLE NO. 298—PENITENTIARIES.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Totals.
I NUMBERS.					
1885	456	191	*40	....	687
1887	418	199	23	2	677
1889	415	156	18	15	604
1891	463	217	20	9	709
1893	570	223	22	1	816
1895	865	370	36	....	1,271
1897	786	354	54	....	1,194
1899	682	290	55	1	1,028
1901	552	237	55	7	*853
1903	519	245	88	5	867
1905	537	281	70	10	901
1906	241	138	34	16	**433
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES.					
1885	66.5	27.7	5.8	....	100
1887	66.6	29.9	3.3	2.2	100
1889	68.9	25.7	2.9	2.5	100
1891	65.6	30.4	2.8	1.2	100
1893	69.8	27.4	2.7	.1	100
1895	67.9	29.3	2.8	....	100
1897	66.0	29.5	4.5	....	100
1899	66.5	28.1	5.3	.1	100
1901	64.9	28.1	6.4	.5	100
1903	60.6	28.6	10.3	.5	100
1905	60.0	31.2	7.7	1.1	100
1906	56.8	31.7	7.8	3.7	100

*Two "Unknown" should be added to the above items to make the total.
**One "Unknown" should be added to the above items to make the total.

TABLE NO. 289—PENITENTIARIES.

AGES AT TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Age Periods.	For Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.																
						1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	1891.	1893.	1895	1897.	1899	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. NUMBERS.																	
Under 19 years	96	112	152	151	135	82	4	86	89	4	93	103	5	108	51	....	51
20 to 24 years	196	246	411	365	273	221	5	226	199	12	211	192	6	198	97	7	104
25 to 29 years	142	180	257	261	210	198	6	204	190	8	198	186	6	192	85	2	87
30 to 34 years	106	94	163	145	121	112	.	112	135	1	136	110	7	117	57	3	60
35 to 39 years	71	79	127	116	113	93	4	99	61	2	66	110	3	113	40	1	41
40 to 49 years	58	70	105	114	120	86	.	86	92	2	94	115	2	117	48	2	50
50 to 59 years	21	24	44	34	39	27	1	28	53	2	55	39	1	40	33	. .	33
60 years and over	19	11	12	8	17	8	.	8	14		14	15	1	16	7		7
Unknown	.....	......	......	..	....	4	.	4	...	...	....		..	..	1	...	1
Totals	709	816	1.272	1 194	1.028	833	20	853	836	31	867	870	31	901	418	15	433
Average of known, (years, months days)	39-7-24	28-0 0	28 5-0	28·0 0	29-8·0			29-2-6			30-4·28		...	30-7-		....	30-5·8

Age Periods	1891	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899	1901	1903.	1905	1906.
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF THE AGES									
Under 19 years	13 5	13 6	11 8	12 5	13.0	10 0	10 6	11 9	11 7
20 to 24 years	27.9	30 8	32 6	31.0	27.0	26 7	24 5	22 3	24 5
25 to 29 years	20 0	22 2	20 5	22 0	20.4	24 4	23.0	21 5	20.6
30 to 34 years	14 9	11.3	12 7	12.0	11 7	13.1	15 6	12 9	13 8
35 to 39 years	10.0	9.5	9 9	9 6	10.9	11 6	7 6	12 4	9 4
40 to 49 years	8 1	8 4	8.2	9 5	11 6	10 0	10 8	12.9	11 5
50 to 59 years	2 9	2 9	3.4	2 8	3 8	3 3	6 3	4 4	7.6
60 years and over	2 7	1 3	9	.6	1.6	9	1 8	1.7	1 9

TABLE NO. 290—PENITENTIARIES.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NUMBERS.																								
Native born	714	....	714	1,064	26	1,090	1,057	....	1 057	900	....	900	737	18	[illegible]	737	31	768	770	27	797	374	14	388
New England states	24	...	24	37	....	37	35	....	35	30	...	30	22	....	2.	13	....	13	19	...	19	7	....	7
Maine	5		5	4	....	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	....	1	4	...	4	....	...	...
New Hampshire	1	...	1	....	...	....	2	....	2	2	...	2	1	....	1	..	...	...	1	...	1		...	....
Vermont	1	....	1	3	....	3	6	...	6	1		1	4	....	4	....	...		....	...	....	....	...	...
Massachusetts	11	.	11	21	....	21	18	...	18	23	...	23	12	....	12	11	.	11	8	...	8	3	....	3
Rhode Island	1	...	1	4	....	4	2	....	2	...	....	....	...	....	.	...	..	....	2	...	2	2		2
Connecticut	5	..	5	5	....	5	4	....	4	1	....	1	4	....	4	1	....	1	4	..	4	2	....	2
Middle states	103	.	103	162	1	163	141	...	141	121	....	121	89	1	90	85	1	86	81	2	83	36	...	36
New York	52	..	52	94	1	95	79	...	79	66	...	66	47	1	48	43	1	44	40	...	40	26	...	26
New Jersey	3	..	3	10	..	10	12	....	12	10	..	10	2	....	2	6	....	6	6	...	6	....	...	..
Pennsylvania	48	....	48	58	...	58	49	....	49	44	...	44	40	....	40	36	....	36	34	2	36	10	...	10
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	...	1	....	.	....	...	...	...	1	....	1	..	....	....
Southern states	134	....	134	149	3	152	141	....	141	104	....	104	115	5	120	111	7	118	127	3	130	65	1	66
Maryland	1	....	1	6	..	6	5	....	5	4	....	4	2	...	2	5	....	5	3	...	3	2	...	2
District of Columbia	1	.	1	3	....	3	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	.	...		...	....	...
Virginia	16	....	16	16	....	16	7	....	7	11	...	11	8	2	10	13	.	13	9	...	9	1	..	1
West Virginia	1	...	1	3	....	3	8	....	8	2	. .	2	3	1	4	2	....	2	3	...	3	1	....	1
North Carolina	4	...	4	4	....	4	8	....	8	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	....	3	1	...	1	1	....	1
South Carolina	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	..	1	2	....	2	1		1	4	....	4	2	..	2	1	....	1
Georgia	8	....	8	5	.	5	4	.	4	3	..	3	2	....	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	....	3
Florida	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	2		2	1	....	1	...	....	...
Alabama	19	..	19	7	....	7	9	...	9	4	....	4	3	..	3	4	....	4	6	...	6	3	....	3
Mississippi	4	....	4	5	...	5	....	..	....	.	...	....	3	...	3	4	....	4	3	..	3	1	....	1
Tennessee	15	..	15	6	....	6	4	....	4	6	..	6	7	...	7	6	...	6	3	....	3	5	..	5
Kentucky	13	..	13	23	.	23	22	...	22	13	....	13	16	1	17	11	1	12	17	....	17	10	....	10
Louisiana	3	..	3	4	...	4	6	....	6	3	....	3	7	...	7	2	2	4	1	...	1	5	...	5
Arkansas	3	....	3	3	..	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	7	...	7	1	..	1
Missouri	41	..	41	53	3	56	62	....	62	52	....	52	55	1	56	48	4	52	63	3	66	29	1	30
Texas	4		4	9	....	9	4	.	4	....	..	....	3	...	3	6	...	6	5	...	5	2	....	2

TABLE NO. 290—Continued.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northwest states	219	....	219	305	8	318	291	....	291	258	....	258	164	6	170	176	7	183	181	6	187	88	3	91
Ohio	58		58	73	1	74	80	....	80	50	....	50	32		34	43	1	44	35	1	36	10	1	11
Indiana	23	....	23	46	..	46	24	....	24	33	....	33	24	....	24	24	....	24	28	1	29	15	2	17
Illinois	92	...	92	126	5	131	124	...	124	121	....	121	68	3	71	75	5	80	89	3	92	48	...	48
Michigan	21	...	21	25	1	26	15	....	15	20	....	20	21	..	21	9	1	10	14	...	14	7		7
Wisconsin	25	...	25	35	1	36	48	...	48	29	...	29	19	1	20	25	....	25	15	1	16	8	.	8
Iowa	200	..	200	360	14	374	379	....	379	319	...	319	303	5	308	287	15	302	292	15	307	151	9	160
Western states	34	...	34	51		51	70	...	70	78	...	78	44	1	45	65	1	66	70	1	71	27	1	28
Minnesota	7	...	7	12		12	20	...	20	20	...	20	9	...	9	12	...	12	8	...	8	7	..	7
North Dakota		..	...	1	..	1	2		2	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	.
South Dakota		...	.	....	...		5	....	5	1	...	1	*	*	*	1	...	1	7	..	7	...	..	...
Nebraska	8	...	8	11	...	11	11	..	11	11	...	11	11	....	11	16	..	16	14	1	15	8	...	8
Kansas	5	...	5	8		8	14	...	14	22	..	22	18	...	13	11	1	12	15	...	15	6	1	7
Indian Territory	9		9	7	...	7	.....	...	....	1		1	.	...	...	9	....	9	2	...	2	...	...	....
Oklahoma	.	....	...	....	...	...	....	...	.	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	...		...
New Mexico	...	...		....	....	.....	....		.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	...		..	1	...	1	...	...	....
Arizona	...	....	....	1	...	1	.	.	...	...	....	...	.	...	...		...	..	1	...	1	...	...	..
Colorado	2	....	2	2	...	2	2	.	2	4	...	4	2	..	2	3		3	6	...	6	2	....	2
Utah	...	....	...	....	...	...			...	2	....	2	...	...	....	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	....
Nevada	....	...	....	....	....	....	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	....
Wyoming	. .	...	...	1	....	1	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Montana		...	....	...	....	....	...	.....	.....	.	...	...	1	..	1	...	....	..	3	..	3	2	...	2
Idaho	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	....
Washington	1	....	1	2	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	....
Oregon	.	....	....	....	....	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	..	...	..
California	2	....	2	6		6	14		14	9	...	9	5	....	5	10	...	10	8	...	8	2	...	2
Alaska	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	.	..	....	...	....	..	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	...	....
Hawaii	....		....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....
Philippines	....	...	....	....	....	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	....
Porto Rico	....	....	..	...	...	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Not specified	..	....	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	...	....
America	.....	...	....	.....	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	....	..	...

Foreign born	102	...	102	168	6	174	131	...	131	125		125	93	2	94	97	...	97	89	4	93	43	1	44
Canada	14	...	14	22	1	23	14	...	14	9	...	9	10	1	11	10	...	10	7	...	7	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	8	...	8
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	...
Vancouver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Mexico	3	...	3	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiti	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Isles	38	...	38	52	1	53	40	...	40	29	...	29	21	1	22	32	...	32	28	2	30	8	...	8
England	18	...	18	18	...	18	22	...	22	10	...	10	11	1	12	14	...	14	4	1	5	6	...	6
Ireland	14	...	14	28	...	28	10	...	10	12	...	12	10	...	10	15	...	15	14	1	15	1	...	1
Scotland	6	...	6	4	1	5	4	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	...	9	...	...	...
Wales	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Isle of Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Germanic	31	...	31	48	3	51	47	...	47	46	...	46	43		43	34	...	34	35	2	37	19	1	20
Austria	...	...	...	4	...	4	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	28	...	28	42	3	45	38	...	38	41	...	41	40	...	40	30	...	30	34	2	36	16	1	17
Holland	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2		2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Latin	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4	6		6	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
France	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	3	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...
Scandinavian	11	...	11	28	...	28	19	...	19	30	...	30	15	...	15	10	...	10	12	...	12	5	...	5
Denmark	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	6	...	6	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	...	5	2	...	2
Norway	5	...	5	9	...	9	8	...	8	11	...	11	6	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	2
Sweden	5	...	5	11		11	7	...	7	13		13	7	...	7	4	...	4	8	...	8	1	...	1
Slavic	1		1	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	6	...	6	5		5	2	...	2
Bohemia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	2	...	2	1	...	1
Poland	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Asia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
India	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE NO. 290—Continued.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Africa							1		1				1		1									
South Africa							1		1				1		1									
West Indies																						1		1
Australia				2	1	3																		
Pacific Isles																								
Greenland							1		1															
Born at sea																			1		1			
Unknown				7		7	6		6	3		3				2		2	10		10	1		1
Grand totals	816		816	1,239	32	1,271	1,194		1,194	1,028		1,028	829	20	849	836	31	867	870	31	901	418	15	433

II SUMMARY.

	1893.			1895.			1897.			1899.			1901.			1903.			1905.			**1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Native born			714			1,090			1,057			900			755			768			797			388
New England states			24			33			35			30			22			13			19			7
Middle states			103			163			141			121			90			86			88			36
Southern states			134			152			141			104			120			118			130			66
Northwest states			219			317			291			253			170			183			187			91
Iowa			200			374			379			319			308			302			307			160
Western states			34			51			70			73			45			66			71			28
Foreign born			102			174			131			125			94			97			93			44
British America			14			23			15			9			11			12			8			3
Central and South America			4			12			2			1												
British Isles			38			53			40			29			22			32			30			8
Germanic			31			51			47			46			43			34			37			20
Latin			2			2			4			6			1			3			1			4
Scandinavian			11			28			19			30			15			10			12			5
Slavic			1			2			1			3			1			6			5			2
All other countries			1			3			3			1			1			0						2
Born at sea																					1			
Unknown						7			6			3						2			10			1
Grand totals			816			1,271			1,194			1,028			849			867			901			433

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF STATES OF NATIVITY

Native born			87.5			85.9			88.6			87.5			89.0			88.7			88.6			89.5
New England states			2.9			2.8			2.9			2.9			2.6			1.5			2.0			1.6
Middle states			12.6			12.7			11.7			11.7			10.6			9.9			9.1			8.3
Southern states			16.6			11.8			11.7			10.1			14.1			13.5			14.4			15.2
Northwest states			26.8			25.0			24.2			24.5			19.9			21.0			20.7			20.9
Iowa			24.5			29.7			32.3			31.3			36.5			35.2			34.6			37.1
Western states			4.1			3.9			5.8			7.0			5.3			7.6			7.8			6.4
Foreign born			12.5			13.6			10.9			12.1			11.0			11.1			10.2			10.3
British America			1.7			1.7			1.2			.9			1.3			1.3			9			6
Central and South America			5			9			1			.1			....									....
British Isles			4.7			4.1			3.3			2.9			2.5			3.6			3.3			1.8
Germanic			3.9			3.9			3.9			4.4			5.2			3.9			4.0			4.9
Latin			2			.1			.3			5			1			.3			.1			.9
Scandinavian			1.3			2.1			1.5			2.9			1.7			1.1			1.3			1.1
Slavic			.1			.1			.1			3			.1			7			.5			8
All other countries, etc			1			7			.5			4			1			2			1.2			2

*In the return of Anamosa for 1901 North Dakota and South Dakota were not distinguished.

**Annual period.

TABLE NO. 291—PENITENTIARIES.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH

	1901.			1903			1905.			1906.		
	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.
Native born, native parents	460	9	469	479	25	504	478	18	496	255	13	26
Native born, foreign parents	166	2	168	136	3	139	145	4	149	36	1	37
Native born mixed parentage.	93	4	97	79	2	81	87	3	90	46	..	46
Native born, parentage unknown	26	3	29	38	1	39	...	...		.	....	
Foreign born	72		72	97	..	97	91	3	94	67	1	6
Nativity unknown.	6	....	6	7	..	7	69	3	72	14	..	14
Totals	823	18	841	836	31	867	870	31	901	418	15	43

II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF SEXES.

	1901.			1903			1905.			1906.		
	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.
Native born. native parents	98 0	2.0	100	95 0	5 0	100	96 3	3 7	100	95.1	4.9	100
Native born, foreign parents.	98 8	1 2	100	97.8	2 2	100	97 3	2.7	100	97 3	2 7	100
Native born, mixed parentage	95 9	4 1	100	97 5	2.5	100	96 6	3.4	100	100	.	100
Native born, parentage unknown	89.6	10 4	100	97 7	2 3	100				.		
Foreign born	100 0	....	100	100		100	96 8	3.2	100	98.5	1 5	100
Nativity unknown	100 0		100	100	...	100	95 8	4 2	100	100		100

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF PARENTAGE.

	1901.			1903			1905.			1906.		
	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.
Native born native parents	56.0	50 0	56 0	57 4	80.8	58 3	54.9	58.0	55 1	70 1	86.8	62 0
Native born, foreign parents	20.3	11 1	19 8	16.2	9 6	16.0	16 7	12.9	16 6	8 6	6.6	8.5
Native born, mixed parentage	11 2	22 2	11.4	9 4	6 4	9.3	10.0	9 7	10.0	11.0		10.6
Native born, parentage unknown	3 1	16 7	3 4	4 6	3.2	4 5				.		
Foreign born	8 7		8.5	11 6		11.1	10 5	9 7	10 4	16 0	6 6	15 7
Nativity unknown	7	....	7	8	...	.8	7.9	9.7	7.9	3 3		3.2

TABLE NO. 292—PENITENTIARIES

Occupations of Prisoners Prior to Commitment, for Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.

Occupations.	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901. M.	1901. F.	1901. T.	1903. M.	1903. F.	1903. T.	1905 M.	1905 F.	1905 T.	1906 M	1906 F.	1906 T.
I NUMBERS																
I Agricultural and rural	164	262	212	216	134	.	134	108	.....	108	110	....	110	42	......	42
Anamosa	99	142	121	109	55	.....	55	39	.....	39	30	.....	30	13	....	13
Ft. Madison	65	120	88	107	79	.....	79	69	.	69	80	...	80	29		29
II. Commercial and mercantile	17	40	35	39	19		19	30		30	36		36	13		13
Anamosa	9	34	25	25	13	....	13	11	.....	11	13	....	13	4	..	4
Ft. Madison	8	6	10	14	6	....	6	19	.....	19	23	.....	23	9	.	9
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	218	306	311	270	201	2	203	224	3	227	235	8	243	125	....	125
Anamosa	96	146	169	133	95	2	97	108	3	111	82	8	90	53	....	53
Ft. Madison	122	160	132	107	106	.....	106	116	.	116	153	..	153	72	.	72
IV. Communication and transportation	53	108	83	87	94		94	60	.....	60	69	.....	69	35	...	35
Anamosa	30	63	52	27	28	....	28	33	....	33	29	....	29	12	.....	12
Ft. Madison	23	45	31	60	66	....	66	27	.....	27	40	.....	40	23	....	23
V. Professional	10	16	16	19	12		12	22	...	22	32	....	32	14	....	14
Anamosa	6	8	11	9	9	....	9	3	.....	3	9		9	7	....	7
Ft. Madison	4	8	5	10	3	....	3	19	.....	19	23	..	23	7	....	7
VI. Clerical	23	55	32	33	25	....	23	23	......	23	22	....	22	7	1	8
Anamosa	9	24	18	20	8	......	8	7	.....	7	8	......	8	3	1	4
Ft. Madison	14	31	14	13	15	.....	15	16	...	16	14	...	14	4	....	4
VII. Domestic and personal	313	456	497	388	332	19	351	359	27	386	361	23	384	177	14	191
Anamosa	110	209	216	207	179	19	198	150	27	177	134	23	157	79	14	93
Ft. Madison	203	256	281	181	153	.....	153	209	.....	209	227	....	227	98	.....	98
VIII. Public service	2	....	3	1		....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	..	2
Anamosa	1	....	3		...	.....	....	...	.....		....	......	...		.....	......
Ft. Madison	1	....	.....	1	....	...		2	.....	2	....	.	...	2	......	2
IX. Non-Industrial	1	1	.....	.....	..	.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....
Anamosa		....	......			....	.....	......	1	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	. ..
Ft. Madison	1	1			....							...	......	......		......

TABLE NO. 292—Continued.

Occupations.	1893	1895	1897	1899	1903. M.	1903. F.	1903. T.	1904. M.	1904. F.	1904. T.	1905. M.	1905. F.	1905. T.	1906. M.	1906. F.	1906. T.
X Occupation or unknown	13	13	12	3	5	....	5	....	....	....	4		4	1	....	1
Anamosa	3	13	10	...	5	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	
Ft Madison	10	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		1	....	1
Grand totals of population	816	1,271	1,194	1,027	825	21	816	831	31	862	870	31	901	418	15	433
II. Percentages or Ratios of Occupations.																
I. Agricultural and rural	29.0	20.4	17.7	20.9	..	....	16.0	....	....	12.6	....	....	12.1	....	....	9.7
Anamosa	12.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	..	.	6.6	....	..	4.6	....	..	3.3	....	....	3.0
Ft. Madison	8.0	9.4	7.4	10.4	...	..	9.4	..	....	8.0	....	....	8.8	...	....	6.7
II. Commercial and mercantile	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.7	..	..	2.3	....	....	3.5	....	....	3.9	....	....	3.0
Anamosa	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	..	..	1.5	....	.	1.2	....	..	1.4	....	....	.9
Ft. Madison	1.0	.5	.9	1.3	....	....	.8	....	....	2.3	....	....	2.5	...	....	2.1
III. Manufacturing and mechanical	27.6	24.8	21.8	26.2	....	..	23.9	....	....	26.5	....	....	27.2	....	....	29.2
Anamosa	11.7	11.3	14.0	12.9	.	...	11.4	....	...	13.0	....	....	9.9	....	...	12.3
Ft Madison	15.9	13.5	10.8	13.3	..	....	13.5	....	....	13.5	....	....	17.3	....	....	16.9
IV. Communication and transportation	6.4	8.4	6.8	8.4	....	....	11.0	....	....	6.9	....	....	7.6	....	...	8.0
Anamosa	3.6	4.9	4.3	2.6	..	....	3.3	....	....	3.8	....	....	3.2	..	....	2.7
Ft. Madison	2.8	3.5	2.5	5.8	....	....	7.7	....	....	3.1	....	....	4.4	....	..	5.3
V. Professional	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	..	....	1.4	..	....	2.6		....	3.5	....	.	3.2
Anamosa	.7	.6	.9	.8	....	..	1.0	....	....	.3	....	....	1.0	....	....	1.6
Ft. Madison	.5	.7	.4	1.0	....	....	.4	....	....	2.3	....	....	2.5	....	....	1.6
VI. Clerical	2.8	4.8	2.7	3.2	....	....	2.8	....	...	2.6	....	....	2.4	....	....	1.8
Anamosa	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	....	....	.9	.	....	.8	....	..	.8	....	....	.9
Ft. Madison	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.3	....	....	1.9	....	..	1.8	....	....	1.6	....	..	.9
VII. Domestic and personal	38.7	36.6	42.3	37.6	....	....	42.0	..	....	45.0	....	....	42.8	...	....	44.5
Anamosa	13.4	16.3	18.9	20.0	....	....	21.1	....	..	20.8		.	17.3	.	...	21.5
Ft. Madison	25.8	20.3	23.4	17.6	..		20.9	....	.	24.2	....	.	25.5		....	23.0

VIII. Public service	.2		.2							.2						.4
Anamosa	.1		.2													
Ft. Madison	.1									.2						.4
IX. Non-Industrial	.1	.1								.1			.1			
Anamosa										.1			.1			
Ft. Madison	.1	.1														
X. No occupation or unknown	1.5	1 0	.9	2			.6						.4			.2
Anamosa	3	1.0	.7				.6						.4			
Ft. Madison	1 2		.2	2												2

* Annual period.

TABLE NO. 233—PENITENTIARIES

Crimes or Offenses for which Committed, for Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.

Crimes or Offenses.	1891	1893	1895	1897.	1899.	1901	1903.	1905	1906.
I. NUMBERS									
I. Offenses or crimes against government	15	61	55	46	40	15	11	5	7
1 Against currency	11	21	23	15	5	1	1		2
Counterfeiting	8	7	14	12	5		1		1
Embezzlement National Bank, United States Stat. 5209				2					1
Passing counterfeit money	3	14	9	1		1			
2 Against election laws									
3 Against postal laws	4	11	2	9	11	1	2	3	4
Breaking and entering postoffice	1			2			1	2	
Embezzlement of postal funds							1		1
Mailing obscene letters		1		1	1				2
Stealing from letters, mails or postoffice	3	10		4	10			1	
Using mails to defraud			2	2		1			
Not specified									1
4. Against revenue laws		8	1				5	2	1
Carrying on business without paying tax							6	2	1
Illicit distilling		8							
Smuggling			1						
5 Against pension laws									
6 Against military laws			8						
Unlawful military expedition			8						
7 Miscellaneous		21	21	22	24	14	3		
Giving liquor to Indians							1		
Larceny of federal property				1					
Representing United States officers		1		3	1				
Violating federal laws		20	21	18	23	13	2		

TABLE NO. 293—Continued.

Crimes or Offenses.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1091.	1903.	1905.	1906.
II. Crimes or offenses against society	68	57	73	76	74	63	66	84	45
1. Against public health									
2. Against public justice	4	4	13	9	8	10	9	6	4
Perjury	4	4	10	7	6	5	5	3	2
Assisting prisoners to escape			3	2	2	5	4	3	
Aiding and assisting prisoner to escape from an officer									2
3. Against law and order								8	3
Against law and order								8	
Breaking and escaping from penitentiary									1
Having in possession burglar's tools									2
4. Against public morals	64	53	60	67	66	53	55	70	38
a. Incest	7	2	3	10	12	11	9	7	4
b. Sodomy			8	1	4		3	6	5
c. Bigamy	8	12	5	5	5	8	6	8	4
d. Adultery	16	15	15	16	23	15	19	21	9
Conspriracy to commit adultery							1		
e. Fornication:									
Fornication								2	
Seduction	8	9	12	13	4	6	1	3	3
Keeping house of ill-fame	19	15	11	10	13	6	10	11	4
Keeping house of prostitution							1	1	
Prostitution	3		6	7	4	5	3	5	3
Enticing female for purpose of prostitution								1	
Enticing female child for purpose of prostitution	3			2				1	2
Indecency									
Lewdness				1	1	1	1	3	
Resorting to house of ill-fame for prostitution									4
f. Printing obscene letters							2		
g. Gambling									
h. Violation of liquor laws:									
Bootlegging				2		1		1	
III. Crimes or offenses against persons	111	98	141	152	122	115	148	149	80
1. Homicide	46	24	55	34	43	26	52	38	24
Murder							2		2
Murder in first degree	14	10	20	18	15	11	12	13	7
Murder in second degree	16	5	19	4	13	2	21	16	9
Manslaughter	16	9		12	15	13	17	9	6
2. Rape	16	11	16	31	12	24	18	19	10
Rape	13	8	13	27	12	22	17	19	10
Forcible defilement	3	3	2	4		2	1		
Abuse of female child			1						

3. Abduction	1		1	1					
Enticing child away	1								
Kidnapping			1	1					
4. Abortion			2	2	3		1	2	
5. Assaults of all sorts	48	63	67	84	64	65	77	90	45
Assault to commit felony						1	2		
Assault to commit larceny	1	1		3		1	7	9	
Assault to commit bodily injury							1		
Assault to commit manslaughter	4	20	12	8	10	18	18	12	7
Assault to commit murder	13	22	26	30	24	30	35	26	15
Assault to commit rape	16	12	23	33	16	14	9	17	16
Assault with intent to commit rape							4		
Assault to commit robbery	6		5	3	7	1			2
Assault with intent to commit robbery	2			1	4	4	4	4	
Assault to maim	1	4			1			2	
Assault with intent to commit sodomy									1
Assault with intent to break and enter									3
Assault with intent to kill									1
Disfiguring another				3				1	
Killing domestic animals							1		
Maiming	2				1				
Malicious threats	1	1			1		1		
Terrorizing							1		
Attempt to commit abortion				1					
Attempt to commit burglary	3								
Attempt to poison	1		1	1					
Attempt to commit rape				1					
Miscellaneous								19	
6 Intimidation									1
Terrorizing and injuring inhabitants of a dwelling house									1
IV. Crimes or offenses against property	511	602	983	903	772	626	630	645	293
1 Arson	9	4	5	5	11	6	4	5	2
2. Burglary	188	240	481	479	339	258	227	271	97
Attempt to commit burglary				2	1	2			
Burglary	141	174	355	317	194	111	98	108	21
Burglary, assault, etc	1							1	
Burglary and conspiracy									1
Breaking and entering	42	66	124	160	143	141	113	108	40
Breaking and entering railroad car							10		9
Breaking and entering to commit offense							3		3
Entering a building						1		7	
Entering a public building							1		
Attempt to break and enter	4		2		2	3	2		
Miscellaneous breaking and entering								47	23
3. Robbery	29	31	60	39	52	48	44	29	19
Robbery	22	30	56	38	52	48	44	29	18
Robbery aggravated									1
Highway robbery	7	1	4	1					

TABLE NO. 293—Continued.

	Crimes or Offenses.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.
4.	Larceny	205	247	308	285	266	22	261	244	113
	Larceny	177	239	283	259	241	21	166	144	53
	Grand larceny	11	....	21	19	23		86	10	....
	Larceny from a building	......	....	......	....	......	....	6	20	10
	Larceny from a burning building	......	....	....	......	......	....	1	..	....
	Larceny from a building in day time	2	....	....	......	......	....	6	10	2
	Larceny from a store at night	7	....	....	.....	......	.....	3	....	.....
	Larceny from a building at night	.....	....	......	....	.....	....	8	11	6
	Larceny from a railroad car	......	......	..	....	......	....	1	2	....
	Larceny by embezzlement	.....	......	......	....	....	...	1	7	2
	Larceny and burglary	....	....	....	....	......	......	2	....	....
	Larceny and habitual criminal act	.....	.....	......	....	......	...	1	......	....
	Larceny from person	4	......	.....	......	......	....	26	30	10
	Larceny as bailee	....	......	.....	....	......	....	....	......	5
	Larceny by embezzlement as bailee	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	3
	Larceny, conspiracy to commit	......	......	....	.....	....	....	....	......	9
	Larceny in a building in day time	......	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
	Larceny in a building in night time	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Larceny from a dwelling house in day time	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Larceny from a dwelling house in night time	....	....	....	....	......	...	....	....	2
	Larceny of poultry in night time	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	.....	1
	Wrongfully using hand car on railway	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	2
	Common thief	....	....	....	....	....	8	2	3	1
	Horse stealing	2	......	......	.....	....	....	....	....	....
	Receiving stolen goods or property	2	8	4	7	2	3	7	1	1
	Miscellaneous	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	6	......
5.	Embezzlement	4	1	6	9	11	6	17	7	1
6.	Fraud	19	23	32	23	29	25	26	25	15
	Cheating by false pretenses	4	....	4	3	18	7	8	7	2
	Obtaining money or property by false pretenses	8	12	9	5	7	10	13	16	12
	Fraudulent banking	1	......	2	2	1	....	......	....	....
	False pretenses	5	......	7	......	....	....	......	....	....
	Obtaining signature by false pretenses	....	......	......	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Obtaining by false pretenses	....	11	10	12	....	7	....	....	....
	Malicious threats to extort money	......	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
	Selling mortgaged property	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....
	Practicing scheme to defraud	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	......	....
	Swindling	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
7.	Forgery	56	56	87	61	56	58	46	61	44
	Forgery	38	56	79	52	44	58	38	24	22
	Uttering a forged or raised check, note or instrument	18	....	8	9	12	....	8	37	22

8. Malicious mischief and trespass	1	....	4	2	8	4	5	3	2
Malicious mischief	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....
Attempting to damage railway property	....	....	1	2	1	4	....	....	....
Injuring harness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Depositing dynamite in building with intent to destroy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Malicious injury	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Malicious injury to beasts	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Malicious injury to electric railway	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....
Malicious threats	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....
Placing obstructions on railroad track	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....
V. Crimes or offenses on high seas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
VI. Miscellaneous	2	2	18	16	15	10	5	9	8
Committing a public offense	....	1	6	3	1	2	....	....	....
Conspiracy	2	1	12	12	10	4	5	....	5
Felony	....	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	....
As charged in indictment	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	....
Habitual criminal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Insane (no conviction)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
VII. Non-criminal	3	6	6	1	6	24	8	9	....
Safe keepers	3	6	6	1	6	4	8	4	....
Escapes returned	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Paroles returned	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Transfers	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Grand totals of all classes	710	826	1,276	1,194	1,029	853	868	901	433

II. SUMMARY.

I. Offenses or crimes against government	15	61	55	46	40	15	11	6	7
1. Against currency	11	21	23	15	5	1	1	....	2
2 Against election laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Against postal laws	4	11	2	9	11	1	2	3	4
4. Against revenue laws	....	8	1	....	....	....	5	2	1
5 Against pension laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Against military laws	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Miscellaneous	....	21	21	22	24	14	3	....	....

TABLE NO 293—Continued.

Crimes or Offenses.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.
II. Crimes or offenses against society	68	57	73	76	74	63	66	84	45
1 Against public health	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2. Against public justice	4	4	13	9	8	10	9	6	4
3 Against law and order	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	8	2
4. Against public morals	64	53	60	67	66	53	55	70	39
a Incest	7	2	3	10	12	11	9	7	4
b. Sodomy	......	......	8	1	4	......	3	6	5
c Bigamy	8	12	5	5	5	8	6	8	4
d. Adultery	16	15	15	16	23	15	20	21	9
e. Fornication	33	24	29	33	22	18	16	27	12
f Printing obscene letters	......	......	......	......	....	....	2	......	......
g. Gambling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
h Violation of liquor laws	......	......	......	2	......	1	......	1	......
III. Crimes or offenses against persons	111	98	141	152	122	115	148	149	80
1. Homicide	46	24	55	34	43	26	52	38	24
2. Rape	16	11	16	31	12	24	18	19	10
3 Abduction	1	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......
4. Abortion	......	......	2	2	3	......	1	2	......
5 Assaults of all sorts	48	63	67	84	64	65	77	90	45
6. Intimidation	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
IV. Crimes or offenses against property	511	602	983	903	772	626	630	645	298
1. Arson	9	4	5	5	11	6	4	5	2
2. Burglary	188	240	481	479	339	268	227	271	97
3. Robbery	29	31	60	39	52	48	44	29	19
4. Larceny	205	247	308	285	266	226	261	244	118
5. Embezzlement	4	1	6	9	11	6	17	7	1
6. Fraud	19	23	82	23	29	25	26	25	15
7. Forgery	56	56	87	61	56	53	46	61	44
8 Malicious mischief or trespass	1	......	4	2	8	4	5	3	2
V. Crimes or offenses on high seas	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
VI. Miscellaneous	2	2	18	16	15	10	5	9	8
VII. Non-criminal	8	6	6	1	6	24	8	9	......
Grand totals	710	836	1,276	1,194	1,029	858	868	901	433

III. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF CLASSES OF OFFENSES

I. Offenses or crimes against government	2	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	2
II. Crimes or offenses against society	10	7	6	6	8	7	8	9	10
Against public justice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against law and order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Against public morals	9	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	9
Incest	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sodomy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Bigamy	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1
Adultery	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	3
Fornication	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
III. Crimes or offenses against persons	16	12	11	13	12	14	17	17	18
Homicide	7	3	5	3	4	3	6	4	6
Rape	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	2
Abduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assaults of all sorts	7	8	5	7	7	8	9	10	10
Intimidation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IV. Crimes or offenses against property	71	73	77	75	75	73	72	71	68
Arson	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
Burglary	26	29	38	40	33	30	26	30	23
Robbery	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	5
Larceny	29	30	24	24	26	27	30	27	26
Embezzlement	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....
Fraud	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	5	4
Forgery	8	6	7	5	6	6	5	7	10
Malicious mischief	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
V. Miscellaneous and non-criminal	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	2

TABLE NO. 294– PENITENTIARIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED BY GRAND DIVISIONS OF STATE, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1891-9	1901	1903	1905	1906	1901-6
I. SOUTHEAST QUARTER.											
Appanoose	9	5	13	8	10	45	7	11	5	2	25
Cedar	6	4	9	6	11	36	8	1	3	....	12
Davis	3	1	4	2	2	12	5	1	1		7
Des Moines	17	18	31	32	13	114	17	18	11	3	49
Henry	7	6	9	12	2	36	5	6	2	5	18
Iowa	4	8	11	4	3	30	8	4	3	5	20
Jasper	10	6	3	14	7	40	11	7	10	6	34
Jefferson	2	3	26	13	11	55	2	6	4	1	13
Johnson	10	15	16	18	6	65	10	7	10	7	34
Keokuk	3	9	14	18	9	53	15	...	8	4	27
Lee	9	11	38	23	15	96	8	8	23	11	50
Louisa	3	...	7	12	6	28	2	3	5		10
Mahaska	8	14	19	2	15	58	9	16	22	13	60
Marion	10	8	8	7	8	41	8	6	4	...	18
Monroe	10	6	10	5	14	45	14	6	16	13	49
Muscatine	6	9	20	10	2	47	6	12	16	6	40
Poweshiek	7	3	2	6	8	26	6	3	1	6	16
Scott	16	2	29	33	21	121	30	45	48	16	139
Van Buren	2	2	8	8	8	18	4	4	5	....	13
Wapello	18	33	37	23	36	147	23	26	23	14	86
Washington	5	4	6	10	6	31	6	8	5	2	21
Totals	165	187	318	261	213	1,144	204	198	225	114	741
II. NORTHEAST QUARTER.											
Allamakee	.	3	1	9	4	17	1	1	....	...	2
Benton	8	6	11	5	11	41	4	10	7	9	30
Black Hawk	4	1	8	13	8	34	7	10	17	9	43
Bremer	...	1	9	3	6	19	3	1	7	1	12
Buchanan	4	6	4	11	12	37			2	4	6
Butler	2	1	7	8	1	14	2	1	5	1	9
Cerro Gordo	2	6	4	7	5	24	6	7	9	4	26
Chickasaw	4	5	8	6	14	37	12	9	9	4	34
Clayton	13	9	24	16	14	72	14	15	4	3	36
Clinton	28	28	37	25	28	146	12	10	16	8	46
Delaware		4	6	6	3	19	1	5	8	1	15
Dubuque	24	24	22	17	15	102	21	31	18	4	74
Fayette	10	7	8	15	18	58	8	12	9	5	34
Floyd	.	...	5	8	1	14	4	8	.	1	13
Franklin	4	3	5	2	3	17	1	5	3		9
Grundy	3	3	1	4	1	12	1		...	...	1
Hardin	3	1	16	5	10	35	8	8	4	2	22
Howard	2		2	8	6	13	1	7	6	....	14
Jackson	3	5	5	6	12	31	2	3	5	....	10
Jones	4	6	8	10	12	40	15	8	9	2	34
Linn	20	12	25	22	34	113	45	52	42	9	120
Marshall	31	13	23	23	22	112	26	9	20	5	60
Mitchell	4	2	1	7	12	26	7		4	....	11
Tama	5	5	4	4	6	24	3	2	4	3	12
Winneshiek	4	3	8	7	6	28	13	4	2	4	20
Worth	...		1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	6
Totals	182	154	249	239	265	1,089	218	220	183	81	702

TABLE NO. 294—Continued.

III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.

	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1891-9	1901	1903	1905	1906	1901-6
Adair	3		7	3	3	16	1	1	3		5
Adams	5	4	7	1	5	22	2	8	6	4	20
Audubon		1	5	8	1	10	9	1		11	11
Cass	10	3	7	7	12	39	9	8	7	14	38
Clarke	9	4	10	2	.. .	32	7	15	4	8	29
Dallas	3	5	16	19	5	48	6	6	10	2	22
Decatur	1	4	1	2	1	9	5	1	5		11
Fremont	5	2	9	10	5	31	6	9	7	3	25
Guthrie	5	3	8	3	5	24	4	1	5	4	14
Harrison	6	4	16	18	4	48	6	7	6	..	19
Lucas	11	16	18	12	6	53	12	10	7	5	34
Madison	2	4	13	12	13	44	10	7	5	3	25
Mills	20	10	23	24	19	96	9	19	21	5	54
Montgomery	19	7	11	7	2	46	6	13	8	3	30
Page	7	2	4	7	16	36	4	10	10	9	33
Polk	58	79	133	92	88	450	90	86	140	63	379
Pottawattamie	38	43	49	45	34	209	81	45	49	29	154
Ringgold	5	5	4	4	12	30	2	6	3	4	15
Shelby	...	4	7	14	1	26	2	..			2
Taylor	6	3	11	11	10	41	6	6	3	1	16
Union	1	2	13	19	10	45	3	9	5	10	27
Warren	5	3	4	12	9	33	2	5	2	3	12
Wayne	4	3	17	13	9	46	3	4	1	....	8
Totals	223	211	383	340	277	1 434	235	277	307	166	983

IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER

	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1891-9	1901	1903	1905	1906	1901-6
Boone	7	8	17	10	18	60	6	3	8	2	19
Buena Vista	2	1	2	4	5	14	1	7	..	..	8
Calhoun	8	2	7	4	4	20	6	4	7	...	17
Carroll	1	3	11	6	3	24	4	7	9	...	20
Cherokee	6	2	8	10	10	33	1	6	16	1	24
Clay	2	2	5	4	4	17	2		2	1	5
Crawford	5	4	13	11	11	44	10	3	4	6	23
Dickinson	..	1	5	5	2	13	4	5	4	2	15
Emmet	1	1	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	...	6
Greene	8	5	7	10	10	40	5	4	5	4	18
Hamilton	....	1	3	6	4	16	2	5	2	....	9
Hancock	1	1	2	4	3	11	1	5		..	6
Humboldt		4	4	4	4	16	5	5	4	....	14
Ida	3	...	4	5	2	14	7	3	4		14
Kossuth	3	5	9	10	4	31	9	2	3		14
Lyon	4	4	6	6	5	25	3	2	4	2	11
Monona	10	11	6	2	4	33	1	...	2	2	5
O'Brien	4	2	6	8	4	24	3	2	8	2	15
Osceola			....	2	5	7	6	1	3	2	12
Palo Alto	2	3	3	5	3	16	3	7	5	1	16
Plymouth	8	13	16	8	25	70	12	3	7	3	25
Pocahontas	....		4	3	1	8	1	4	7	2	14
Sac	2	1	3	6	5	17	8	2	1	4	15
Sioux	7	5	16	16	6	50	7	3	3	3	16
Story	15	14	22	5	9	65	4	5	6	2	17
Webster	6	7	17	18	9	57	10	14	6	7	37
Winnebago	..	1	2	12	3	18	6	3	2	...	11
Woodbury	21	31	34	49	36	171	24	50	45	20	139
Wright	1	2	8	9	9	29	5	4	3	2	14
Totals	122	134	239	244	212	951	158	161	172	68	559

TABLE NO. 294—Continued.

V. SUMMARIES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1891-9	1901	1903	1905	1906	1901-6
Southeast quarter	165	187	318	261	213	1,144	204	198	225	114	741
Northeast quarter	182	154	249	239	265	1,089	218	220	183	81	702
Southwest quarter	223	211	383	340	277	1,434	235	277	307	166	985
Northwest quarter	122	134	239	244	212	951	158	161	172	68	559
State at large, etc	17	85	83	110	61	356	38	11	14	4	67
Totals	709	771	1,272	1,194	1,028	4,974	853	867	901	433	3,054
East half	347	341	567	500	478	2,233	422	418	408	195	1,443
West half	345	345	622	584	489	2,385	393	438	479	234	1,542
State at large, etc	17	85	83	110	61	356	38	11	14	4	67
Totals	709	771	1,272	1,194	1,028	4,974	853	867	901	433	3,054
North half	304	288	488	483	477	2,040	376	381	355	149	1,261
South half	388	398	701	601	490	2,578	439	475	532	280	1,724
State at large, etc	17	85	83	110	61	356	38	11	14	4	67
Totals	709	771	1,272	1,194	1,028	4,974	853	867	901	433	3,054

VI. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1891-9	1901	1903	1905	1906	1901-6
Southeast quarter	23.3	24.5	25.1	21.8	20.7	23.0	23.8	22.8	25.0	26.3	24.2
Northeast quarter	25.7	19.9	19.7	20.0	25.8	21.9	25.5	25.4	20.3	18.7	23.0
Southwest quarter	31.4	27.3	30.2	28.5	27.0	28.8	27.7	31.9	34.1	38.4	32.3
Northwest quarter	17.2	17.3	18.5	20.5	20.6	19.2	18.5	18.6	19.1	15.7	18.4
State at large, etc	2.4	11.0	6.5	9.2	5.9	7.1	4.5	1.3	1.5	.9	2.1
East half	49.0	44.4	44.8	41.8	46.5	44.9	49.3	48.2	45.3	45.0	47.2
West half	48.6	44.6	48.7	49.0	47.6	48.0	46.2	50.5	53.2	54.1	50.7
State at large, etc	2.4	11.0	6.5	9.2	5.9	7.1	4.5	1.3	1.5	.9	2.1
North half	42.9	37.2	38.2	40.5	46.4	41.1	44.0	44.0	39.4	34.4	41.4
South half	54.7	51.8	55.3	50.3	47.7	51.8	51.5	54.7	59.1	64.7	56.5
State at large, etc	2.4	11.0	6.5	9.2	5.9	7.1	4.5	1.3	1.5	.9	2.1

TABLE NO. 295—PENITENTIARIES.

PRISIONERS RECEIVED FROM CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 4000 IN 1905.

	1901			1903			1905			1906		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	.
I. CITIES HAVING 4000 AND UNDER 8000.												
Atlantic	4	....	4	6	....	6	6	....	6	6	....	6
Cedar Falls	....		....	1		1	4	..	4	...		....
Centerville	7	..	7	2	....	2	3	1	4	...	....	....
Chariton	2		2	5	....	5	3	....	3	..	....	....
Charles City	.	....	..	4	....	4	....	....	....		..	....
Clarinda	2	...	2	5	....	5	2		2	3		3
Fairfield	3	....	3	....	....	..	...			...	....	....
Grinnell	....	....		2	....	2	...	....	..	2	..	2
LeMars		....	.	1	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	1
Marion	6	2	8	2	....	2	1	..	1	1		1
Newton	1	..	1	3	....	3	...	...	....	....	....	..
Oelwein	....	....	..	3	....	3	....	..		1	..	1
Perry	....	....	.	1	....	1	3	..	3	...	....	....
Red Oak	10		10	3	....	3	1	....	1	2	...	2
Shenandoah	5	....	5	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	..	1
Washington	..	..		...		....	2	....	2	1	...	1
Webster City	...	..	....	3	...	3	1	....	1	1	...	1
Totals	40	2	42	42		42	28	1	29	19	....	1

TABLE NO 295—Continued.

	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II CITIES HAVING 8000 AND OVER.												
Boone	2	...	2	3	1	4	7	...	7	....	..	....
Burlington	15	...	15	5	..	5	6	1	7	1	....	1
Cedar Rapids	21	.	21	17	3	20	10	....	10	2	1	3
Clinton	16	...	16	4	1	5	11	...	11	6	..	6
Council Bluffs	22	....	22	12	..	12	25	....	25	8	1	9
Creston	5		5	2	....	2	3	..	3	2	..	2
Davenport	30	4	34	7	4	11	19	....	19	7	....	7
Des Moines.	58	3	61	67	4	71	95	6	101	37	4	41
Dubuque	15	..	15	18		18	12	2	14	5	...	5
Ft. Dodge.	4	1	5	10	....	10	5	1	6	4	....	4
Ft. Madison		...	..	1	....	1	5	..	5	4	....	4
Iowa City	7	.	7	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	.	5
Keokuk	4	...	4	1	....	1	7	..	7	5	..	5
Marshalltown	10		10	8		8	11	2	13	4	....	4
Mason City	4	...	4	5	1	6	7	..	7	.	2	2
Muscatine	12		12	1	1	2	7	...	7	4	1	5
Oskaloosa	7	..	7	8	...	8	12	3	15	5	...	5
Ottumwa	14	...	14	14	1	15	17	1	18	12		12
Sioux City	12	....	12	41	3	44	38	....	38	12	....	12
Waterloo	8	..	8	7	..	7	5	...	5	2		2
Totals	266	8	274	235	19	254	307	16	323	125	9	134
Grand totals	306	10	316	277	19	296	335	17	352	144	9	153

TABLE NO. 296—PENITENTIARIES.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	1885	1887	1889	1891	1893	1895	1897	1899	1901	1903	1905	1906
I. NUMBERS.												
Less than 6 months	20	8	22	19	34	40	21	37	14	14	25	13
6 and less than 12 mos	79	60	92	93	125	165	154	133	109	120	137	72
12 and less than 18 mos	115	122	89	63	191	257	251	194	172	177	180	90
18 and less than 24 mos	67	90	68	140	88	138	140	101	92	69	126	39
2 and less than 3 years.	150	158	134	131	135	250	206	198	150	161	101	57
3 and less than 5 years	139	126	108	125	137	187	212	163	109	110	135	56
5 and less than 10 years	60	61	54	83	71	139	159	117	122	123	103	63
10 and less than 15 years	20	18	13	18	8	41	25	44	26	32	36	13
15 and less than 20 years	11	8	6	10	5	23	9	9	6	13	16	13
20 and less than 30 years	6	7	3	7	6	8	5	3	13	14	16	5
30 years and over	14	4	2	1	1	...	3	2	2	2	....	....
Life		13	10	16	5	17	7	16	13	18	13	9
To hang	....	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	......	5	2	1
Safekeepers, escapes, transfers	....	..	1	1	4	2	.....	1	24	8	5	....
Until sane.		....	..	....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	6	2
Totals	687	677	604	709	815	1,271	1,194	1,028	853	867	901	433
Average sentence (years months days)		....	..	2-10-16	2-4 0	2 9-0	2-7-0	2 8-0	3 0-15	3-1-18	3-4-11	4-1-6
II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF TERMS.												
Less than 6 months.	29	1.1	3.6	2.7	4.1	3.2	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.6	2.6	3.0
6 and less than 12 mos	11.5	8.9	15.1	13.1	15.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.8	15.0	16.6
12 and less than 18 mos	16.8	18.1	14.6	8.9	23.5	20.4	21.0	19.2	20.1	20.4	19.8	20.7
18 and less than 24 mos	9.8	13.4	11.2	19.7	10.8	10.7	11.6	9.8	10.8	8.0	13.9	9.0
2 and less than 3 years	22.4	23.4	22.8	18.8	16.5	19.9	17.3	19.7	17.6	18.6	11.1	13.1
3 and less than 5 years	20.3	18.7	18.1	17.7	16.8	14.7	17.8	16.2	12.8	12.7	14.9	12.9
5 and less than 10 years	8.8	9.0	8.9	11.7	8.7	11.0	13.3	11.3	14.3	14.3	11.3	14.5
10 and less than 15 years	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.0	3.2	2.1	4.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.0
15 and less than 20 years	1.6	1.1	.9	1.4	.7	1.8	7.1	.8	.6	1.5	1.7	3.0
20 and less than 30 years	.9	1.0	.4	.9	.8	.6	.4	.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
30 years and over	2.0	.5	.3	.1	.1	....	.2	.2	.2	.2		....
Life	....	1.9	1.6	2.2	.7	1.3	.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0
To hang	....	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	.1	.2	......	.5	.2	.2
Safekeepers, escapes, transfers	....	...	.1	.1	.5	.1	.....	.1	2.8	.9	1.0	....
Until sane.	....	....	....	......	....	....	.....	....	.....	.1	1.2	.5

TABLE NO. 297—PENITENTIARIES.

CHARACTER OF DISCHARGES OF PRISONERS, FOR PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

I. NUMBERS.

	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905	1896.
I. Discharged:												
By order of court	33	20	12	4	15	26	20	17	12	31	41	18
By order of court (safe keeping)	14	12	8	7	......	4	1	....	1	....	7	7
II. Discharged:												
By transfer to insane hospitals	11	9	7	6	1	....	....	24	1	....	....	14
By escape	8	2	4	1	....	2	8	7	5	....	3	....
III. Executive clemency	80	47	52	63	73	85	102	105	171	129	124	72
1. Parole or suspension of sentence.	3	....	.....	*11	4	55	91	95	158	109	110	56
2. Pardon	77	47	52	52	69	13	6	6	6	3	3	8
By president	....	1	1	.....	....	......	1	....	1	....	....	....
By governor	77	46	51	52	†69	13	5	5	6	3	8	8
3. Commutation	....	....	....	....	....	17	5	4	7	17	11	1
IV. Death	11	18	14	12	10	13	22	25	18	11	15	7
1. Execution	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	......	... ...
2. In attempt to escape	1	....	1	......	....	....	......	......	.. ...	....	....	....
3. In prisons	10	18	13	12	10	11	22	25	13	11	15	7
V. Expiration of sentence	508	550	553	517	606	832	886	941	797	706	680	358
Totals	665	658	645	610	705	962	1039	1119	999	877	871	462
Average population	...	....	...	622	691	891	1,061	1.115	1.058	858	879	893

II. PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS OF TOTALS.

I.	By order of court	4.9	8 0	1.9	.6	2 1	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	3.5	4.7	3 8
	By order of court (safe keeping)	2 1	1 8	.5	.9	......	.4	.1	......	.1	......	.8	......
II.	By transfer to insane hospitals'	1.7	1 4	1.0	1.0	.1	......	......	2.1	.1	......	......	3.0
	By escape	1 2	.3	.6	.1	......	.2	.7	.6	.5	......	.3	......
III.	Executive clemency	12 0	7.2	8 0	10.3	10.4	8 8	9 8	9 3	17.1	14 7	14.3	15.5
	1. Parole or suspension of sentence	1 5	......	......	1.8	.5	5.7	8 7	8 0	15.8	12.4	12 6	12.1
	2. Pardon	11.5	7 2	8 0	8 5	9 9	1.3	.7	.5	.6	.3	.8	1 7
	By president	....	1	.1	......	......	....	.1	.1	......	......	......	......
	By governor	11.5	7 1	7 9	8 5	9.9	1 3	.7	.4	.6	.3	.3	1 7
	3. Commutation	......	......	......	......	......	1 8	.4	.3	.7	2.0	1.4	1 7
IV.	Death	1 7	1 6	2 2	2.0	1 4	1 4	2 1	2 2	1.3	1.2	1 7	1 4
	1. Execution	......	......	......	......	......	.2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	2. In attempt to escape	.2	......	.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	3. In prisons	1 5	1 6	2 1	2 0	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.2	1 3	1 2	1 7	1.4
V.	Expiration of sentence	76.2	84 7	85 8	85 1	86.0	86 5	85 4	84.4	79 7	80 6	78 2	76.3

*Contain some discharges by Commutation.

†Commutation included here because not distinguished in the report of Anamosa.

CHAPTER II.

TABLE NO. 1–COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

MOVEMENT OF INSANE POPULATION SHOWN BY INSPECTORS' REPORTS MADE AT VARIOUS TIMES, DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	†Insane Inmates July 1, 1905.			Received from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906			Discharged												Inmates June 30, 1906.									Number of Insane Institution can Accommodate.		
							Improved.			Transferred to Other Institutions			Deceased			Total.			Insane.			Paupers.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	F.	M.	F	T.
Adair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	5	1	6	2	2	4
Adams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Allamakee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	9	9	18	10	12	22	19	21	40	10	9	19
Appanoose	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	10	3	13	13	4	17		...	...
Benton	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18	27	4	31	36	13	49	25	25	‡ 50
Black Hawk	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	7	21	14	8	22	...	...	...
Boone	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	12	15	27	44	35	79	56	50	106	12	17	29
Bremer	11	5	16		...	...	‡‡	1	1		...	...	...	...	...		1	1	11	4	15	12	8	20	23	12	35	13	7	20
Buena Vista		1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	4	10
Butler	1	3	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	9	11	20	10	14	24		...	...
Cass		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	10	3	13	10	3	13	...	...	...
Cedar	3	8	11	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	18	9	27	21	17	38	9	10	19
Cerro Gordo		...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	7	17	4	5	9	14	12	26	14	10	24
Cherokee	10	7	17				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	7	17	4	4	8	14	11	25	...		...
Chickasaw	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	6	4	10	10	7	17	10	7	17
Clarke		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	6	...	2	2
Clay		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...		...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	8
*Clayton	22	22	44	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	23	46	22	23	45	45	46	91	30	30	60
*Clinton	15	16	31	1	...	1	...		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	16	31	32	4	36	47	20	67	16	16	32
Dallas	13	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	12	9	21	9	5	14	21	14	35	15	15	30
Davis	1		1		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	13	14	27	14	15	29	0	0	0
Decatur	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	10	11	7	18	13	15	28	3	10	13
*Delaware	3		3	...	...			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	15	8	23	17	8	25	4		4
Des Moines	29	29	58	...	2	2	** 1	...	1	...	...	...	1		1	2	...	2	27	31	58	41	11	52	68	42	110	50	50	100
Dubuque		...		...					...			...	...	...	...	...		...	12	...	12	14	6	20	56	6	62	0	0	0
Fayette	11	14	25	1	1	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	12	14	26	18	9	27	30	23	53	15	15	30
Floyd	1	4	5	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	4	5	8	2	10	9	6	15	4		8
Franklin			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	3	4	7	3	4	7		...	...
Fremont	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	4	7	6	13	9	8	17	7	4	14

*Grundy	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	2	7	....	....	
Hamilton	2	3	5	....	..	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	.	1	1	..	1	1	3	4	1	..	1	2	3	5	6	6	12
Hancock	11	5	16	1	....	** 1	1	....	1	....	----	..	..	...	..	1		1	11	5	16	6	4	10	17	9	26	20	7	27
Hardin	...		.	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	..				4	7	11	4	7	11	....	1	1
Harrison	.	2	2	....	....		....	....	....	.	....	....	...	....	.	....	...	...	..	2	2	6	8	14	6	10	16		.	....
Henry	6	7	13	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	13	16	11	27	22	18	40	6	6	12
Jackson	13	10	23	...	....	....	...			....	....	....	...		..		....	....	13	10	23	22	7	29	35	17	52	25	25	50
Jasper	6	2	8	....	.	...	....	...	....	.	.	...	...	....	...	....	...		6	2	8	15	15	30	21	17	38	10	2	12
*Jefferson	11	12	23	3	....	3	....	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	11	24	15	17	32	27	29	56	18	18	26
*Johnson	15	14	29	1	....	1	...	‡ 1	1	....	...	..	1	....	1	1	1	2	16	14	30				16	14	30	20	20	40
Keokuk	8	7	15		...	...	....	...	....	.	1	1	....	..	...	1	1	2	7	6	13	13	9	22	20	15	35	13	13	26
Lee	3	15	18	..	1	1	...		....	1	....	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	15	17	38	24	62	40	39	79	2	20	22
*Linn	19	41	60	1		1		1	1	....	....	....	.	3	3	..	4	4	20	37	57	23	17	40	43	54	97	50	50	100
*Louisa	5	1	6	1	2	3	....	....	....	..	....	----	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	8	7	15	12	9	21	5	5	10
*Lucas	2	3	5	5	4	9	....	...	...	1	....	1		....	..	1	----	1	6	4	10	5	5	10	11	9	20	10	10	20
Lyon			.	....	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	....	..	..	..		2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
*Mahaska	7	6	13	1	1	2	....		...	.	...	....	....	2	2	...	2	2	8	5	13	13	4	17	22	9	31	7	5	12
*Marion	3	9	12	..		....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	....	1	1	3	8	11	10	7	17	13	15	28	3	8	11
Marshall	15	11	26	....	....	...	..	..	...	....		...	...	....		...	...	...	15	11	26	20	8	28	35	19	54	½ capacity		
Mills	....	2	2	3	....	3	1	2	‡ 3	...	....	....	....	...	....	1	2	3	2	.	2	6	4	10	8	4	12	2	2	4
Mitchell	2	1	3	...	...	...	....	....	....		..		....	....		....	....	.	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7	.	..	....
Montgomery	3	6	9	...	....	....	....	...	..	1	..	1	...	....	..	1		1	2	6	8	8	1	9	10	7	17	9	9	18
Muscatine	8	11	19	3	1	4	1	‡ 1	2	....	...	....	1	2	3	2	3	5	9	9	18	15	12	27	24	21	45	14	14	28
Pocahontas	7	3	10	3	2	5	...	..	...	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	1	9	5	14	2	1	3	11	6	17	8	6	14
Polk	54	51	105	8	1	9	2	2	4	.	...	....	4	..	4	6	2	8	56	50	106	35	20	55	91	70	161	75	75	150
Pottawattamie	----			....	....	...	..	.	....	....		...	....	....	...		....		....	....	....	25	4	29	25	4	29	14	....	14
Poweshiek	6	4	10	...	.	....	....	...	....	.	...	..	....	...	..	..			6	4	10	5	6	11	11	10	21	7	7	14
Ringgold	1	..	1	...	...		....	....	....	....		....		...	...	...		...	1	..	1	3	2	5	4	2	6	0	0	0
Shelby	...	..	----	..	.	...	..	.	..	...	....	....	..	....	..	..	..			..		5	3	8	5	3	8	...	..	....
*Sioux		--		6	....	6	2		2	----	...	..	2	..	2	4	...	4	2	....	2	3		3	5		5	6	2	8
Tama	11	13	24	....	....	...	....	...	....	..	....		----	...	....		..		11	13	24	17	4	21	28	17	35	15	15	30
Taylor	2	3	5	...	....	....		...	...	..	..	. ..	1	....	1	1	...	1	1	3	4	9	5	14	10	8	18	3	3	6
Union	2	4	6	...	...	....		...	....	----	....	...		....	...	.	----	..	2	4	6	10	5	15	12	9	21	5	5	10
*Van Buren	14	14	28		....	..			...	..	...	...	..	....	..	1	....	1	13	14	27	13	14	26	25	28	53	14	15	29
Wapello	19	26	45	4	....	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	----	3	6	2	8	17	24	41	23	25	48	40	49	89	24	26	50
Warren		2	2	...	----	....		....	....	....	....	...		...	..		1	1	.	1	1	9	6	15	9	7	16	2	5	7
Washington	7	5	12	....	....	...	...	....	....	----	....	....	1	...	1	1		1	6	5	11	8	5	13	14	10	24	13	5	18
Wayne	1	1	2	....	...	----	..	.	...	..	....	....	.	....	...	....	....	....	1	1	2	6	2	8	7	3	10	4	2	6
Webster	3	1	4	....	..	..	...	....	----	..	----	..	....	--	---	..	....	----	3	1	4	12	3	15	15	4	19	3	1	4
Winnebago	.	...	..	...	..	....	....	...	....	----	....	....	----	----	....	....	----	..	....		..	2	11	13	2	11	13	3	4	7
Winneshiek	16	12	28	...	..	....	---	....	....	..	....	....	...	..--	...	....	...	----	16	12	28	16	5	21	32	17	49	18	20	38
*Woodbury	6	6	12	...	....	---	--		----	----	....	....	. ..	--	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	8	8	16	13	13	26	....	12	12
*Worth	1	1	2			....	.			....			..		..			...	1	1	2	9	6	15	10	7	17	1	1	2

N. B. The totals of the columns are not given because in so many instances the population admitted is not given at all or only partially; and the returns of population remaining were made at such varying dates as to destroy their comparableness.

* Figures are approximations.

** Escaped

†† Paroled

§ Either poor or insane, but not both.

† The numbers here given do not agree in all counties with the reported number remaining June 30, 1905.

‡ One male escaped.

‡‡ Unimproved.

TABLE NO. 2—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

EMPLOYMENT AND RESTRAINT OF INSANE INMATES, AT TIME OF INSPECTION, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

Counties.	Number Working									Number idle.			Number disabled.			Number under Restraint.											
	All day.			Over one-half day.			Less than one-half day.									All time.			One month or more.			Temporarily.			Never.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
Adair	....		....	....	..	....	...	....	....	1	...	1	1	....	1	..	...	....		..	...	1	....	1	1	....	1
Allamakee	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	....	5	5	4	..	4	....	..		....	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
Appanoose	1	1	2	..	....	....	...	....	....	....			....	...	....	....	...		....	...	..	....	..	....	.		....
Benton	1	1	2	2	....	2	...		..	2	1	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	. .	....	....	...	....	....		....
Black Hawk		2	2	...	...	.	....	1	1	..	....		...	....		....	....		....	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	
Boone	3	1	4	5	...	5	1	...	1	3	9	12	1	2	3	1	....	1		...	.. .	1	3	4	12	9	21
Bremer	4	...	4	3	..	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	....	2	....	....	....		...	....	...	....	...	11	4	15
Buena Vista	....	....	....	....	....	.	...	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	....	....	....	.. .	...	....	....	1	1	2
Butler		1	1		...	...	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	....		....	...	....	....	....		1	3	4
*Cass	....	...	...	....		....	.	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	.		...	....		..		....	....	....			....
Cedar	....	....	....	1	3	4	..	..	....	2	8	10	1	1	2	...	....	....	....	...	...	....	1	1	3	10	13
Cerro Gordo	6	1	7	3	1	4	1	3	4	....	2	2	...	2	2	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	.	10	7	17
Cherokee	..	..	....	...	...	..	. .	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	..	....	..	....	...	....
Chickasaw	3	....	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	..	2	2	....	2	2	....	.. .	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	4	3	7
Clarke	....	....	.. .	....	..	..	...	....	....	. ..	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.	..	....	....	....	....	1	1
Clay	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	...	...	....	...		.. .	...	..	..	...	....	....	..	...	...	....	....	..	1	1
Clayton	11	8	19	3	2	5	....	...	.. .	9	11	20			...	....	1	1	....	....	.	...	...	...	23	20	43
Clinton	.	....	...	2	2	4	4	4	8	10	10	20	1	2	3	...	....	--		....	....	....	--	....	16	16	32
Dallas	7	. .	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	1	1	12	9	21
Davis	...	...	--	1	....	1	....	....	..	.	..	...	..	....	..	..	....	....	--	.	....	....	....	..	1	..	1
Decatur	2	4	6	..	2	2	...	..		....	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	....	--	....	--	....	1	1	2	8	10
Delaware	1	....	1	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	--	..	..	--	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.	2
Des Moines	10	7	17	5	5	10	..	..	....	12	15	27	1	1	2	..	--	....	....	....	....	....	.	..	28	28	56
Dubuque	....	1	1	...	1	1	..	.	.	2	..	2	2	....	2	--	....	--	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Fayette	5	3	8	....	2	2	1	3	4	5	6	11	1	3	4	....	--	....	..	....	..	1	1	2	10	13	23
Floyd	..	1	1	--	....	...	..	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	--	...	....	....	....	.. .	. .	1	4	5
Franklin		1	1	.	.	....	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	. .	...	....	....	--	....	1	..	1	....	....	....

Fremont	2	1	3					1	1															2	2	4
Grundy	1	1	2																		1		1			
Hamilton								1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3									1	3	4
Hancock	4		4		1	1	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3						1		1	10	5	15
Hardin								1	1					1	1										2	2
*Harrison																										
Henry	2	2	4				1	1	2	3	3	6		1	1		2	2						5	6	11
Jackson	14	3	17	1		1								3	3						1	1	2	1	1	2
Jasper	1		1	4	1	5				1	1	2	1		1									6	2	8
Jefferson	2	2	4	2	3	5				7	6	13	7	6	13									11	11	22
Johnson	3	1	4	2		2	2	4	6	8	9	17									1	4	5	14	11	25
Keokuk	6	6	12							1	1	2	1	1	2									7	7	14
Lee		1	1	2	3	5		3	3		6	6		6	6									2	13	15
Linn	19	14	33		2	2		21	21				1	2	3							1	1	20	36	56
Louisa	2		2							1		1	1		1									3		3
Lucas	2		2				4	2	6		2	2		1	1									6	4	10
Lyon																										
Mahaska	4	2	6	1	1	2	2		2		2	2		1	1									7	5	12
Marion	2	2	4	1	2	3					4	4		3	3									3	8	11
Marshall	12	9	21							3		3														
Mills										2		2	2		2									2		2
Mitchell				2		2					1	1												2	1	3
Montgomery	2		2	1	2	3		1	1					3	3						1	1	2	2	5	7
Muscatine	1		1	3	6	9	4	3	7	2		2												10	9	19
Pocahontas	8	5	13																					9	5	14
Polk	4		4	15	15	30				31	37	68	6	10	16									50	52	102
*Pottawattamie																										
Poweshiek				2	3	5	3	2	5															5	5	10
Ringgold					1	1					1	1		1	1							1	1		1	1
*Shelby																										
Sioux	2		2																					2		2
Tama	1	1	2	4	3	7	1		1				2	3	5											
Taylor				1		1		1	1		2	2		2	2							2	2	1	2	3
Union							2	2	4		2	2		2	2							2	2	2	3	5
Van Buren	4	4	8	2	4	6	2		2	4	7	11	3	6	9									12	15	27
Wapello	2		2	10	8	18	8	9	17	1	5	6	1	3	4									21	22	43
Warren								1	1		1	1		1	1										2	2
Washington	2	1	3	3	2	5				2	2	4	2	2	4									7	5	12
Wayne								1	1	1		1										1	1	1		1
Webster	2		2	1		1					1	1		1	1									3	1	4
Winnebago																										
Winneshiek	1		1	6	3	9	4	7	11		2	2	4		4						1		1	14	12	26
Woodbury	5	3	8		1	1				1	2	3	1	2	3									6	6	12
Worth				1		1																		1		1
Totals	167	91	258	94	86	180	51	87	138	122	178	300	51	83	137	1	3	4	..	.....	..	10	20	30	388	401	789

* No returns made in reports of inspections.

TABLE NO. 3—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYES AND PHYSICIANS, 1906 (BOARD FURNISHED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES).

County.	Chief Officers.		Assistant Officers and Attendants.				Employes.				Total.		Physicians.			Remarks.
			Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.					Compensation.		
	Steward.	Matron.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Officers.	Employes.	Number.	Per annum.	Per visit.	
Adair	$ 850	$ a.		$	....	$	1	$ 264	1	$ 208	2	2	1	$ 125	.	Calls only on request.
Allamakee	b 1,350	..	.	....	1	480	2	600	2	312	2	5	1	....	3 00	Calls at least once a week.
Appanoose	600	...	....	...	...	....	...	..	1	192	2	1	1	......	3.50	Calls only on request.
Benton	1,020		...	....	...	......	1	200	2	384	2	3	....	.	.....	No regular physician.
Black Hawk	500	...		...	....	.....	...	....	2	390	2	2	....	830	....	County Medical Society. Any member may be called.
Boone	900	....	1	400	1	300	1	300	1	260	2	4	1	450	.	Includes care of paupers of three townships.
Bremer	c 1,150	....	1	300	1	208	....	....	2	456	2	4	1	...	3.50	Receives extra pay for medicine.
Buena Vista	d 600		...				....	.....	....	..	2	...	1	....	......	Under contract with county.
Butler	600	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	1	156	2	1	1	..	1.50	
Cass	c 1,000	...	..	.	..	....	2	750	..	....	2	2	1	300	....	Includes county charges.
Cedar	1,400		....	....	....	..	2	396	1	120	2	3	1	220	.....	Calls at least once a week
Cerro Gordo	600	600	1	300	1	240	. .	....	1	180	3	3	1	114	...	Includes all county work in hospital and poor house.
Cherokee	700	....	..	....	....	....	..	......	..		2	....	1	.....	......	Same fee as for private work.
Chickasaw	e 1,075	..	...		..	....	1	264	1	156	2	2	1	...	....	
Clarke	600	...		..	....	....	1	276	1	104	2	2	1	190	......	Calls only on request.
Clay	700	..	....	....	....		1	300	1	104	2	2	1	124	.....	Includes paupers in Spencer and four townships.
Clayton	700	....	1	240	1	208	...		2	312	2	4	1	150	.....	
Clinton	900		1	144	1	234	2	600	2	442	2	6	1	80	...	For insane only. $175 additional for paupers.
Dallas	750	450	1	360	1	240	1	240	2	416	2	5	1	260		Salary as county physician.
Davis	1 000	. .		....	..	.....	1	180	1	180	2	2	1	......	1.50	50 cents extra for each prescription.
Decatur	600	....	..		1	260	1	300	1	230	2	3	1	150	.....	Salary as county physician.
Delaware	600		1	300	..	..	..	......	2	336	2	3	1	225		Includes paupers in entire township.
Des Moines	800	..	2	480	1	800	2	420	4	852	2	9	1		......	
Dubuque	1,000	.	1	300		......	2	854	....	.	2	3	1	1,500		Includes considerable other county work.
Fayette	1 000		1	300	2	456	1	276	1	260	2	5	1	125	....	Regular fees for extra visits.
Floyd	e 800	..	..		....		1	240	..		2	1	1	..		District physician.
Franklin	e 800	....	....		..	....	1	300	1	156	2	2	1	175	......	
Fremont	e 1,320	....		....	...	......	1	360	1	240	2	2	..	.....	2.50	No regular physician.
Grundy	600		...			..		....	....		2	....	1	100		County physician.
Hamilton	720	..	1	360	2	336	1	300	....	.	2	4	2	125	.....	Includes four townships.
Hancock	850	..	1	268	1	204	....	....	1	204	2	3	1	149	....	Includes all poor house practice.

Hardin		900	...	....	. .	....	......	1	300	...	....	2	1	....	800	....	Members of Hardin County Medical Society attend calls.
Harrison	f		...	1	180	....		....	.....	1	..	2	2	3	210	.....	
Henry		750	..	1	264	1	180	1	264	2	360	2	5	1	.....	1.00	
Jackson		600	..	2	576	1	261	2	600	2	468	2	7	..	...	.....	
Jasper		1,000				1	180	1	300	1	144	2	3	1		3.00	Calls on request
Jefferson		750	..	2	522	1	270	1	240	2	408	2	6	1	.	1.25	Visits at least once a week.
Johnson		900	..	2	360	1	156	3	720	1	156	2	7	1	850	.....	Visits at least once a week.
Keokuk		775		2	444	1	200		......	....	.	2	3	1	200	...	
Lee		500	200	1	300	1	144	3	900	3	432	2	8	1	......	3.00	Makes a daily visit.
Linn		1 500	..	1	300	....	....	4	1,080	1	240	2	6	1	......		Visits only when called.
Louisa		600	...		..	.	....	2	600	1	192	2	3	1	.....	3.00	Visits only when called.
Lucas		500	....	...	...	..	....	2	540	2	364	2	4	1	200	......	County physician.
Lyon	e	900	..	..	...		....	....		1	156	2	1	1	150		Includes county practice in four townships.
Mahaska		800	..	..	..	...	....	2	504	3	432	2	5	1	450	....	Averages one call a week.
Marion		700	..	..		....	.	1	252	1	......	2	2	1	181	....	Does not call regularly.
Marshall		800	...	2	360	1	240	2	360	2	432	2	7	1	160	....	Calls at least once a week.
Mills	e	960	...	....	..	..		1	150	..	....	2	1	1	290		Includes three townships.
Mitchell		550	....	..	....	..	......	....		...	....	2	....	....		2.50	No physician regularly employed.
Montgomery		650	..	....		...		1	300	1	208	2	1	1	......		Calls at least once a week.
Muscatine		888	..	2	336	1	144	1	216	2	[illegible]	2	6	2	......	2.50	
Pocahontas		1,000		1	300	....	.....	....	....	1	[illegible]	2	2	1	....	3.00	Calls at least once a week.
Polk		1,000	480	2	660	2	480	2	780	3	720	2	9	1	1,550		County physician.
Pottawattamie		1,200	360	..	....	....	......	g 2	600	1	350	2	3	1	..	1.40	Calls on request.
Poweshiek		1 200	...	.	..	1	192	....	......	1	216	2	2	1	75		
Ringgold		600	....	..		....	....	....	....		.....	2		1		...	Calls on request
Shelby	e	1,000	....	....	.. .	....	...	1	300	1	182	2	2	1	1,000	.....	Includes county work.
Sioux	e	650	...	..	....	....	..	....	...	1	128	2	1	1	250	...	Includes county work in four townships.
Tama		800		..	....	....		1	330	2	372	2	3	1		.. .	Visits twice every three weeks.
Taylor		504	200	..	..	....	......	1	290	1	208	2	2	....	....	....	No regular physician now.
Union		600	....	..	....	1	156	1	285		...	2	2	1	240	..	Calls on request
Van Buren		600	200	1	300	1	150	1	240	1	144	2	4	1	......	2.50	Calls at least once a week.
Wapello		1,200	..	2	540	1	180	1	240	2	360	2	6	1	600		Calls at least once a week.
Warren		700		....		..	..	1	252	2	364	2	3	1	.	1.75	Calls only on request.
Washington		700		...	..	1	180	1	240	1	180	2	3	1	..	1.50	Calls at least once a week.
Wayne		200	..	....	....	1	128	1	480	....	..	2	2	4	600	.....	
Webster		900	..	....	...	....	.....	1	420	1	192	2	2	1	400	.....	Includes county practice in four townships.
Winnebago		561	..				....	....	.....	1	156	2	1	..	..	....	No physician in attendance since March 1st.
Winneshiek		800		2	600	2	364	....	.....	...	.....	2	4	1	150	.....	Calls at least once a week.
Woodbury		420	480	1	300	2	360	1	300		....	2	4	1	450	....	Includes county work.
Worth		500		....		.	....	1	312	1	144	2	2	1	.....	4.00	Does not call regularly.

a Salary of matron included in that of steward unless otherwise stated.

b Pays all helpers except female attendant.

c Pays one male and one female employe and furnishes horses and machinery.

d Receives 75c per week additional for each inmate.

e Pays help.

f Owns farm and receives $3.50 per week for care of each inmate.

g One paid by steward.

Compensation is computed on the basis of annual salaries. In most cases, however, employes are paid by the month, week or day and the time actually employed is not shown.

TABLE NO 4—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

DIETARY FOR INSANE AT TIME OF INSPECTION, 1906.

County.	Meat.		Butter.	Milk.		Cooking in Charge of.	Beverage.		Officer or Employe Present at Each Meal.
	Kind.	Frequency.	Frequency.	Kind.	Supply.		Tea.	Coffee.	
Adair	Chiefly pork; beef twice a week	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	No
Allamakee	Beef, pork, veal, fish	Dinner, occasionally supper	Breakfast and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Appanoose	Pork mostly; beef, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Dinner and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Benton	Beef and pork	Once a day	*Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes		Three meals	Yes
Black Hawk	Pork, beef, veal, fish, chicken	Same as other inmates	Breakfast and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Dinner	Yes
Boone	Beef or pork	Each meal	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Bremer	Beef, pork, poultry, fish	Dinner and supper	Breakfast and supper	Whole	Ample	Employe	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Usually two

Buena Vista	Beef, pork or eggs	Each meal	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Matron	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Butler	Beef, pork or mutton	Twice daily	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employe	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
†Cass									
Cedar	Beef. pork, chicken occasionally	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
Cerro Gordo	Beef, pork, mutton, chicken	Breakfast and dinner, supper occasionally	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
Cherokee	Beef and pork		Three meals						
Chickasaw	Beef, pork, mutton	Breakfast and supper	Three meals	Whole	Limited	Employe	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
Clarke	Beef in winter, pork in summer	Each meal	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Clay	Pork and beef	At least once a day	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Not after meal is served
Clayton	Pork, beef, fish	Workers two meals, non-workers one	Breakfast and supper		Limited	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Meat.		Butter.	Milk.		Cooking in Charge of.	Beverage.		Officer or Employe Present at Each Meal.
	Kind.	Frequency.	Frequency.	Kind.	Supply.		Tea.	Coffee.	
Clinton	Beef and pork	Twice daily in winter, once in summer	Breakfast and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Dallas	Beef and pork	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Davis	Pork, beef, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Breakfast	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Decatur	Pork and beef	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast	Yes
Delaware	Pork, beef, chicken	Dinner always, supper frequently	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Des Moines	Beef, pork. chicken occasionally	Two meals daily	Three meals	Partly skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Dubuque	Beef or pork	Dinner	At least two meals	Partly skimmed	Ample	Inmate	Supper	Breakfast	Yes

Fayette	**Beef, pork, fish, poultry**	**Dinner and supper**	**Breakfast and dinner**	**Skimmed**	**Ample**	**Employe**	**Dinner and supper**	**Breakfast**	**Yes**
Floyd	**Pork, beef, chicken**	Dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Matron	Dinner and supper	**Breakfast**	**Yes**
Franklin	Beef, pork, chicken	Two meals daily	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employes	Two meals	**One meal**	
Fremont	**Beef, pork, mutton**	**Each meal**	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employe	**Each meal**	**Each meal**	**Yes**
Grundy	**Beef, pork, chicken**	**One meal daily**	**Breakfast and dinner**	**Whole**	**Ample**	Employe			**Yes**
Hamilton	Beef and pork	Usually two meals daily, always one	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employes	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Hancock	Beef, pork, fish	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Hardin	Beef, pork, chicken	One meal daily	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
Harrison	Pork, beef	Every other day							
Henry	Pork, beef, chicken, occasionally	Breakfast and dinner	Dinner and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Jackson	Pork and beef	Two meals daily	Several times daily	Skimmed	Limited	Employe	Each meal	Each meal	Yes

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Meat.		Butter.	Milk.		Cooking in Charge of	Beverage.		Officer or Employe Present at Each Meal.
	Kind.	Frequency.	Frequency.	Kind.	Supply.		Tea.	Coffee.	
Jasper	Pork, chicken, eggs	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Jefferson	Beef, pork, chicken, fish	Breakfast and supper	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Johnson	Beef, pork, veal	Breakfast and dinner, supper for workers	Supper	Skimmed	Limited	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
Keokuk	Beef, mutton, pork, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes
Lee	Beef, pork, chicken	Two meals daily	Supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Linn	Pork and beef	Daily	Breakfast and supper	Whole	Ample	Employe	Each meal	Each meal	Yes "
Louisa	Pork, beef, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes

Lucas	Beef in winter, pork in summer	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample in summer	Employe		Each meal	Yes
Lyon	Beef and pork		Three meals			Employes			
Mahaska	Pork, beef, chicken	Eggs for breakfast, meat for dinner	Breakfast and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Each meal	Yes
Marion	Pork, beef, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Marshall	Beef, pork, chicken	One meal daily	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Mills	Pork, beef, eggs	Two meals daily	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Matron	Each meal	Each meal	No
Mitchell	Pork, beef, fish, chicken	Dinner	Three meals	Whole		Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Montgomery	Pork, beef, chicken	Dinner, workers two meals	Breakfast	Separated	Ample	Matron	Dinner and supper	Each meal	Usually
Muscatine	Beef, mutton, pork, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Pocahontas	Beef and pork	At least once daily	Three meals	Not stated	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Polk	Beef, pork, fish, eggs	Dinner, workers three meals	Breakfast, workers three meals	Skimmed	Limited	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	Yes

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Meat.		Butter.	Milk.		Cooking in Charge of.	Beverage.		Officer or Employe Present at Each Meal.
	Kind.	Frequency.	Frequency.	Kind.	Supply.		Tea.	Coffee.	
Pottawattamie	Beef, pork		Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes			
Poweshiek	Beef, pork, chicken	Each meal	Three meals	Partly Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Ringgold	Beef and pork	Breakfast and dinner	* Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Matron	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
†Shelby									
Sioux	Beef and pork	Two or three daily	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner	Breakfast and supper	Yes
Tama	Beef and pork	One meal daily	* Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Taylor	Beef, pork, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast	No
Union	Pork in summer, beef in winter	Dinner	Breakfast and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes

Van Buren	Pork, beef, mutton, fish	Breakfast and dinner	Breakfast and dinner	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Wapello	Pork, beef, eggs	One meal daily	Supper	Skimmed	Limited	Employes		Each meal	Yes
Warren	Pork, beef, chicken	Breakfast and dinner	*Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Washington	Beef and pork	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Wayne	Pork and beef	Breakfast and dinner	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Each meal	Each meal	Yes
Webster	Beef and pork	Usually each meal	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employe	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Winnebago	Beef, pork, fish	At least once a day	Three meals	Not stated	Ample	Employes	Not desired	Each meal	
Winneshiek	Pork, beef, fish	Dinner	Three meals		No demand	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Woodbury	Beef, pork, fish	Two or three meals daily	Breakfast and supper	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes
Worth	Beef and pork	Two meals usually	Three meals	Skimmed	Ample	Employes	Dinner and supper	Breakfast and dinner	Yes

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* Only twice in winter.
† No returns in reports of inspections.

TABLE NO. 5—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITION AT TIME OF FIRST INSPECTION, 1906.

Counties.	Fire Protection.				Sanitary Conditions.					Condition of Rooms.	
	System.	Fire Escapes.	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose.	System of Sewerage.	Bath Room and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation.	Artificial Light.	Method of Heating.	Care of	Heated at Night.
Adair	Six fire buckets.	Two inside stairways	One well and cistern	None	None	No bath room	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot air	Good	Comfortably
Allamakee	Two elevated tanks of small capacity	Two stairways	Well 600 feet deep	100 feet ¾ in. hose	Satisfactory	Properly connected	Windows and transoms	Lamps	Hot air	Good	Slightly
Appanoose	None	None	10 ft well and two cisterns	None	Tile drain from bath tub	Connected with drain	Doors and windows	Lamps	Stoves	Good	Only from below
Benton	Stand pipes on each floor	Four	One deep well and two cisterns	400 feet 2 in. hose	Good	Properly connected	Air shafts through roof	Electricity	Steam	Good	Radiator in each room
Black Hawk	Elevated tank and fire extinguishers	None; three stairways inside	Two wells and two cisterns	None	Empties into cess pool 300 ft from house	Properly trapped	Windows	Lamps	Hot water	Good	Only through halls

Boone	Two attic tanks and air pressure tank	Two outside stairways	Two wells and cistern	Plenty	Good	Properly connected	Air flues in each room	Acetylene gas	Steam	Good	Radiator in each room
Bremer	Tank and fire extinguishers	One wooden stairway	120 foot well	100 ft. ¾ in hose	Good	Properly trapped	Ventilating flues	Lamps	Hot water	Very good	Fire all night
Buena Vista	Compressed air tanks in basement.	None; three	Cistern and spring	None	Good	Properly trapped No inside closets	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot water	Good	Warmed from halls
Butler	15 bbl. tank in attic	None; two stairways and two covered porches	One well and cistern	85 feet 1-in. hose	Good	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot water	Neat and clean	Comfortably
Cass	None	One inside and one outside stairway	200 foot well	50 ft. ½-in. hose	None	No bath room	Windows and doors	Lamps	Stoves	Good	Yes
Cedar	Elevated tank	None	One deep well	100 ft. ¾-in hose	Good	Properly connected	Air shaft	Lamps	Hot water and hot air	Good	Kept at 68 degrees
Cerro Gordo	Tank in attic	One outside stairway	One 50-ft. well and two cisterns	100 ft. 1-in. hose	Satisfactory: empties into creek	Good	Doors and windows and transoms	Lamps	Steam	Very good	Heated from halls

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

Counties.	Fire Protection.				Sanitary Conditions.					Condition of Rooms.	
	System.	Fire Escapes	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose.	System of Sewerage.	Bath Room and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation.	Artificial Light.	Method of Heating.	Care of	Heated at Night.
Cherokee	One 6-gallon extinguisher	Wooden ladder attached to building	Two wells and two cisterns	60 ft. 1-in. hose	Empties into cess pool	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Comfortably
Chickasaw	18 bbl. tank in attic	One outside wooden stairway	Three wells	200 ft. 1¼ in. hose	Empties into cess pool	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Clean and orderly	Kept at 60 degrees
Clarke	None	One inside wooden stairway	Two wells and cistern	90 ft. 1-in. hose	Empties into natural drain	Connected with sewer	Doors and windows	Lamps	Stoves	Very good	Comfortably
Clay	100-gallon tank in attic	None; three interior stairways well located	One well and cistern	200 ft. 1-in. hose	Satisfactory; empties into cess pool	Bath rooms, properly connected. No inside closets	Ventilators in ceiling	Lamps	Hot water	Very good	Radiator in each room
Clayton	City fire protection	Two	City water	150 ft 2½-in., 150 ft. ¾-in. hose	Good; city drainage	Properly connected	Air flues and registers	Electricity	Steam	Very good	Slightly

Clinton	Large elevated tank and fire extinguishers	One outside stairway	One deep well	200 ft. 1-in., 200 ft. 2-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Windows	Acetylene gas	Steam and hot air	Very good	Kept at 60° or more
Dallas	Large elevated tank and two air pressure tanks	Two inside and one outside wooden stairways	Five wells and two cisterns	300 ft. 1½-in. hose	Good	Properly connected	Air flues	Electricity	Steam	Very good	Comfortably
Davis	2000-gallon tank in attic	Two stairways	One well	50 ft. ¾-in. hose	Good	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Very good	Kept between 65° and 70°
Decatur	Compressed air tank in basement	One	One well and two cisterns	100 ft. 1½-in. hose	Good	Well trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Good	Comfortably
Delaware	Nine chemical fire extinguishers	Three inside stairways.	One deep well and two cisterns	None	None		Air flues	Lamps	Steam and stoves	Fair	Steam kept up all night
Des Moines	Compressed air tank in basement	Two to each ward	Two wells	Plenty on each floor	Good	Properly trapped	Direct and indirect systems	Gasoline gas	Steam	Neat, clean and orderly	Kept at 70°
Dubuque	Tank in attic: three fire extinguishers	One fire escape and two stairways	Deep well and cistern	150 ft. 1½-in. hose	Tile drain	Properly trapped	Ventilating registers	Lamps	Hot air and stoves	Clean and orderly	Slightly

TABLE NO. 5—Continued

Counties.	Fire Protection.				Sanitary Conditions.						
	System.	Fire Escapes.	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose.	System of Sewerage.	Bath Room and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation.	Artificial Light.	Method of Heating.	Condition of Rooms.	
										Care of	Heated at Night.
Fayette	Elevated tank	Two	125 ft. well, and cistern	320 ft. 1¼-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Air flues	Lamps	Hot water	Excellent	Comfortably
Floyd	Tank in cellar	One outside wooden stairway	One deep well and cistern	50 ft. 1-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot water	Good	Kept at 60°
Franklin	Air pressure tank in basement	Three stairways	Well	350 ft. 1-in. hose	Good: empties into cess pool	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot air	Good	All but two
Fremont	Air pressure tank in basement	One	Three wells and cistern	100 ft. 1-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Comfortably
Grundy	Two stairways	None	Well and cistern	None	None		Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot air	Neat and orderly	Through registers
Hamilton	Tank in attic and four fire extinguishers	Two inside, one outside stairway	Two wells and two cisterns	None	Good; empties into creek	Properly trapped	Doors, windows and registers	Lamps	Hot air	Good	Cannot be

Hancock	Tank in attic and six fire extinguishers	None; three interior stairways well located	Well and two cisterns	None	Good	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Good	Yes
Hardin	Small tank in attic	None; two stairways	One deep well and two cisterns	None	Empties into cess pool	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Good	Radiator in each room
Harrison	Elevated tank	Stairways	Spring	100 ft. 1-in. hose	None	Closets have no sewer connection	Doors and windows	Lamps	Stove	Fair	Yes
Henry	Tank in attic and two fire extinguishers	One	Spring	180 ft. 1½-in. hose	Good	Fair	Flues	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Kept above 67°
Jackson	Tank in attic	One	One deep well and three cisterns	None	Good	Properly trapped	Ventilators	Lamps	Steam	Good	Kept at 60° or more
Jasper	Air pressure tank in basement	One	One deep well	150 ft. 1-in. hose	Good	Properly connected	Doors, windows and flues	Lamps	Steam	Good	Kept at 67°-72°
Jefferson	50 bbl. tank in attic	One wooden stairway on each building	Two deep wells and cistern	200 ft. 1-in. hose	Good; empties into creek	Well trapped	Flues	Lamps	Steam	Excellent	Kept at 65°-75°

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

Counties.	Fire Protection.				Sanitary Conditions.						
	System.	Fire Escapes.	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose	System of Sewerage.	Bath Room and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation.	Artificial Light.	Method of Heating.	Condition of Rooms.	
										Care of	Heated at Night.
Johnson	1000 bbl. elevated tank	One stairway from each floor	Two wells and three cisterns	Plenty on each floor	Good; empties into creek	Properly connected	Flues	Gas	Steam	Good	Kept at 60°
Keokuk	Large elevated tank	Two	One deep well	Plenty good new hose	Good	Properly connected	Flues	Gasoline gas	Steam	Good	Kept at 70°
Lee	Tank in attic and four fire extinguishers	Four	Three wells and two cisterns	300 ft. 2-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Kept at 60°
Linn	Elevated tank	Two	Three deep wells	50 ft. 2-in. hose in each hall	Good	Properly connected	Air shaft	Lamps	Steam	Good	Never below 60°
Louisa	40-bbl. elevated tank in attic	Three	Deep well and cistern	235 ft. 1½-in hose	Good	Properly trapped	Flues	Gasoline gas	Steam	Good	Comfortably
Lucas	Two tanks in attic	Interior stairways ample	Two wells and cistern	None	Empties into ditch	Properly trapped	Flues	Lamps	Steam	Good	Comfortably

Lyon	One fire extinguisher	None	Two wells and two cisterns	None	Surface drainage only	Bath empties 30 ft. from house	Air flues	Lamps	Hot air		Yes
Mahaska	Elevated tank	Two	Four wells and cistern	100 ft. 1-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Kept from 62°-70°
Marion	Hydraulic air tank in basement	None	Deep well	100 ft. 1½-in. hose; 100 ft. 1-in.	Good; empties into creek	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Steam kept up all night
Marshall	Elevated tank and six fire extinguishers	Three separate stairways	Deep well	None	Good	Properly trapped	Air flues	Acetylene gas	Steam	Good	Yes
Mills	Two air pressure tanks in basement	None: three interior stairways fairly well located	Two wells and two cisterns	None	Good	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Stoves	Fair	Not on second floor
Mitchell	None	One	One well and two cisterns	None	Tile drain from bath tub	No fixtures	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot air	Fair	Yes
Montgomery	Two tanks in attic	One	One deep well and cistern	120 ft. 1-in hose	Good	Properly trapped	Flues	Lamps	Hot water	Fair	Comfortably
Muscatine	610-bbl. elevated tank	One inside and one outside stairway	Deep well	300 ft. 2½-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Flues	Lamps	Steam	Good	Kept at 68°

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

Counties.	Fire Protection.				Sanitary Conditions.						
	System.	Fire Escapes.	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose.	System of Sewerage.	Bath Room and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation.	Artificial. Light.	Method of Heating.	Condition of Rooms.	
										Care of	Heated at Night.
Pocahontas	None	One inside and one outside stairway	Deep well	None	Good	Properly connected	Smith's system of ventilation	Acetylene gas	Hot water	Excellent	Heated from halls
Polk	Two tanks in attic and four fire extinguishers	Four inside stairways	Deep well	None	Good	Properly connected	Air shafts	Electricity	Steam	Very good	Yes
Pottawattamie	Air pressure tank in boiler house and two chemical extinguishers	None: three interior stairways well located	Deep well	None	Empties into ditch	Well trapped	Direct and indirect system	Acetylene gas	Steam	Fair	Slightly
Poweshiek	Large elevated tank	One outside stairway	Deep well and three cisterns	200 ft 2 in. hose	Good	Properly connected	Flues	Electricity	Steam	Very good	Kept from 65 -72°
Ringgold	None	One inside and one outside stairway	Well and cistern	None	None	No closets or sinks	Windows doors and transoms	Lamps	Stoves	Fair	Yes.

Shelby	None	Two stairways	Well	None		No inside closets	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot water	Excellent	Comfortably.
Sioux	One small compressed air tank and five fire extinguishers	Two inside stairways	One well and two cisterns	None	Good	Properly connected	Doors and windows	Lamps	Stoves	Very good	Yes.
Tama	510-bbl storage tank	One outside stairway	Deep well and two cisterns	200 ft. 2 in. hose	Empties into creek	Said to be trapped	Air flues	Lamps	Steam	Only fair	Through halls.
Taylor	32 bbl. tank in attic: two force pumps	Two	Deep well and cistern	90 ft 1-in hose	Empties into creek	Properly connected	Registers	Lamps	Hot air	Excellent	Appear to be.
Union	Force pump	Two	One well and two cisterns	None	Tile drain from bath tub		Doors and windows	Lamps	Stoves	Very good	No.
Van Buren	Tank in attic extinguisher on each ward	Four	Two wells and cistern	120 ft. 1 in. hose.	Good	Properly trapped	Windows and flues	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Kept at 70°
Wapello	Two tanks in attic extinguisher	One on each ward	460 ft. well	135 ft. on each floor.	Good	Properly trapped	Flues	Lamps	Steam	Good	Kept at 67°-70°

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

Counties.	Fire Protection.				Sanitary Conditions.						
	System	Fire Escapes.	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose	System of Sewerage.	Bath Room and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation.	Artificial Light.	Method of Heating.	Condition of Rooms. Care of	Condition of Rooms. Heated at Night.
Warren	Tank in attic: two force pumps	None; inmates sleep on ground floor	Four wells and cisterns	60 ft. 1-in. hose	Tile drain from bath tub	Properly connected; not trapped	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Good	Yes
Washington	Two tanks in attic	Two	Two wells and four cisterns	375 ft. 1½ in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Windows and flues	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Kept at 65°-72°
Wayne	Tank in attic, two force pumps	None; inmates sleep on ground floor	Three wells and four cisterns	None	Tile drain from bath tub	No connections	Windows and doors	Lamps	Stoves	Fair	Comfortably
Webster	600-bbl. elevated tank	Four inside and one outside stairways	Three wells and two cisterns	250 ft. 3-in. hose	None	None	Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Fair	Comfortably
Winnebago	City fire protection	Two inside stairways	Well	None	None		Doors and windows	Lamps	Steam	Good	Radiator in each room

Winneshiek	Two tanks in attic	Two outside stairways	Four wells	200 ft. 1-in. hose	Good	Properly trapped	Ventilator pipes in ceiling	Lamps	Steam	Clean	Steam kept up all night
Woodbury	Elevated tanks and fire extinguishers	Three	Two wells and four cisterns	200 ft. 1-in. hose	Tile drain from bath tub	Not good in men's apartments	Doors and windows	Lamps	Stoves and hot air	Poor	Yes
Worth	None	None: three interior stairways well located	Well	70 ft. 1-in hose	Good	Connections not good	Doors and windows	Lamps	Hot water	Good	Radiator in each room

TABLE NO. 6-COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

PAUPER AND DEFECTIVE POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 1906.

	Sane or Normal Paupers.									Held as Insane but not so Adjudged.						Defectives.																							
	Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Total sane.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Insane.						Blind.						Deaf.					
																Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair				2		2	2		2										1		1												
Adams				4		4	4		4																								
Allamakee	1		1	7	9	16	8	9	17	1		1							8	9	17											1	1
Appanoose				8	1	9	8	1	9				2		2				1	1	2												
Audubon				1	1	2	1	1	2																1		1						
Benton	1	1	2	24	10	34	25	11	36										7	2	9				2		2						
Black Hawk				3	1	4	3	1	4											1	1										1		1
Boone				32	15	47	32	15	47										12	15	27												
Bremer				10	6	16	10	6	16										11	4	15					1	1						
Buchanan				4	1	5	4	1	5																1		1						
Buena Vista				1	2	3	1	2	3																								
Butler		1	1	4	5	9	4	6	10					1	1				1	3	4												
Cass				6	2	8	6	2	8																						1		1
Cedar				12	4	16	12	4	16					1	1				3	8	11												
Cerro Gordo				4	4	8	4	4	8										10	7	17												
Cherokee				*4	4	8	4	4	8										10	7	17												
Chickasaw				4	2	6	4	2	6										4	3	7					1	1						
Clarke				1		1	1		1					2	2					1	1				1		1						
Clay														2	2					1	1												
Clayton				22	23	45	22	23	45										23	23	46												
Clinton				80	4	31	30	4	34										16	16	32				1		1					1	1
Dallas				9	4	13	9	4	13										10	9	19											1	1
Davis				6	10	16	6	10	16										1		1											1	1
Decatur				10		10	10		10										2	9	11					1	1					2	2
Delaware				11	4	15	11	4	15										2		2												

Des Moines	...	1	1	30	7	37	30	8	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	29	53	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dubuque	...	...	...	40	4	44	40	4	44	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Fayette	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floyd	...	...	...	*8	2	10	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fremont	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greene	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grundy	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guthrie	...	...	...	7	2	9	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock	...	...	...	16	9	25	16	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardin	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison	...	...	...	*6	8	14	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry	...	...	...	*16	11	27	16	11	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Humboldt	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	...	...	...	10	3	13	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	23	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper	...	...	...	*15	15	30	15	15	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	...	...	...	9	8	17	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Johnson	1	...	1	20	8	28	21	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	...	...	...	11	2	13	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keokuk	...	...	...	6	3	9	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kossuth	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee	...	...	...	25	4	29	25	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	14	16	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linn	...	...	...	16	12	28	16	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	35	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisa	...	...	...	7	3	10	7	3	10	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucas	...	...	...	3	5	8	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyon	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahaska	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Marshall	...	...	...	*20	8	28	20	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills	...	...	...	*6	4	10	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Monroe	1	2	3	7	9	16	8	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	8	2	10	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscatine	...	...	...	12	12	24	12	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palo Alto	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pocahontas	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polk	...	...	...	30	14	44	30	14	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	54	110	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pottawattamie	...	...	...	22	2	24	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poweshiek	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringgold	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sac	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sioux	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Story	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tama	...	...	...	*17	4	21	17	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	...	...	...	9	4	13	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

	Sane or Normal Paupers.									Held as Insane but not so Adjudged						Defectives.																	
																Insane.						Blind.						Deaf.					
	Unde 15 years.			Over 15 years			Total sane.			Under 15 years			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F	T	M	F.	T.
Van Buren	...	...	...	10	14	24	10	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wapello	...	...	...	15	11	26	15	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	41	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	4
Warren	...	...	...	8	4	12	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Webster	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago	2	4	6	...	4	4	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winneshiek	...	...	...	10	2	12	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Woodbury	...	...	...	7	8	15	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worth	...	...	...	7	4	11	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wright	...	...	...	3	1	4	8	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	9	16	752	356	1,108	759	365	1,124	1	.	1	17	15	32	...	2	2	450	448	898	...	...	...	40	16	56	...	...	...	8	13	21

*Paupers: may include some defective, but reports do not indicate the number or nature of defectives.
**One male, two females paralytic.

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

	Defectives.																		Total Defectives.			Grand Totals.								
	Feeble Minded.						Epileptics.						Totals.																	
	Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.						Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Totals of all classes		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair				2	1	3										3	1	4	3	1	4				5	1	6	5	1	6
Adams																									4		4	4		4
Allamakee					1	1				2	1	3	1		1	10	12	22	11	12	23	1		1	18	21	39	19	21	40
Appanoose				1	2	3				1		1				5	3	8	5	3	8				13	4	17	13	4	17
Audubon				1	1	2										2	1	3	2	1	3				3	2	5	3	2	5
Benton				2		2										11	2	13	11	2	13	1	1	2	35	12	47	36	13	49
Black Hawk				9	6	15				1		1				11	7	18	11	7	18				14	8	22	14	8	22
Boone				12	18	30					2	2				24	35	59	24	35	59				56	50	106	56	50	106
Bremer				2	1	3										13	6	19	13	6	19				23	12	35	23	12	35
Buchanan				6	3	9					1	1				7	4	11	7	4	11				11	5	16	11	5	16
Buena Vista					1	1				1		1				1	1	2	1	1	2				2	3	5	2	3	5
Butler				5	4	9										6	8	14	6	8	14		1	1	10	13	23	10	14	24
Cass				2	1	3				1		1				4	1	5	4	1	5				10	3	13	10	8	18
Cedar				5	4	9				1		1				9	13	22	9	13	22				21	17	38	21	17	38
Cerro Gordo											1	1				10	8	18	10	8	18				14	12	26	14	12	26
Cherokee																10	7	17	10	7	17				14	11	25	14	11	25
Chickasaw				2	1	3										6	5	11	6	5	11				10	7	17	10	7	17
Clarke				1		1										2	3	5	2	3	5				3	3	6	3	3	6
Clay																	3	3		3	3					3	3		3	3
Clayton																23	23	46	23	23	46				45	46	91	45	46	91
Clinton																17	17	34	17	17	34				47	21	68	47	21	68
Dallas					1	1				2		2				12	11	23	12	11	23				21	15	36	21	15	36
Davis				6	3	9				1	1	2				8	5	13	8	5	13				14	15	29	14	15	29
Decatur				1	2	3					1	1				3	15	18	3	15	18				13	15	28	13	15	28
Delaware				2	4	6										4	4	8	4	4	8				15	8	23	15	8	23
Des Moines				4		4				3		3				33	30	63	33	30	63		1	1	63	37	100	63	38	101
Dubuque				2		2										16	2	18	16	2	18				56	6	62	56	6	62
Fayette				10	6	16					4	4				22	24	46	22	24	46				29	24	53	29	24	53
Floyd																1	4	5	1	4	5				9	6	15	9	6	15

TABLE NO. 6-Continued

	Defective.																		Total Defectives.			Grand Totals.								
	Feeble Minded.						Epilepticss.						Totals.																	
	Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.						Under 15 years.			Over 15 year.			Totals of all classes		
	M.	F.	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M	F.	T.	M	F	T	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Franklin	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	2	4	6
Fremont	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	5	5	10	5	5	10	...	...	...	9	7	16	9	7	16
Greene	...	...	...	2	1	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	.	5	2	7	5	2	7
Grundy	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8
Guthrie	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2	2	...		...	1	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	.	8	4	12	8	4	12
Hamilton	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	3	4	7	...	...	...	9	4	13	9	4	13
Hancock		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	12	6	18	12	6	18	...	...	.	28	15	43	28	15	43
Hardin	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	2	6	8	...	.	.	6	6	12	6	6	12
Harrison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	.	6	10	16	6	10	16
Henry	...	...	.	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	6	7	13	6	7	13		...	...	22	18	40	22	18	40
Howard	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
Humboldt	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		1	...	...		2	1	3	2	1	3
Jackson	...	...	...	9	3	12	...		...	...	...	...		...		25	14	39	25	14	39	...		...	35	17	52	35	17	52
Jasper	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8	...	...	.	21	17	38	21	17	38
Jefferson	...	...	...	4	7	11	...	...	...	1	1	2	.	.	...	19	20	39	19	20	39	.	...	.	28	28	56	28	28	56
Johnson	...	...			...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	16	14	30	16	14	30	1	...	1	36	22	58	37	22	59
Jones	...	...	...	8	5	13	...		...	1		1	...	...		11	6	17	11	6	17	...	...	.	22	8	30	22	8	30
Keokuk	...	...	...	4	4	8	...			1	...	1			...	14	10	24	14	10	24	...	.	...	20	13	33	20	13	33
Kossuth	...		...	.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	3	.	3	3	...	.		6	5	11	6	5	11
Lee	...	...	...	11	14	25	...	...	...		4	4	...	1	1	15	34	49	15	35	50	...	1	1	40	38	78	40	39	79
Linn	...	...	...	2	4	6		...		1	2	3	...	...		23	41	61	23	41	64	...	.	...	39	53	92	39	53	92
Louisa	...	...	...	1	3	4	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	6	9	3	6	9	...	.	...	10	9	19	10	9	19
Lucas	.	...	...	...		...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	4	12	8	4	12	...	.	...	11	9	20	11	9	20
Lyon	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	2	1	3	2	1	3
Mahaska	...	...	...	2	3	5	...		...	3	1	4	...	...	...	14	10	24	14	10	21		.	...	24	11	35	24	11	35
Marion	...	.	...	5	5	10	.	...	...	.	1	1	...	...		10	15	25	10	15	25	.	...	.	13	15	28	13	15	28
Marshall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	26	15	11	26	...	.	...	35	19	54	35	19	64

Mills																2		2	2		2				8	4	12	8	4	12
Mitchell				1		1										2	1	3	2	1	3				4	2	6	4	2	6
Monroe																						1	2	3	7	9	16	8	11	19
Mentgomery				1	2	3										2	5	7	2	5	7				10	7	17	10	7	17
Muscatine				1		1				1	3	4				11	12	23	11	12	23				23	24	47	23	24	47
Palo Alto																									2	1	3	2	1	3
Pocahontas																9	5	14	9	5	14	1		1	10	6	16	11	6	17
Polk											1	1				58	56	114	58	56	114				88	70	158	88	70	158
Pottawattamie				2	1	3				1		1				3	2	5	3	2	5				25	4	29	25	4	29
Poweshiek				1	3	4										7	7	14	7	7	14				11	10	21	11	10	21
Ringgold				1	1	2										2	1	3	2	1	3				4	2	6	4	2	6
Sac										1		1				1		1	1		1				6	1	7	6	1	7
Scott				3	2	5										5	2	7	5	2	7				5	2	7	5	2	7
Shelby				1		1										1		1	1		1				5	3	8	5	3	8
Sioux				2		2										4		4	4		4				5		5	5		5
Story																									3	4	7	3	4	7
Tama																11	3	14	11	3	14				28	7	35	28	7	35
Taylor				3	3	6				1	2	3				7	8	15	7	8	15				11	10	21	11	10	21
Union				1	1	2										3	5	8	3	5	8				12	9	21	12	9	21
Van Buren				4	2	6				2	2	4				19	18	37	19	18	37				29	32	61	29	32	61
Wapello				1	5	6				3	2	5				21	35	**59	21	35	**59				39	46	85	39	46	85
Warren											1	1				1	3	4	1	3	4				9	7	16	9	7	16
Washington				6	5	11				2		2				15	10	25	15	10	25				15	10	25	15	10	25
Wayne				1	1	2										3	2	5	3	2	5				7	3	10	7	3	10
Webster				2	1	3										6	3	9	6	3	9				15	4	19	15	4	19
Winnebago					2	2					1	1					3	3		3	3	2	4	6		7	7	2	11	13
Winneshiek				3	3	6				1		1				22	15	37	22	15	37				32	17	49	32	17	49
Woodbury										1		1				7	5	12	7	5	12				14	13	27	14	13	27
Worth				1	1	2					1	1		1	1	3	2	5	3	3	6		1	1	10	6	16	10	7	17
Wright																1		1	1		1				4	1	5	4	1	5
Totals				175	156	331				34	36	70	1	2	3	715	684	1,399	716	686	1,402	8	11	19	1,467	1,010	2,507	1,475	1,051	2,526

TABLE NO. 7—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PAUPERS AND DEFECTIVES ACCORDING TO GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE, ON JUNE 30, 1906.

	Normal or Sane.			Defectives.			Total Population.		
	M	F	T.	M	F.	T	M	F.	T.
I SOUTHEAST QUARTER.									
Appanoose	8	1	9	5	3	8	13	4	17
Cedar	12	4	16	9	13	22	21	17	38
Davis	6	10	16	8	5	13	14	15	29
Des Moines	30	8	38	33	30	63	63	38	101
Henry	16	11	27	6	7	13	22	18	40
Iowa	.....	.....	....		.....	......	....	....	.....
Jasper	15	15	30	6	2	8	21	17	38
Jefferson	9	8	17	19	20	39	28	28	56
Johnson	21	8	29	16	14	30	37	22	59
Keokuk	6	3	9	14	10	24	20	13	33
Lee	25	4	29	15	35	50	40	39	79
Louisa	7	3	10	3	6	9	10	9	19
Mahaska	10	1	11	14	10	24	24	11	35
Marion	3	......	3	10	15	25	13	15	28
Monroe	8	11	19	...	..		8	11	19
Muscatine	12	12	24	11	12	23	23	24	47
Poweshiek	4	3	7	7	7	14	11	10	21
Scott	....	.....	......	5	2	7	5	2	7
Van Buren	10	14	24	19	18	37	29	32	61
Wapello	15	11	26	24	35	59	39	46	85
Washington	......	......	......	15	10	25	15	10	25
Totals	217	127	344	239	254	493	456	381	837
II. NORTHEAST QUARTER.									
Allamakee	8	9	17	11	12	23	19	21	40
Benton	25	11	36	11	2	13	36	13	49
Black Hawk	3	1	4	11	7	18	14	8	22
Bremer	10	6	16	13	6	19	23	12	35
Buchanan	4	1	5	7	4	11	11	5	16
Butler	4	6	10	6	8	14	10	14	24
Cerro Gordo	4	4	8	10	8	18	14	12	26
Chickasaw	4	2	6	6	5	11	10	7	17
Clayton	22	23	45	23	23	46	45	46	91
Clinton	30	4	34	17	17	34	47	21	68
Delaware	11	4	15	4	4	8	15	8	23
Dubuque	40	4	44	16	2	18	56	6	62
Fayette	7	.....	7	22	24	46	29	24	53
Floyd	8	2	10	1	4	5	9	6	15
Franklin	2	3	5	......	1	1	2	4	6
Grundy	5	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8
Hardin	4	....	4	2	6	8	6	6	12
Howard	3	......	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Jackson	10	3	13	25	14	39	35	17	52
Jones	11	2	13	11	6	17	22	8	30
Linn	16	12	28	23	41	64	39	53	92
Marshall	20	8	28	15	11	26	35	19	54
Mitchell	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6
Tama	17	4	21	11	3	14	28	7	35
Winneshiek	10	2	12	22	15	37	32	17	49
Worth	7	4	11	3	3	6	10	7	17
Totals	287	117	404	274	229	503	561	346	907

TABLE NO. 7--Continued.

	Normal or Sane.			Defectives.			Total Population.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III. SOUTHWEST QUARTER.									
Adair	2	.....	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Adams	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Audubon	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
Cass	6	2	8	4	1	5	10	3	13
Cl. rke	1	....	1	2	3	5	3	3	6
Dallas	9	4	13	12	11	23	21	15	36
Decatur	10	....	10	3	15	18	13	15	28
Fremont	4	2	6	5	5	10	9	7	16
Guthrie	7	2	9	1	2	3	8	4	12
Harrison	6	8	14	....	2	2	6	10	16
Lucas	3	5	8	8	4	12	11	9	20
Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mills	6	4	10	2	.....	2	8	4	12
Montgomery	8	2	10	2	5	7	10	7	17
Page	.....	.....	.....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	30	14	44	58	56	114	88	70	158
Pottawattamie	22	2	24	3	2	5	25	4	29
Ringgold	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6
Shelby	4	3	7	1		1	5	3	8
Taylor	4	2	6	7	8	15	11	10	21
Union	9	4	13	3	5	8	12	9	21
Warren	8	4	12	1	3	4	9	7	16
Wayne	4	1	5	3	2	5	7	3	10
Totals	150	61	211	122	127	349	272	188	460
IV. NORTHWEST QUARTER.									
Boone	32	15	47	24	35	59	56	50	106
Buena Vista	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Carroll	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	4	4	8	10	7	17	14	11	25
Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Crawford	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....
Dickinson	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Greene	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7
Hamilton	6	....	6	3	4	7	9	4	13
Hancock	16	9	25	12	6	18	28	15	43
Humboldt	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Ida	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kossuth	6	2	8	.....	3	3	6	5	11
Lyon	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Monona	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
O'Brien	.....	.	....	..	.....	.....	....	.....	. ..
Osceola	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
Palo Alto	2	1	3	.....	....	.....	2	1	3
Plymouth	.....	.. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pocahontas	2	1	3	9	5	14	11	6	17
Sac	5	1	6	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Sioux	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5	....	5
Story	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Webster	9	1	10	6	3	9	15	4	19
Winnebago	2	8	10	.....	3	3	2	11	13
Woodbury	7	8	15	7	5	12	14	13	27
Wright	3	1	4	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Totals	105	60	165	81	76	157	186	136	322

TAALE NO. 7—Continued.

	Normal or Sane.			Defectives.			Total Population.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUMMARY.									
Southeast quarter	217	127	344	239	254	493	456	381	837
Northeast quarter	287	117	401	274	229	503	561	346	907
Southwest quarter	150	61	211	124	127	249	272	198	460
Northwest quarter	105	60	165	81	76	157	186	136	322
Totals	759	365	1,124	716	686	1 402	1 475	1 051	2,526
East half	504	244	748	513	483	996	1,017	727	1,744
West half	255	121	376	203	203	406	458	324	782
Totals	759	365	1 124	716	686	1,402	1,475	1,051	2.526
North half	392	177	569	355	305	660	747	482	1,229
South half	367	188	555	361	381	742	728	569	1,297
Totals	759	365	1 124	716	686	1,402	1,475	1 051	2,526
PERCENTAGES OR RATIOS.									
Southeast quarter	28 05	34 8	30 60	33 03	37.31	35.16	30 93	36.25	33 13
Northeast quarter	37.85	32.88	35 94	48 89	33.38	35.87	38.03	32.91	35 89
Southwest quarter	19 76	19 45	18 77	17.03	18 51	17 76	18 44	17 88	18 21
Northwest quarter	14 33	12 87	14.69	.24	10 80	11 21	12 60	13 96	12 77
East half	66 40	66 84	66.54	71 64	70 40	71.04	68 94	69 17	69 04
West half	33.60	33 16	34 46	28.36	29.60	28.96	31 06	30 83	30.96
North half	51 64	48 48	50 62	49.58	44.46	47 07	50 64	45 86	48 65
South half	48 36	51 52	49 38	50.42	55 54	52.93	49.36	54.14	51 35

TABLE NO. 8—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions and Location.	Present June 30, 1905.			Received from June 30, 1905 to June 30, 1906.			Discharged.																					Remaining June 30, 1906.			Institution can Accommodate.		
							Improved			Unimproved			Transferred			Escaped.			Paroled			Died.			To'als								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
Mercy Hospital—Davenport	52	103	155	29	38	67	8	16	24	2	7	9	....	..	...	..	...	...	2	4	6	5	8	13	17	35	52	64	106	170	*	*	*
St Bernard's Hospital—Council Bluffs	65	105	170	114	88	202	71	59	130	21	5	26	8	5	13	..	..	.	....	1	1	19	11	30	119	81	200	60	112	172	100	150	250
St Joseph's Hospital—Dubuque	83	116	199	35	57	92	18	20	38	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	8	12	7	14	21	33	46	79	85	127	212	*	*	*
St. Joseph's Sanitarium—Iowa City	4	12	16	5	4	9	4	3	7	....	.	.	...	...		....	..		....	..	..	2	..	2	6	3	9	3	13	16	*	*	*
Totals	204	336	540	283	187	370	101	98	199	25	15	40	9	6	15	1	..	1	6	13	19	33	33	66	175	165	340	212	358	570		.	

* No reports of capacity of institution

TABLE NO. 9—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

EMPLOYMENT AND RESTRAINT OF INMATES, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Institution.	Location.	Number Working.									Number idle.			Number disabled.			Number Under Restraint.											
		All day.			Over one-half day.			Less than one-half day.									All time.			One month or more.			Temporarily.			Never.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mercy Hospital	Davenport	....	....	....	5	4	9	10	20	30	43	82	125	30	70	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	56	103	159
St. Bernard's Hospital	Council Bluffs	8	3	11	15	40	55	6	10	16	....			36	62	98	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Joseph's Hospital	Dubuque	3	10	13	12	15	27	5	8	13	61	70	131	6	20	26	*	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Joseph's Sanitarium	Iowa City		....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	11	13	1	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	11	14
Totals		11	13	24	32	59	91	22	40	62	106	163	269	73	160	233		.	....		.	....	2	5	7	59	114	173

* No records of restraint have been kept.

TABLE NO. 10—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYES AND PHYSICIANS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions	Location	Officers and Employes										Total Number		Medical Attendance. Amount and Manner of Payment
		Salaries		Attendants				Employes						
				Male		Female		Male		Female				
		Steward	Matron	Number.	Salary	Number.	Salary	Number.	Salary	Number.	Salary	Officers	Employes	
Mercy Hospital	Davenport....	..	....	2	$ 120	2	$ 600	5	$1.176	..	......	1	9	$2.00 per visit
St Bernard's Hospital,	Council Bluffs	......	......	1	480	30	.....	5	1,914	† 2	......	2	38	Two physicians. Receive fees from private patients only
St. Joseph's Hospital...	Dubuque	......	...	3	1,080	§ 9	540	3	660	...	..	......	15	
St. Joseph's Sanitarium	Iowa City	......	. ..	..	......	3	......	* 2	300	....	......	1	5	Most of the patients have their own physicians

* One is a medical interne whose only compensation is board and room.
† Board, clothing and laundry.
‖ Thirty sisters who receive only board, lodging and laundry.
§ Seven of these sisters who receive no compensation.

TABLE NO. 11—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

DIETARY FOR INSANE AT TIME OF FIRST INSPECTION IN A. D, 1906

Institutions	Location.	Meat	Butter	Milk.		Cooking in charge of.	Beverage.
		Frequency and character of.	Frequency.	Character of	Supply.		
Mercy Hospital	Davenport	Breakfast and dinner; beef mostly some pork, mutton, eggs, and fish	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Sisters	Coffee for breakfast, tea for dinner and supper.
St. Bernard's Hospital	Council Bluffs	Breakfast and dinner; beef every day, pork occasionally	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Sisters	Coffee for breakfast tea for dinner and supper.
St. Joseph's Hospital	Dubuque	Once daily; beef, pork, mutton, fish, chicken occasionally	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Sisters	Coffee for breakfast and dinner, tea for supper.
St. Joseph's Sanitarium	Iowa City	Three times daily, beef, bacon, mutton, chicken	Three meals	Whole	Ample	Employe	Tea or coffee as desired at each meal.

TABLE NO. 12–PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

FIRE PROTECTION AND SANITARY CONDITION AT TIME OF FIRST INSPECTION, 1906

Institutions.	Location.	System.	Fire Escapes.	Source of Water Supply.	Fire Hose.	System of Sewerage.	Bathroom and Closet Connections.	Method of Ventilation-	Method of Heating.	Artificial Light	Condition of Rooms.	
											Care of	Light.
Mercy Hospital	Davenport	City	One on each building	City water works	400 ft. 3-in. hose	Piped to cess pool	Properly trapped	Ventilating flues	Steam	Gas	Fairly clean	
St. Bernards's Hospital	Council Bluffs	City	Three	City water works	400 ft. 1¾-in hose	Connected with city	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Steam	Electricity and gas	Clean and orderly.	
St. Joseph's Hospital	Dubuque	City	Five	City and cistern	1500 ft 2-in hose	Drained into cesspool	Properly trapped	Fan system	Steam	Kerosene	Clean and sanitary.	
St. Joseph's Sanitarium	Iowa City	City	Exits according to law.	City water works	75 feet hose	Connected with city	Properly trapped	Doors and windows	Steam	Gas	Excellent	

TABLE NO. 13-PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHARACTER OF POPULATION, JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions and Location.	Sane or Normal Inmates.									Held as Insane but not so Adjudged.						Defectives.																	
																Insane.						Blind.						Deaf.					
	Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Totals.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mercy Hospital, Davenport	...	.	...	...	...	..	....	...	...	....	...	...	15	53	68	..	...	...	35	43	78	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	2	2	4
St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs	..	...	..	....	...	...	....	..	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	..	60	112	172	....	...	...	....	22	...	....	...	...	....	....	....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Dubuque	....	..	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	66	109	175	1	..	1	5	2	7	....	...	..		3	3
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	.	....	...	...	....	...	..		..	...	....	...	...	....	.	...	....	...	...	....	....	..
Totals	....	...	...	....	...	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	15	53	68	....	...	...	161	264	425	1	...	1	5	4	9	...	...	.	2	5	7

TABLE NO. 13—Continued.

Institutions and Location.	Defectives.																		Total Defectives			Grand Totals						Total of all Classes		
	Feeble Minded.						Epileptic.						Totals.																	
	Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years.			Over 15 years.			Under 15 years			Over 15 years.						Under 15 years			Over 15 years.					
	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
Mercy Hospital, Davenport.	....	...	....	4	3	7	.	.	....	8	5	13	....	...	....	64	106	170	64	106	170	....	....	....	64	106	170	64	106	170
St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	4	11	15	....	...	....	60	112	172	60	112	172	....	....	....	60	112	172	60	112	172
St. Joseph's Hospital, Dubuque.	...	....	....	7	11	18	...	...	...	6	2	8	1	...	1	84	127	211	85	127	212	1		1	84	127	211	85	127	21
St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Iowa City	..	..	....	3	9	12	....	....	...	1	3	4	...		...	4	12	16	4	12	16	...	...	..	4	12	16	4	12	1
Totals	..		....	14	23	37	..			19	21	40	1	....	1	212	357	569	214	357	570	1		1	212	357	569	218	357	570

TABLE NO. 14—COUNTY

INSANE POPULATION

Counties	1900. First Inspection			1901. First Inspection.			1901. Second Inspection			1902. First Inspection			1902. Second Inspection.		
	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair										2		2			
Adams															
Allamakee	5	12	17	5	11	16	5	11	16	5	11	16	5	11	16
Appanoose								1	1						
Benton	4	3	7	5	3	8	2	3	5	4	3	7	4	3	7
Black Hawk							2	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	3
Boone							4	4	8	8	5	13	9	4	13
Bremer	13	4	17	13	4	17	10	5	15	12	9	21	10	8	18
Buchanan	4	4	8	3	4	7	5	3	8	4	2	6			
Buena Vista							1	2	3	2	3	5	1	1	2
Butler	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	5
Cedar	10	11	21	7	13	20	6	10	16	5	10	15	4	9	13
Cerro Gordo	11	5	16	12	5	17	13	5	18	13	6	19	13	6	19
Cherokee															
Chickasaw	8	8	16	6	5	11	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	3	9
Clarke	1		1	4	3	7	1		1	1		1	1		1
Clay															
Clayton	14	25	39	22	27	49	20	26	46	20	26	46	20	25	45
Clinton	14	14	28	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	11	11	22
Crawford															
Dallas	8	4	12	16	9	25	14	10	24	13	11	24	13	11	24
Davis	2	2	4							2		2	2		2
Decatur	4	8	12	4	10	14	4	9	13	4	9	13	4	9	13
Delaware	2	4	6	3		3	4		4	1	1	2	3		3
Des Moines	19	11	30	18	11	29				3	2	5	3	2	5
Dubuque															
Fayette	4	3	7	12	15	27	11	16	27	10	15	25	12	15	27
Floyd															
Franklin															
Fremont							1		1	3	2	5	3	2	5
Greene															
Grundy															
Guthrie										2	1	3	1	2	3
Hamilton		2	2					2	2		2	2		2	2
Hancock	9		9	13	3	16	13	3	16	13	4	17	12	4	16
Hardin								3	3		1	1			
Harrison		1	1							5	5	10			
Henry	9	7	16	8	7	15	8	7	15	8	7	15	8	7	15
Iowa	9	4	13	8	1	9	8	1	9	5	1	6	7	1	9
Jackson	13	11	24	17	13	30	15	13	28	19	14	33	17	13	30
Jasper	9	2	11	9	3	12	9	2	11	9	3	12	9	2	11
Jefferson	10	14	24	9	12	21	9	12	21	10	12	22	10	12	22
Johnson	23	13	36	20	14	34	21	12	33	19	13	32	19	13	32
Jones	4	1	5												
Keokuk	11	6	17	11	9	20	11	6	17	10	6	16	9	6	15
Kossuth		1	1												
Lee	18	18	36	17	13	30	17	13	30	15	13	28	16	10	26
Linn	31	41	72	22	38	60	28	44	72	26	39	65	26	47	73
Louisa	7	5	12	4	2	6	4	2	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Lucas							2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Lyon															
Madison	6	6	12												
Mahaska	12	8	20	9	4	13	5	4	9	6	4	10	4	4	8
Marion	11	8	19	10	8	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	8	17
Marshall	24	23	47	19	19	38	18	18	36	18	14	32	18	13	31
Mills										2	1	3			
Mitchell	1	1	2		1	1		2	2		2	2			
Monroe	4	8	12	4	8	12									
Montgomery	3	4	7	3	4	7	4	5	9	3	4	7	3	7	10
Muscatine	15	16	31	15	13	28	11	13	24	11	12	23	11	13	24
Page							1		1						
Plymouth															
Pocahontas	9	1	10	9	3	12	9	3	12	9	2	11	8	2	10
Polk	53	50	103	56	48	104	56	50	106	55	50	105	55	47	102
Potawattamie															

AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

AT TIMES OF INSPECTION.

1903.						1904.						1905.						1906.		
First Inspection.			Second Inspection.			First Inspection.			Second Inspection.			First Inspection.			Second Inspnction			First Inspection.		
M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	.	1	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	11	17	6	8	14	7	8	15	8	8	16	8	10	18	8	8	16	6	9	15
...	...	...	...	.	...	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2
5	3	8	3	3	6	4	5	9	7	2	9	6	2	8	4	2	6	5	2	7
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2
9	4	13	8	4	12	8	4	12	7	4	11	13	12	25	13	11	24	13	12	25
10	8	18	10	8	18	10	6	16	10	6	16	11	5	16	11	5	16	11	4	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4
3	8	11	4	7	11	2	8	10	3	8	11	3	8	11	3	7	10	3	10	13
13	6	19	13	5	18	12	5	17	10	6	16	11	5	16	10	7	17	10	7	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	5	3	8	4	4	8	4	3	7	4	3	7
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1		1	1
19	25	44	19	22	41	18	22	40	18	22	40	24	22	46	24	22	46	23	20	43
11	11	22	11	11	22	10	11	21	10	11	21	10	11	21	16	16	32	16	16	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	24	12	11	23	12	11	23	13	12	25	12	11	23	12	10	22	12	12	24
2	.	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	...	1
4	8	12	5	9	14	5	9	14	4	9	13	3	9	12	2	9	11	2	9	11
3	...	3	3	...	3	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	.	1	2	.	2
7	5	12	20	13	33	25	17	42	24	17	41	25	19	44	29	25	54	28	28	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	2	2	2	2	4
12	14	26	13	14	27	13	14	27	13	14	27	13	16	29	11	14	25	11	14	25
...	...	...	...	...	.	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	2		2	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4
...	.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4
11	4	16	12	4	16	11	4	15	10	4	14	10	4	14	10	5	15	11	5	16
...	.	...		.	...	...	1	1		2	2	...	3	3	.	1	1	...	1	1
...	.	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	.	...
8	7	15	8	7	15	8	7	15	7	7	14	7	7	14	6	7	13	6	6	12
6	1	7	6	1	7	7	1	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	14	30	15	12	27	13	12	25	14	10	24	13	10	23	15	11	26	15	6	21
9	2	11	9	2	11	8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10	6	2	8	6	2	8
10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	11	22
17	16	33	20	12	32	17	13	30	15	13	28	15	13	28	15	14	29	15	14	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	6	16	11	7	18	8	6	14	9	5	14	8	6	14	8	6	14	7	7	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	27	14	13	27	6	15	21	3	16	19	3	16	19	2	15	17	2	13	15
26	44	70	24	44	68	21	44	65	21	43	64	19	42	61	20	40	60	20	36	56
5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	3	...	3	3	.	3
2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	12	7	4	11	5	4	9	6	6	12	7	6	13	7	6	13	7	5	12
5	9	14	4	9	13	3	9	12	3	9	12	3	9	12	3	8	11	3	8	11
17	13	30	17	12	29	17	10	27	17	10	27	17	13	30	18	11	29	15	9	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	3	4	...	2	2	2	...	2
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	11	3	6	9	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	6	9	4	6	10	3	6	9
9	12	21	8	11	19	8	10	18	8	12	20	8	12	20	11	13	24	10	9	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	11	7	2	9	8	2	10	8	2	10	7	3	10	7	3	10	5	3	8
55	46	101	58	56	114	55	52	107	56	50	106	53	50	103	51	53	104	56	50	106
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	3	1	4						

TABLE NO. 14—

Counties.	1900.			1901.						1902.					
	First Inspection.			First Inspection.			Second Inspection.			First Inspection.			Second Inspection.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.
Poweshiek	9	6	15	6	6	12	7	6	13	7	5	12	7	5	12
Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sioux	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	5	1	6	4	..	4
Story	2	2	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tama	11	12	23	10	10	20	9	11	20	13	4	17	12	14	26
Taylor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	2	3	5
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Van Buren	14	14	28	14	14	28	17	11	28	17	9	26	14	11	25
Wapello	26	29	55	28	27	55	26	26	52	25	26	51	24	26	50
Warren	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Washington	6	7	13	6	6	12	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14
Wayne	....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Webster	8	7	15	7	5	12	7	5	12	7	6	13	7	6	13
Winnebago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winneshiek	16	12	28	18	17	35	16	14	30	16	13	29	16	13	29
Woodbury	6	6	12	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	5	9
Worth	3	.	3	2	..	2	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	....
Totals	519	470	989	504	452	956	479	437	916	502	439	941	474	431	905
Mercy Hospital, Davenport	47	114	161	49	92	141	44	91	135	44	89	133	49	84	133
St Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs	54	78	132	56	75	131	44	80	124	46	84	130	47	95	142
St Joseph's Hospital, Dubuque	71	74	145	78	88	166	68	89	157	70	80	150	65	93	158
St. Joseph's Sanitarium Iowa City	4	12	16	2	10	12	2	12	14	2	9	11	3	10	13
Total Private Institutions	176	278	454	185	265	450	158	272	430	162	262	424	164	282	446
*Grand totals	695	748	1,443	689	717	1,306	637	709	1,346	664	701	1,365	638	713	1,351

*The totals given above do not represent the population in the county institution at any one time as the inspections were made at various dates.

Continued.

1903.						1904.						1905.						1906.		
First Inspection.			Second Inspection.			First Inspection.			Second Inspection.			First Inspection.			Second Inspection.			First Inspection.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
7	5	12	5	6	11	7	5	12	7	5	12	6	5	11	6	4	10	5	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	.	...
2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	24	10	13	23	10	13	23	11	13	24	12	12	24	10	12	22	7	7	14
2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3
...	...	.	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	4	6
14	12	26	13	12	25	13	13	26	13	14	27	14	14	28	12	16	28	12	15	27
27	28	55	22	28	50	22	24	46	21	25	46	20	25	45	20	26	46	21	22	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2
5	7	12	6	7	13	6	5	11	6	5	11	5	5	10	8	5	13	7	5	12
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
5	5	10	5	5	10	3	4	7	4	2	6	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	13	29	17	13	30	15	12	27	14	12	26	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27
6	7	13	6	7	13	5	7	12	5	7	12	6	6	12	7	6	13	6	6	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1
468	436	904	474	439	913	464	453	917	455	451	906	459	475	934	451	472	923	443	444	887
50	93	143	52	91	143	54	93	147	55	95	150	48	96	144	52	106	158	58	106	164
50	95	145	45	101	146	48	102	150	58	104	162	65	105	170	66	114	180	65	113	178
71	104	175	75	99	174	87	108	195	84	111	195	87	105	192	84	122	206	81	103	184
3	8	11	3	8	11	4	9	13	5	12	17	5	13	18	5	11	16	3	13	16
174	300	474	175	299	474	193	312	505	202	322	524	205	319	524	207	303	560	207	335	542
642	736	1,378	649	738	1,387	637	765	1,422	657	773	1 430	664	794	1,458	658	825	1,483	650	779	1,429

TABLE NO 15–COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

CHARACTER OF POPULATION IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS, ON JUNE 30TH.

	*1899.			*1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aggregate	1,565	1,135	2,810	1,661	1,102	2,763	1,374	937	2 311	1,321	981	2,802	1,475	1,051	2,526
Under 15 years	...	....	......	....	....	....	9	9	18	6	9	15	8	11	19
Over 15 years	....	...	.....		....	...	1 365	928	2,293	1,315	973	2,297	1.467	1,040	2.507
Paupers, Normal or Sane	987	533	1,520	1,105	619	1,724	706	359	1.065	617	314	931	759	365	1,124
Under 15 years	46	27	73	28	18	46	8	9	17	6	4	10	7	9	16
Over 15 years	941	506	1,447	1,077	601	1,678	698	350	1,048	611	310	921	752	356	1.108
Defectives	678	602	1,280	556	483	1,039	668	580	1,248	704	667	1,371	716	686	1,402
Under 15 years	.....	..	.....	.....	......	.....	2	3	5	..	5	5	1	1	2
Over 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	666	577	1,243	704	662	1,366	715	685	1,400
Blind	35	14	49	49	14	63	50	15	65	42	22	64	40	16	56
Under 15 years	1	...	1	**	**	**	......	....	...	......	1	1	....	....	....
Over 15 years	34	14	48	49	14	63	50	15	65	42	21	63	40	16	56
Deaf	20	7	27	14	11	25	15	8	23	9	11	20	8	13	21
Under 15 years	2	......	2	**	**	**	1	....	1	.....	...	....	....	....	...
Over 15 years	18	7	25	14	11	25	14	8	22	9	11	20	8	13	21
Epileptic	89	54	143	54	31	85	53	26	79	51	38	89	34	36	70
Under 15 years	*	*	*	**	**	**	....	.	..	....	1	1	..	....	......
Over 15 years	*	*	*	54	31	85	53	26	79	51	37	88	34	36	70
Feeble-Minded	*	*	*	197	146	343	127	153	380	174	159	333	175	156	331
Under 15 years	*	*	*	**	**	**	1	1	2	..	2	2	....	.....	......
Over 15 years	*	*	*	197	146	343	126	152	378	174	157	331	175	156	331
Insane	534	527	1,061	242	281	523	423	378	801	428	437	865	468	464	932
Under 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	......	2	2	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Over 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	423	376	799	428	436	864	467	463	930
Persons adjudged insane	...	*	*	202	251	453	363	332	695	408	417	825	450	449	899
Under 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	....	2	2		1	1	....	1	1
Over 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	363	330	693	408	416	824	450	448	898
Persons held as insane not so adjudged	*	*	*	40	30	70	60	46	106	20	20	40	18	15	33
Under 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*		...		......	......	....	1	....	1
Over 15 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	46	106	20	20	40	17	15	32

* Figures in these columns are not always reconcilable with original tables on account of proof errors. It is not clear in the original tables whether the blind, deaf, epileptic and feeble-minded are included under insane or not. Here they have been deducted from the insane there given.

* Not distinguished.

** Not reported.

TABLE NO. 16—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY RESIDENCE OF PAUPERS AND DEFECTIVES IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS, ON JUNE 30th.

Counties.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Adair	3	1	4	7	1	8	7	1	8	5	1	6
Adams	3	.....	3	2	...	2	4	...	4	4	...	4
Allamakee	15	18	33	16	17	33	17	17	34	19	21	40
Appanoose	11	11	22	13	9	22	11	5	16	13	4	17
Audubon	6	1	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	5
Benton	18	6	24	24	9	33	33	9	42	36	13	49
Black Hawk	10	8	18	13	8	21	13	5	18	14	8	22
Boone	32	12	44	20	8	28	31	21	52	56	50	106
Bremer	21	12	33	22	15	37	37	23	60	23	12	35
Buchanan	15	13	18	9	4	13	9	6	15	11	5	16
Buena Vista	3	3	6	4	2	6	3	2	5	2	3	5
Butler	10	9	19	10	8	18	12	11	23	10	14	24
Calhoun	3	2	5	5	2	7	2	3	5	.	....	.....
Carroll	11	4	15	8	6	14	7	6	13	....	....	.....
Cass	6	4	10	5	6	11	2	1	3	10	3	13
Cedar	21	18	39	17	16	33	30	20	50	21	17	38
Cerro Gordo	15	12	27	14	11	25	15	11	26	14	12	26
Cherokee	11	5	16	8	5	13	8	4	12	14	11	25
Chickasaw	16	9	25	5	3	8	13	12	25	10	7	17
Clarke	3	1	4	7	3	10	3	4	7	3	3	6
Clay	3	6	9	3	3	6	1	2	3	..	3	3
Clayton	43	32	75	15	8	23	15	14	29	45	46	91
Clinton	34	35	69	12	9	21	45	22	67	47	21	68
Crawford	9	5	14	10	4	14	*	.	....	.....	....	.....
Dallas	23	13	36	20	18	33	21	16	37	21	15	36
Davis	14	13	27	15	16	31	13	15	28	14	15	29
Decatur	12	16	28	14	13	27	13	15	28	13	15	28
Delaware	20	15	35	15	6	21	14	8	22	15	8	23
Des Moines	57	22	79	59	18	77	57	28	85	63	38	101
Dickinson	.	....	....	..	.....	..	.. .	..		.	.....	.....
Dubuque	56	10	66	51	11	62	‡	.	.....	56	6	62
Emmet	.	.	.	. .	..	.	....	...		....	.....	....
Fayette	29	29	58	23	11	34	27	21	48	29	24	53
Floyd	6	12	18	6	5	11	6	8	14	9	6	15
Franklin	2	4	6	6	4	10	3	4	7	2	4	6
Fremont	6	3	9	10	5	15	8	9	17	9	7	16
Greene	5	4	9	6	2	8	4	1	5	5	2	7
Grundy	5	2	7	4	2	6	7	2	9	6	2	8
Guthrie	4	5	9	5	5	10	6	6	12	8	4	12
Hamilton	.....	5	5	9	5	14	12	6	18	9	4	13
Hancock	17	8	25	29	15	44	18	10	28	28	15	43
Hardin	6	8	14	4	9	13	1	5	6	6	6	12
Harrison	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	11	16	6	10	16
Henry	17	21	38	23	19	42	22	18	40	22	18	40
Howard	5	2	7	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	1	5
Humboldt	....	.....	. .	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
Ida	.....	.		.. .	..	.....	.	...	.. .	....	.....	.
Iowa	21	5	26	20	4	24	13	1	14	...	.	.. .
Jackson	36	20	56	38	22	60	37	18	55	35	17	52
Jasper	35	22	57	28	18	44	24	19	43	21	17	38
Jefferson	24	25	49	20	14	34	25	27	52	28	28	56
Johnson	45	26	71	41	25	66	33	21	54	37	22	59
Jones	21	13	34	17	19	26	19	10	29	22	8	30
Keokuk	22	13	35	23	16	39	19	13	32	20	13	33
Kossuth	1	3	4	2	4	6	.. .	..	....	6	5	11
Lee	77	45	122	52	33	90	40	37	77	40	39	79
Linn	48	57	105	47	63	110	43	60	103	39	53	92
Louisa	16	8	24	11	9	20	12	10	22	10	9	19
Lucas	16	10	26	11	9	20	8	9	17	11	9	20
Lyon	6	1	7	2	3	5	3	.	3	2	1	3
Madison	14	8	22	16	7	23	13	4	17	... .	....	.....
Mahaska	29	15	44	19	8	27	24	10	34	24	11	35
Marion	28	24	52	12	15	27	13	15	28	13	15	28
Marshall	44	30	74	17	13	30	38	17	55	35	19	54
Mills	14	5	19	11	4	15	8	5	13	8	4	12
Mitchell	4	3	7	3	2	5	5	2	7	4	3	6
Monona	12	2	14	9	3	12	.....	...	....	....	.. .	.....
Monroe	9	3	12	9	6	15	7	11	18	8	11	19
Montgomery	10	10	20	8	11	19	8	8	16	10	7	17
Muscatine	31	36	57	32	24	56	27	22	49	23	24	47

TABLE NO. 16—Continued.

Counties.	1901.			1903.			1905.			1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
O'Brien	2	.....	2	.....	...	....	.. .	...	....	.	.....	.....
Osceola	... .	... .	.....	... .	.	.....	... .	...	.. .	....	.....	.
Page	13	6	19	10	10	20	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....
Palo Alto	6	2	8	8	1	9	3	2	5	2	1	3
Plymouth	2	.	2	4	..	4	2	..	2	.....	.. .	... .
Pocahontas	13	4	17	2	1	3	9	4	13	11	6	17
Polk	85	73	158	89	76	165	80	70	150	88	70	158
Pottawattamie	.....	.....	.. .	.....	...	....	.....	.	. .	25	4	29
Poweshiek	16	10	26	13	15	28	14	10	24	11	10	21
Ringgold	7	7	14	5	4	9	3	4	7	4	2	6
Sac	3	3	6	2	3	5	6	1	7	6	1	7
Scott	33	7	40	30	4	34	5	2	7	5	2	7
Shelby	8	6	14	4	3	7	.....	1	1	.. .	.....	.....
Sioux	6	1	7	3	..	3	5	.	5	5	... .	5
Story	6	8	14	6	4	10	5	.	5	3	4	7
Tama	24	17	41	20	22	42	27	19	46	28	7	35
Taylor	4	4	8	7	6	13	8	8	16	11	10	21
Union	34	9	43	11	6	17	13	7	20	12	9	21
Van Buren	18	20	38	6	4	10	22	17	39	29	32	61
Wapello	52	51	103	69	61	130	43	52	95	39	46	85
Warren	20	....	20	7	8	15	8	8	16	9	7	16
Washington	20	13	33	18	12	30	16	9	25	15	10	25
Wayne	9	3	12	7	4	11	6	3	9	7	3	10
Webster	28	15	43	17	9	26	12	5	17	15	4	19
Winnebago	..	.....	... .	....	..	.. .	2	5	7	2	11	13
Winneshiek	29	20	49	7	6	13	29	16	45	32	17	49
Woodbury	31	19	50	6	14	20	12	16	28	14	13	27
Worth	7	4	11	... .	...	.....	4	3	7	10	7	17
Wright	3	5	8	6	4	10	3	1	4	4	1	5
Totals	1 660	1 101	2 761	1,374	937	2,311	1,326	980	2,306	1,475	1,051	2,526

*County Home destroyed by fire and inmates placed in adjacent county institution.

‡County Insane largely cared for in St. Joseph's Hospital.

CHAPTER III.

TABLE NO. 1—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

Corporate Names, Location, Governing Boards, Executive Officers, Sources of Support, Purposes, Etc., for the Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Institutions.	Location.	Incorporated.		Governing Board.			Executive Officers in Charge.		Religious Affiliation or Patronage.	Purpose.
		Date.	State.	No.	Name.	Compensation.	Name.	Title.		
American home finding association.	Ottumwa	1899	Iowa	10	Managers		Rev. U. B. Smith	Supt.	Interdenominational.	To provide home for homeless and abused children and for widows and unfortunate women and children
Benedict home	Des Moines	1882	Iowa.	7	*Trustees	Traveling expenses.	Hattie R. Garrison.	Supt.	Non-denominational.	To provide reformation home for unfortunate girls and their babies
Boy's and girl's home	Sioux City	1894	Iowa	21	Board of control	None	Miss Martha Miller	Matron	Non-denominational	To provide temporary home for orphans and destitute children
Children's home	Tabor	1893	Iowa		Trustees		C. M. Kelly	Supt.	Hephzibah faith missionary association	To provide for homeless and friendless children
Christian home	Council Bluffs	1883	Iowa	9	Trustees		H. R. Lemen	Mngr.	Non-sectarian	To provide home for homeless and friendless children and educate them

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Incorporated.		Governing Board.			Executive Officers in Charge.		Religious Affiliation or Patronage.	Purpose.
		Date.	State.	No.	Name.	Compensation.	Name	Title.		
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	1889	Iowa	13	Managers		Mrs. E. J. Cook	Superintendent	Non-sectarian	To provide home for friendless and destitute children of Polk county.
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	1894	Iowa	25	Directors	None	Mrs. Helen B. Noyes	Superintendent	Non-sectarian	To secure and give a home to unfortunate girls
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	1896	Neb.		Directors	None	Hans Boe	Superintendent	Danish Lutheran Church	To provide home for orphan and destitute children of Danish descent
Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	1901	Iowa	12	Directors	None	Rev. C. H. Seitz	Superintendent	Lutheran Church	To provide temporary home for orphan and destitute children of Iowa
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	1897	Iowa	13	Directors	None	Miss L. Topping	Matron	Non-sectarian	To provide home for unfortunate girls and their babies
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	1894	Iowa	12	Directors	Traveling expenses	Rev. H. Reinemund	Superintendent	Lutheran Church	To provide home for orphans of United States
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque	Un-Inc.			Mother Coleta sole officer		Mother Coleta		Catholic Church	To provide home for orphans and friendless children of Dubuque Diocese

Home for Friendless Children	Cedar Rapids	1896	Iowa	26	Managers	None	Miss Minnie Fletcher	Matron	Non-sectarian	To provide home for friendless and destitute children of Linn county
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	1888	Iowa	15	Managers	None	Rev. W. H. Slingerland	Superintendent	Interdenominational	To rescue homeles and dependent children of Iowa
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	1900	Iowa		Directors	None	Rev. F. A. Schaffnit	Supt.	Lutheran Church	To provide home for orphan and destitute children
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	1874	Iowa				Mrs. K. O. Thompson	Supt.	Independent	To provide home for friendless children and indigent females.
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City	† Un-Inc.			Trustees	Per diem and expenses	Mrs. J. W. Lewis	Matron	Non-denominational	To provide home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, wives, widows and children of Iowa
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	1899					Sister Mary Lignori	Superior	Catholic church	To provide home for orphan and destitute children.
Swedish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Stanton	1872					C. G. Lind	Supt.	Augustana Lutheran Synod	To provide home for orphan and destitute children of Swedish descent.
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	1890	Minn.		Directors		Thore Gunderson	Mngr.	Lutheran church	To provide home for orphan and destitute children of Scandinavian descent

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* Appointed by Women's Christian Temperance Union
† Included in the incorporation of the Iowa Odd Fellows' Society.

TABLE NO. 2—INSTITUTIONS

CONDITIONS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF

Institutions.	Location.	Locality.	Race or color.	Religion or Church.	Age.
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	Iowa	No requirements	None required	No limit given
Benedict Home	Des Moines	Only children born to inmates		None	Children born in home
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	Woodbury county		None	2½ to 16 years
Children's home	Tabor	No restrictions	All classes	None	
Christian home	Council Bluffs	No restrictions	All classes	None	
Des Moines home for friendless children	Des Moines	Polk county	White	None	
Dubuque rescue home	Dubuque	Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa		None	Children born in home
"Elim" Danish Lutheran orphan's home	Elkhorn	United States	Danish	Danish Lutheran	Under 14
Florence Crittenton home	Sioux City	Iowa		None	Kept until 3 years old
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund society	Ft. Dodge	Iowa		None	1 day to 12 years
German Evangelical Lutheran society for christian charities	Muscatine	United States			3 to 14 years

FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

CHILDREN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Physical condition.	Mental condition.	Moral condition.	Must child be orphaned?	Must child be abused?	Must child be neglected?	Must child be destitute?	Must child be abandoned?	Are illegitimate children excluded?	Is legal surrender required?	Admission fee.	Are children received if fee cannot be paid?	Board in Home.		Who Investigates		
												Amount per week.	Paid by.	Superintendent.	Physician.	Committee.
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		*Yes					No	Yes	$25 for illegitimates and public charges	Yes	**			x	
Examined at birth			No	No	No	No	No	No	‡No	None	Yes	None			x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		*Yes					No	Yes	None	Yes	‡$2	Relatives		x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No	No	No	No		No	No	None	Yes	None			x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		*Yes					No	Usually	None	Yes	None			x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		*No					No	No	None	Yes	‡$1-2	Friends		x	
Information sought	Information sought		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	$60 for mother and child 1 year	Yes	None			x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		Yes						No	None	Yes	‡$3-5	Relatives			Minister
Examined at birth			No					No	No	$50 for mother and child	Yes				x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No					No	Yes	None	Yes	None			x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		Yes						Yes	None	Yes	$1.25	Relatives		x	

TABLE NO. 2—

Institutions.	Location.	Locality.	Race or color.	Religion or Church.	Age.
German Roman Catholic orphan's asylum	Dubuque	Northern half of Iowa	.	Catholic	1-12 years
Home for the friendless	Cedar Rapids	Linn county		None	Infancy to 12 yrs
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	Iowa	All classes	None	
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	United States	All classes		1 mo. to 12 yrs.
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	Dubuque county		None	2 to 13 yrs
Iowo Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City	Iowa		None	
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	Southern half of Iowa			3 to 14 years
Swedish Evangelical Luthern Orphans' Home	Stanton	Iowa and eastern half of Missouri	Swedish	Swedish Lutheran	Under 18 years
United Norwegian Luthern Church Orphans' Home	Beliot	Ia., Ill., Minn., and Dak.	Scandinavian	Norwegian Lutheran	2 to 8 yrs

* Children must either be orphaned, abused, neglected or destitute.
** Children are boarded in approved family homes.
x Indicates that person designated investigates.
† Mothers frequently take children with them.
‡ Only those who can afford to do so pay board.

Continued.

Physical condition.	Mental condition.	Moral condition.	Must child be orphaned?	Must child be abused?	Must child be neglected?	Must child be destitute?	Must child be abandoned?	Are illegitimate children excluded?	Is legal surrender required?	Admission fee.	Are children received if fee cannot be paid?	Board in Home.		Who Investigates.		
												Amount per week.	Paid by.	Superintendent.	Physician.	Committee.
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No						No	None	Yes				x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No						No	None	Yes	$1.50	Relatives		x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No					No	Yes	$25	Yes				x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No					No	No	None	Yes	‡ $1	Relatives		x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No						No	None	Yes	‡ $.50 to $1.25	Relatives		x	
Defectives excluded			Yes						No	None	Yes				x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No						No	None	Yes	‡ $.50 to $1.50	Relatives		x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No						Yes	None	Yes	‡ $1	Relatives		x	
Defectives excluded	Defectives excluded		No						Yes	None	Yes	‡ $.50 to $.75	Relatives		x	

TABLE NO. 3—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS, EMPLOYES, AND THEIR REPORTED COMPENSATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Institutions.	Location.	Superintendents.		Assistants and Clerks.		Nurses.		Physicians.		Teachers.		District.		Employes.		Totals.	
		No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	1	$ 900.00	* 7	$ 3,148.72	....	$	....	$	....	$	....	$	....	$	8	$ 4,048 72
Benedict Home	Des Moines.	2	600.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	600.00
Boys' and Girls' home	Sioux City	1	360.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	440.00	3	800.00
Children's Home	Tabor	2	None	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	None	....	....	2	None	6	None
Christian Home	Council Bluffs.	2	2,100 00	7	2,236 00	6	720.00	....	....	1	540.00	....	....	4	2,044 00	20	7,640 00
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines.	3	1,136.00	....	....	2	390.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	520.00	7	2,046.00
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque.	1	240.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	240 00
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	2	250.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	250.00
Florence Crittenton Home.	Sioux City	1	600.00	....	....	1	300 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	900 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	1	700 00	1	156 00	1	260 00	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	3	1,116 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	2	720 00	....	....	1	None	..	....	1	** 135.00	....	....	2	** 396.00	6	1,251.00
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque	1	None	....	....	....	....	1	200 00	....	....	...	....	3	815.00	5	1,015.00
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	1	480.00	....	....	1	240.00	..	....	...	....	....	....	4	1,116.00	6	1,836 00
Iowa Childrens' Home Society	Des Moines	2	3,100.00	2	1,140.00	4	** 720 00	...	....	1	** 180 00	6	5,900.00	5	**1,020 00	20	12,060.00
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran																	

Orphans' Society.	Waverly	2	700.00	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	716.00	....	....	7	828.00	11	2,244.00
Iowa Home for the Friendless....................	Dubuque	1	600.00		....	1	180.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	852 00	7	1,682.00
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City	1	480 00	2	600.00	....	....	....	....	3	732 00	....	....	8	2 016 00	14	3,828.00
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport.....	1	None		....	8	None	....	....	..	....	..	....	1	300.00	10	300 00
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home ..	Stanton.	2	600.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	1	237.00	8	837 00
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home ..	Beloit	2	840 00	...	....	4	768.00		....	4	1,296 00	..	....	5	1,344 00	15	4 248 00
Totals	....	31	$14,406 00	19	$ 7,280.72	29	$3,578.00	1	$ 200 00	14	$3,599 00	6	$15,900.00	51	$11,928.00	151	$46,891.72
Average salaries ..	..	.	464 71		383 20	....	123 87		$ 200 00		$ 271 35	....	$ 983 33		$ 233 90		$ 310 54

The compensation is computedas annual, except teachers', whose compensation is computed for nine months.
* Six for nine months, one for one month.
** With board

TABLE NO. 4—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

REPORTED VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Institutions	Location	Lands and Lots		Buildings		Household furnishings	Other personal property	Endowment fund	Total capital	Indebtedness
		Acres	Value	No.	Value					
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa		$				$ 150	$ 1,932	$ 2,082	None
Benedict Home	Des Moines		*15,000				2,500	10,000	27 500	None
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City						500	10,000	10,500	None
Children's Home	Tabor		10 000				300		10 300	None
Christian Home	Council Bluffs		90,000				11,000		101,000	$ 8,000
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines		15,000				700	10,000	25,700	None
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque		5 000				400		5,400	None
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn		4,000				1,200		5,200	400
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City		3,000				1,000		4,000	None
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Fort Dodge		9,000				700		9,700	3,200
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine		65 000				2,000		67,000	8,000
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque		77,000				5,000	18,000	100,000	None
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids		25,000				1 500		26,500	None
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines		25,000				1,000	25,000	51,000	None
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly		25 000				2,000		27 000	None
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque		25 000				3,000	30 000	58,000	None
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City		70,664				4,336		75 000	None
St Vincent's Home	Davenport		45,000				2,000		47 000	10,000
Swedish Evangelical Luthern Orphans' Home	Stanton		23 500				4 000		27,500	2 000
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit		50,000				2,500	3,265	55,765	3,000
Totals			$582,164				$45,786	$108,197	$736,147	$34,600

* The amounts given include value of buildings as well as lands.

TABLE NO. 5—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

REPORTED RECEIPTS OF REVENUE FOR CURRENT SUPPORT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Institutions.	Location.	Cash balance January 1, 1904	Bequests.	Fees.	Donations and subscriptions.	Placing or boarding children.	Public subsidy.	Sales of products.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Totals.
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	$ 81.95	......	$.........	$ 10,549 04	$.......	$.......	$.......	$.......	$ 10,630 99
Benedict Home	Des Moines	363 44	.....	....	637 76	....	5,303.69	....	......	6.304 89
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	1,062 28	......	188.00	1,171 64	....	....	.....	3 232.48	5,654.40
Children's Home	Tabor	34 23	.....	.....	187 50	....	....	25.00	51.42	298 15
Christian Home	Council Bluffs	1,062.55	.....	....	43,791 08	....	....	....	31.867.85	76,721 48
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	443.35	......	....	1 050 70	....	....	....	3,339.33	4.833 38
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	148 52		78 50	127 52	....	†	33 50	884 97	1,273.01
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphan's Home	Elkhorn	576.16	....	....	2,051.70	....	....	347 08		2 974 94
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	249 60	....	35 00	1,726 15	....	‡	*1,843 95	445.74	4,300 44
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	269 05	......	2,175 25	1,134 00	....	....	....	....	3,578 30
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	326 38	....	21.50	1,363 32	100 00	....	1,183.90	229 00	3,224.10
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque		....	1 816.25	3 009.50		......	....	8,549.04	13,374.79
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	528 16	.....	....	75 00	2,000.35	720 00	....	1.358 12	4,681 63
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	384 61	.....	......	14,658 24	5.423 81	....	....	803 50	21 270.16
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans Society	Waverly	1 290.27	....	91 00	8,078.17	2.555 66	....	121 36	6 597 18	18.733 64
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	1,335 49		70 00	1 718 07	.....	....	......	9,391 49	12,515 05
Iowa Odd Fellows and Orphans' Home	Mason City	6,617.96	......	**12,116.54	72.68	806 40	......	69.96	233 92	19 917.46
St Vincent's Home	Davenport	714 00	......	...	2,514.70	....	.....	....	1,989 90	5,218.60
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home	Stanton	....	..	....	137 00	....	....	1.703.99	3,538.53	5,379 52
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	283.36	......	....	10.709.10	......	....	4,159.68	4,089 00	19 241.14
Totals	....	$15 771 86	..	$16,592 04	$104.762 87	$10 886 22	$6 023 69	$9 488.42	$76 601 47	$240 126 07

*Includes income from other sources.

**Chiefly assessments on members of Iowa lodges.

†During 1905 this institution received $899 95 from the state treasury.

‡During 1905 this institution received $1,000.00 from the state treasury.

TABLE NO. 6—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

REPORTED EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTAINANCE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Institutions.	Location.	Lands.	Buildings.	Repairs.	Salaries and wages.	Board of officers and children.	Miscellaneous.	Total expense.	Cash balance.	Totals.
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	$........	$........	$........	$ 4,359.63	$........	$ 6,106.56	$ 10,466.19	$ 164.80	$ 10,680.99
Benedict Home	Des Moines	....	....	295.01	780.00	....	8,164.11	4 239.12	2,065.77	6 304.89
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	....	....	....	933.15	....	2,998.27	3,931 42	1,722 98	5,654 40
Children's Home	Tabor	....	....	23.23	....	....	249 92	273.15	25.00	298 15
Christian Home	Council Bluffs	1,400.00	11 264.00	2,683 81	6 187 73	....	35,568 86	57,103.90	19,617 58	76,721 48
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	....	....	812 49	2,097 50	....	1,855.94	4,765.93	67 45	4,833 38
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	....	....	72 06	843 99	....	687.46	1 103 51	169.50	1 273.01
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	....	....	175.00	250.00	....	1,896.74	2,321 74	653 20	2,974.94
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	500.00	100.00	59.59	746 68	....	1,954.67	3,360 94	939 50	4,300.44
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	....	....	....	1,086.25	....	2,012.20	3,097.45	480 85	3,578.30
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	....	....	254 38	1 101.00	....	1,781.01	3,136.39	87.71	3.224 10
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque	....	....	2,587.50	1,116 00	....	9,671 29	13,374 79	....	13,374 79
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	....	....	76.16	2,005.60	....	2,100.56	4,182.32	499.31	4,681 63
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	....	500 00	....	11,219.34	....	8,659 34	20,378 68	891.48	21,270 16
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	112 50	425.98	271.40	1,738 09	....	13,829.84	16,372.81	2,360 83	18,733.64
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	....	*4,565.75	....	1,668 00	....	2,086 65	8,320 40	4,194.65	12,515 05
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City.	**120 00	....	....	3,357 88	....	8,471.12	11,949 00	7,968 45	19,917.46
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	....	....	152 30	300.00	....	3,995 76	4,448 06	770 54	5,218.60
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home	Stanton	....	....	....	974.50	....	4,266.88	5,241.38	138.14	5,379.52
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	650.00	3,364 56	480.09	3,980.57	....	10,474 48	18,949.70	291.44	19,241.14
Totals		$2,782.50	$20,220 29	$7,943.02	$44,239 91	....	$121,881 16	$197,016.88	$43,109.19	$240,126.07

* Includes repairs.
**Rent.

TABLE NO. 7—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

Reported Number of Children Received and Their Disposal, for the Year Ending December 31, 1905.

Institutions.	Location.	No. at beginning of year.	No. received for first time.	No. returned from families.	Total cared for.	No. placed in homes.	No. sent to friends.	No. placed in state institutions.	No. attending school.	Deaths.	No. remaining.
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	5	125	76	206	186	8	1	**0	4	*6
Benedict Home	Des Moines	17	26	....	48	18	10	0	**0	6	9
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	17	48	0	65	18	29	0	36	0	23
Childrens' Home	Tabor	9	3	1	13	0	2	0	8	0	†10
Christian Home	Council Bluffs	177	69	27	273	57	32	0	149	9	175
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	48	47	6	101	1	48	0	58	1	51
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	4	9	0	13	2	5	0	**0	0	6
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	19	8	0	22	0	3	2	13	0	17
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	19	41	11	71	3	44	8	10	8	13
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	4	17	0	21	15	2	0	**0	1	3
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	39	4	0	43	0	6	0	37	0	37
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque	194	66	10	270	20	64	0	99	2	184
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	27	37	0	64	2	22	0	40	3	37
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	32	266	188	486	425	4	2	§	17	38
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	77	4	0	81	1	3	0	57	0	‖72
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	33	16	1	50	0	21	0	36	1	28
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City	47	9	0	56	0	17	0	33	0	39
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	113	39	13	165	4	33	0	158	0	128
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home	Stanton	36	4	0	40	0	2	0	26	0	38
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	132	27	0	159	0	7	0	155	0	152
Totals		1,049	860	333	2,242	747	362	18	905	47	1,066

* One ran away.

** Children do not remain in institution long enough to attend school.

† One became of age.

‡ All children are under school age.

§ All children of suitable age attend school.

‖ Three were hired out, two became of age.

TABLE NO. 8–INSTITUTIONS

COMPARATIVE SHOWINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE AND COMPENSATION, PROPERTY

1901 AND

Institutions.	Location.	Number of Officers and Employes				Annual Salary and Wage Allowances.			
		'02	'03	'04	'05	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	15	6	5	8	*$1,800	*$1,800	*$1,800	$4,048
Benedict Home	Des Moines	3	3	2	2	840	840	600	600
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	3	2	3	3	540	540	780	800
Children's Home	Tabor	.	3	5	6	... .	......	....	.
Christian Home	Council Bluffs.	19	20	21	20	4,160	12,418	9,456	7,640
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	8	8	8	7	1,062	1,755	1 869	2,046
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	...	...	1	1	....	......	210	210
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	3	2	2	2	200	250	250	250
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	2	3	3	2	800	540	816	900
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	5	4	4	3	1,152	990	950	1,116
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	4	3	4	6	870	1,140	902	1,251
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque	18	5	9	5	770	1,090	890	1,035
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	7	6	6	6	1,608	1.792	1,314	1,836
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	19	20	20	20	5,182	11,812	11,320	12,060
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	6	11	7	11	1,240	2 022	1.873	2,244
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	5	8	8	7	880	1.596	1,638	1,632
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City	...	6	12	14	....	1,678	2,901	3,828
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	11	2	...	10	275	300	.	310
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Stanton	4	5	4	3	716	836	941	837
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	15	15	17	15	3,208	4,161	4,572	4,248
Totals		147	132	141	151	$24,803	$45,250	$43,724	$46,891

* Salary of Superintendent.

FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902, 1903, 1905.

Total Porperty and Endowment Owned.				Total Available Revenue.				Total Expenditures (exclusive of cash balances.)			
1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905
$ 500	$ 1,050	$ 1,800	$ 2 082	$ 6 857	$ 7,531	$ 7,750	$ 10,630	$ 6 577	$ 7,894	$ 7,668	$ 10,468
....	....	12 500	27,500	6,792	5,750	4,435	6,304	6 201	3,815	3,991	4,239
1,000	1,000	1,000	10,500	2,999	3,201	4,372	5 651	2 588	2,594	3,310	3 931
....	....	1,300	10 800	....	525	266	298	....	477	231	273
70,000	105,000	104,000	101,000	26,401	17,772	43.238	76,721	26,043	20,014	42,176	57,103
15,900	19,800	23,900	25,700	4,360	4,414	5,061	4,833	....	3,825	4 610	4,765
5,300	....	5,300	5,400	1,789	1.815	2,015	1,273	1,650	1,788	1,396	1.103
9,600	6.000	7,000	5,200	1 746	1,600	1 565	2,974	1.729	1.573	1 493	2 321
4,000	5.000	4,000	4.000	2,859	4,911	3,932	4,300	2,572	4 308	3,637	3,360
....	9,100	9,000	9,700	2,600	6,044	2 975	3,578	2 540	6,025	2,706	3,097
30,000	39 000	44,000	67,000	11,570	4,125	1,623	3,221	....	3,168	3,343	3,136
100,000	114 000	100,000	100,000	14,899	7,947	8.138	18,374	32 481	7.445	9,878	13.874
26 500	26,500	26 500	26.500	842	4,335	4 263	4,691	3 638	3,937	3,739	4,182
39,000	42,000	48,000	51,000	21,633	23,469	20,935	21,270	21,249	21.918	20.600	20.378
27,000	27,000	27.000	27,000	13 323	9,320	8 559	18 733	12 745	9 201	7,265	16.372
53,000	53.000	53,000	58 000	8,960	8,333	5,838	12,515	2,229	6,935	4.502	8,320
....	60 546	62,843	75 000	....	789	18,031	19,917	....	62 180	11.443	11.919
45,000	48 000	....	47,000	7,300	4,835	4,618	5.218	2,800	3,022	3,679	4,448
22,000	21,124	22,000	27,500	4,118	6,532	9,310	5,379	3,356	5 665	9,310	5,241
44,250	50,935	47,352	55,765	11,713	13,468	13,173	19 241	11,589	12 757	12.890	18,949
$ 492,450	$ 629,036	$600 495	$786,147	$149,766	$186,659	$170,219	$240 117	$140 037	$188,108	$159,119	$197,006

TABLE NO. 9—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

COMPARATIVE SHOWINGS OF CHILDREN CARED FOR, FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902, 1903, 1904 AND 1905.

Institutions	Location	No. at beginning of year				No. received for first time				No. returned from families				Total cared for			
		'02	0'3	'04	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	...	4	9	5	86	115	11	125	33	42	59	76	119	161	179	206
Benedict Home	Des Moines	23	23	18	17	42	28	28	26		...	...	..	65	51	46	43
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	22	25	28	17	52	35	22	48	..	3	5	0	74	63	55	65
Children's Home	Tabor	**	18	9	9	...	4	4	3		.	....	1	.....	22	18	13
Christian Home	Council Bluffs	...	183	181	177	34	87	48	69	...	10	25	27	34	280	254	273
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	51	36	42	48	55	64	78	47	7	13	10	6	113	113	130	101
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	5	5	7	4	6	11	6	9	....	..	...	...	11	16	13	13
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	..	23	21	19	..	...	...	3	...	....	.	....	....	23	21	22
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	...	18	13	19	51	46	66	41	...	2	4	11	51	66	83	71
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	...	6	3	4	32	18	23	17	...	1	4	.	32	20	30	21
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	..	23	31	39	5	18	12	4		...	....	..	24	36	43	48
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Society	Dubuque	..	179	197	194	233	83	71	66	1	2	9	10	234	264	277	270
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	..	32	21	27	....	54	30	37			9	..	182	86	66	64
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	27	25	25	32	225	257	250	266	132	131	137	188	384	413	412	486
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	.	66	84	77	18	19	18	4		4	1	..	18	89	103	81
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	.	25	28	33	14	18	14	16	9	7	1	1	23	50	43	50
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City	**		16	47	**	16	31	9	...	....	.		...	16	47	56
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	..	76	89	113	24	39	51	39		5	4	13	24	120	144	165
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Stanton	.	32	35	36	7	5	7	4	.	....	....	.	7	87	42	40
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	..	110	124	132	20	19	18	27	....	....	...		20	120	142	159
Totals		*	915	981	1,049	890	926	888	860	180	220	268	333	1,365	2,056	2,137	2,242

* The reports for 1902 were inadequate because of deficient records.
** Not reported.

TABLE NO. 10—INSTITUTIONS FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

COMPARATIVE SHOWINGS OF THE DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN CARED FOR, FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902, 1903, 1904, AND 1905.

Institutions.	Location.	Number Placed in Homes				Number Sent to Friends.				Number Placed in State Institutions.				Deaths.				Number Remaining.				Number Attending Schools.			
		1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905	'02	'03	'04	'05	'02	'03	'04	'05	1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905
American Home Finding Association	Ottumwa	152	102	168	186	9	48	4	8	1	..	...	1	5	1	2	4	4	9	5	6	*	....	...	..
Benedict Home	Des Moines	26	18	18	18	10	11	7	10	....	....		....	6	4	..	6	23	18	4	9	..	...	17	....
Boys' and Girls' Home	Sioux City	12	8	12	13	32	27	18	29	..	....	†8	....	...	...	....	....	29	28	17	23	..	..	25	36
Children's Home	Tabor		2	1	....	....	11	3	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....		9	9	10	..	19	9	8
Christian Home	Council Bluffs	...	84	46	57	....	12	17	32	....	...	...	....	....	3	14	9	187	183	177	175	..	....	149	149
Des Moines Home for Friendless Children	Des Moines	13	6	3	1	41	63	79	48	‡12	....	..	..	5	2	....	1	51	42	48	51		51	69	58
Dubuque Rescue Home	Dubuque	...	4	8	2	6	....	1	5	....	...	..	....	2	5	...		3	7	4	6	....	...	....	....
"Elim" Danish Lutheran Orphans' Home	Elkhorn	....		...	....	.	2	...	3		....	....	2	....	....	...	..	23	21	21	17	....	....	12	13
Florence Crittenton Home	Sioux City	..	28	9	3	39	20	47	44	....	....	6	8	12	5	3	3	18	13	18	13	....	....	..	
German Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society	Ft. Dodge	23	13	21	15		....	2	2	.	....	....	....	4	2	3	1	6	5	4	3	..		....	....
German Evangelical Lutheran Society for Christian Charities	Muscatine	...		....	...	15	5	4	6	...	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	24	31	39	37	..	..	37	37
German Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Dubuque	19	11	28	20	38	55	55	64	‡11	....	....	...	1	3	...	2	181	195	194	184	..	165	221	99
Home for the Friendless	Cedar Rapids	16	15	7	2	45	47	24	22	....	1	..	...	....	2	2	3	33	21	27	37	....	40	35	40
Iowa Children's Home Society	Des Moines	346	366	345	425	11	3	12	4	8	7	3	2	13	12	20	17	19	25	32	38	...		30	..
Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Society	Waverly	..	....	13	1	....	5	8	3	..	...	....	....	....	....	3	...	67	84	79	72	...	60	74	57
Iowa Home for the Friendless	Dubuque	....	1	2	..	....	16	8	21	....	...	....	....	....	5	....	1	25	28	39	28	..	35	33	36
Iowa Odd Fellows' and Orphans' Home	Mason City		....	....		..		...	17							1			16	46	39			31	33

TABLE NO. 10 - Continued.

Institutions.	Location.	Number Placed in Homes.				Number Sent to Friends.				Number Placed in State Institutions.				Deaths.				Number Remaining.				Number Attending Schools.*			
		1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905	'02	'03	'04	'05	'02	'03	'04	'05	1902	1903	1904	1905	1902	1903	1904	1905
St. Vincent's Home	Davenport	....	8	9	4	..	23	20	33	....	...	2	....	..	....	.	....	82	89	113	128	...	107	66	158
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Stanton	..	...	....	...	12	2	6	2	....	....	...	....		...	....	...	32	35	86	38	....	26	30	26
United Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home	Beloit	....	5	..	....	....	...	10	7	.		10	....	4	....	..	...	110	124	132	152	....	106	76	155
Totals		607	671	690	747	258	350	325	362	11	8	19	13	52	44	52	47	917	985	1,051	1,066	....	504	898	905

† Two sent to private institutions.
‡ One sent to private institution.
* Not given.

DIVISION 2—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE NO. 1—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

CONDITION OF ALL FUNDS AND AGGREGATE TRANSACTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	Balances June 30, 1905.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances June 30, 1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$15,647 02	$208,201.21	$155,447.95	$68,400 28
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	24,538.37	83,927 15	88,002.25	20,463.27
College for the Blind	Vinton	9,718.17	49,861 94	34,083.45	25,496 66
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs.	151,932.06	109,420 31	170,915.34	90,437.03
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	73,486 57	255,036 37	224,916.13	103,606 81
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	16,690.04	85.501.32	79,007.65	23,183.71
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	4,440 87	50,872 06	38,581.59	16,731.34
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	37,796 14	195,623.86	183 824.31	48,595.69
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence.	29,127.96	182,686.79	173,635.66	38,179.09
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	41,522 49	168,019 57	176,629.44	32,912 62
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	59.349.96	139,618.77	168 706 96	30,261 77
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	92,370 34	63,912.91	117,177 22	39.136 03
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	58,342.49	133,307.17	144,898 84	46,750 82
Penitentiary	Anamosa	74,908 83	122.613 44	137,763.83	59,758.44
Totals		$689,871.31	$1,848,732 87	$1.893.590 00	$644,913.56

TABLE NO. 2–FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

CONDITION OF SUPPORT FUNDS AND AGGREGATE TRANSACTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	Balances June 30, 1905.	* Appropriations.	Proceeds of Sales, etc.	Total	Total Available Revenue.	Expenditures.	Balances June 30, 1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 6,028 79	$ 144,686 36	$ 2,914.85	$ 147 601.21	$ 153,630 00	$ 150,636 41	$ 2 999 59
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	3,546 86	68,314 80	2,427.35	70,742 15	74 289 01	70,231 70	4,057 31
College for the Blind	Vinton	7,475 26	31,845 58	2,516 36	34,361 94	41,837.20	32,838.45	8,998 75
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	10 972 41	48,726.80	4,593 51	53,320 31	64,292 72	60,252 51	4,040.21
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	7,490 22	145 952 29	21,334.08	167 286 37	174,776 59	167,507 51	7 269 08
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	311.70	58 694 18	6,494 33	65,188 51	65,500 21	62,410.21	3,090 00
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville.	376.11	34 845 04	527 02	35,372 06	35 748 17	34 290 17	1.458.00
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant.	12,655 40	148,161.27	12.450 84	160,615 11	173,270 51	170,481.97	2,788 54
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	7 323 73	152,526 58	4 160.21	156,686 79	164,010 52	159,321.45	4,689 07
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	11,845 02	138,615 74	5,403.83	144 019 57	155 864.59	148,613.90	7,250.69
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	7,563 31	122 155.91	3,749 06	125,904 97	133,468.28	130,714.27	2,754.01
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville.	....	26,672 88	944 41	27,617 29	27 617 29	21,503 12	6 114 17
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	13,767 48	108,171.83	1,538.49	109,710 32	123,477 80	116,592 93	6,884.87
Penitentiary	Anamosa	6,691 64	85 299 38	9 537.81	94,837.19	101 528.83	91,646 45	9,882 38
Totals		$ 96,047 93	$ 1,314,671.64	$ 78,592 15	$1 393,263.79	$1,489,311 72	$1,417,035 05	$ 72 276 67

* Per capita allowances.

TABLE NO. 3–FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

CONDITION OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND AGGREGATE TRANSACTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	Balances June 30, 1905.	Appropriations.	Sundry Receipts.	Total.	Total Available Revenue.	Expenditures.	Balances June 30, 1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown.	$ 9,618 23	$ 60 600.00	$........	$ 60,600.00	$ 70,218.23	$ 4,817 54	$ 65 400 69
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	20,991 51	12.650.00	535.00	13,185.00	34,176.51	17,770.55	16,405.96
College for Blind	Vinton	2,242.91	15,500.00	....	15,500 00	17,742.91	1,245.00	16,497.91
School for Deaf	Council Bluffs	140,959.65	56,100 00	....	56,100.00	197,059.65	110,662.83	86,396.82
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood.	65,996 35	87,750.00	......	87,750 00	153,746.35	57.408.62	96,337.73
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	16,378 34	20,100.00	212.81	20 312 81	36,691.15	16,597.44	20,093.71
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	4,064 76	15,500.00	....	15,500.00	19,564.76	4 291.42	15.273.34
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant.	25,140 74	35.008.75	....	35 008.75	60,149.49	18,342.84	46,807.15
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	21.804 23	26,000.00	....	26,000.00	47,804.23	14 314.21	33.490.02
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	29,677.47	24,000 00	....	24,000 00	53,677.47	28,015.54	25 661 93
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	51,786 65	13,550.00	163 80	13,713.80	65,500 45	37 992 69	27,507 76
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	92,370.34	86,051.28	274 34	86,325.62	128,695.96	95 674.10	33,021.86
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	44,575 01	21.135.00	2,471.85	23,606.85	67,171.86	28,305.91	39,865 95
Penitentiary	Anamosa	68,217.19	66,615.94	1,601 25	27,776.25	95,993.44	46,117.38	49,876.06
Totals		$ 593 823 38	$ 450,110.02	$ 5 259 06	$ 455 369.08	$1,049 192 46	$ 476.555.57	$ 572,636.89

TABLE NO. 4—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

RECEIPTS OF REVENUE FROM INSTITUTIONS COVERED INTO STATE TREASURY, BEING EARNINGS OR SUNDRY SALES OF PRODUCE OR PROPERTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	*Institution Credits.			General Revenue.	Total Receipts.
		Support.	Sundry.	Totals.		
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 2,914 85	$	$ 2,914.85	$	$ 2,914 85
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	2,427.35	535.00	2,962.35		2,962.35
College for the Blind	Vinton	2,516.36		2,516.36		2,516.36
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	4,593.51		4,593 51		4 593.51
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	21 334 08		21,334 08		21,334 08
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	6,494 33	212.81	6,707 14	31 90	6.739 04
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	527.02		527.02		527 02
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	12,450 84		12,450.84		12,450 84
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	4 160 21		4,160 21	432 00	4 592 21
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	5,403 83		5 403 83	72.00	5,475 83
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	3 749 06	163.80	3.912.86		3,912 86
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	944 41	274 31	1,218.75		1,218 75
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	1,538.49	2,471.85	4,010 34	46,338 25	50,348 59
Penitentiary	Anamosa	9,537 81	1,601.25	11,139 06	3,392.06	14,531 12
Totals		$ 78,592 15	$ 5,259 05	$ 83,851 20	$ 50,266 21	$ 134,117 41

* Institution receipts are credited to the current available funds of the institutions, whence remitted and disbursed as ordinary appropriations therefor. The "General Revenue" are payments into the state treasury that benefit the state's general funds, but not the institutions remitting.

TABLE NO 5—FINANCE

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPORT

	Charitable Institutions.		Institutions for Defectives.			Industrial Schools.	
	Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Blind.	Deaf.	Feeble-Minded.	Boys.	Girls.
1905.							
July	$ 8,427.94	$ 3,966.69	$ 1,285.44	$ 4,525 89	$ 14,072 92	$ 5 189.08	$ 2 525.94
August	11,649 63	5,755 18	1,905.20	1,904 91	10,082 89	4,765.47	3,003.10
September	10,117.25	5,540.74	2 586 79	1.513.68	12,313.37	4 382.25	2,0 9.57
October	9,133.81	5,418.58	2,521.84	2.948 28	14 500 42	4,999.68	2,409.78
November	15,219.37	7,437.76	3 919 70	5,854 19	17,554 23	4,766 01	2 538.31
December	10,629.74	7,546.91	2,176 42	5.333 65	14,997 85	4,164.91	3,112 06
1906.							
January	13,310 05	7,196.84	3,589.89	6,983 74	15.740 88	6,135.27	2,414 42
February	21,368 68	5,802 76	3,303 52	7,265.26	16.507 83	4,893 40	3 076 94
March	11,192.09	5 450.18	3 213.98	6,127 64	13.078 90	8 136 64	3,151 73
April	12 305.76	5,575 26	2,551.07	6,979 92	14,156.82	5,378 06	2 977.05
May	14 623 18	5.597 60	3.080 05	6,314.10	12,240 45	3,459 11	4,093.44
June	12 652 91	4,943 00	2.404 20	4.461 86	12 316 00	6,230 39	2,967.83
Totals	$ 150 630 41	$70,231 70	$32,888 45	$ 60,252 51	$167,507.51	$62,410 21	$34.290 17

TABLE NO. 6—FINANCE

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR ALL

	Charitable Institutions.		Institutions for Defectives.			Industrial Schools.	
	Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Blind.	Deaf.	Feeble-Minded.	Boys.	Girls.
1905							
July	$ 9,243 14	$ 3,972.46	$ 2,430.44	$ 17,708.16	$ 18,525 95	$ 6,093.98	$ 2.528.94
August	11,955.88	11.296.48	1,905.20	18,166.11	23,406 15	7 983.49	3 463 37
September	10,450 45	8 800.74	2 586.79	4,499 43	22,550.53	6 470 19	2.066.21
October	9,133 81	8,429.18	2.521.84	9,654 39	18.987.21	6,591 92	2,428 28
November	16,448.71	9.217.96	3 919.70	23 223.69	23 702.75	5,756.06	3,8 7.61
December	11,428.79	7 800.67	2.176.42	7,207.65	18,425.97	7 480 56	4,272.55
1906							
January	13 894 05	10,423.84	3.889.89	19,181 99	24.291.74	6,450.73	2,440.42
February	21 368 68	6,004.58	3,303.92	18.308.17	20,483.78	5,041.40	3,112.61
March	11,264 84	5,723 48	3,213.93	33,067.27	14,006.14	9,809 46	3.164.78
April	12 433 51	5 738 98	2,551.07	7 686 39	15 598.82	5,637 47	2,969 05
May	15,173.18	5,641.68	3,080 05	6 564 19	12,376.95	4,251.74	4,111.69
June	12,652.91	4,953.00	2,504 20	5,631.20	12.566.14	7,428 65	3,924 08
Totals	$ 155,447 95	$88,003 25	$31,063 45	$170,918 04	$224,916.13	$79 007.65	$38,386 59

OF INSTITUTIONS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

State Hospitals (Insane)				Hospital for Inebriates.	Penitentiaries.		Totals.
Mt Pleasant.	Independence.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	
$ 11,355 96	$ 11 933 08	$ 8,693 82	$ 8,845 07	$	$ 8,115.37	$5,873.15	$ 86 549.08
13,103 20	14,435.50	17.280 01	9,557.59	....	10 727 66	8,408 95	104.610.58
10 870 71	7 540 39	11.585 74	10 568 06	....	8,808 27	6,452 30	85 753.36
10 925.64	10,716.48	10,679 61	9 651 10	....	7,439.97	5,662.90	89,871 99
15.046 95	15.701 47	16,080 21	12 048 09	....	10,578 82	8 890 68	127,877.46
17,091.64	15 278 75	11,162.18	12 772 81	28 34	12,534.96	7,894 71	116,918.94
16.196 78	16,772 87	11,528 68	12,405.66	2,122 43	8,042.22	8 474.39	123,232 11
19,948 60	17 934.90	17,835 73	14 302 67	3 189.70	13,208 42	8,563.37	149 214.27
14 454 55	14 583 37	11,552 48	11,410 99	3 435.10	9.350.19	6,205.34	113 561.30
12 207.62	12,507.59	9.723 77	9 038 32	5,084 99	9 322 74	11 574 14	111 537 94
13 218 70	10 116.36	12 341.69	9,531 94	5.208 65	10,456 44	7.257 54	109 536.83
16,591.62	11.800 69	10 149.98	10,531 97	2 433 91	8 007.87	6,888.98	104 474.97
$170 481 97	$ 159 821 45	$ 148 613 90	$ 130 714.27	$ 21 503 12	$ 116 592 95	$91,646 45	$1 417 035 05

OF INSTITUTIONS.

PURPOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

State Hospitals (Insane.)				Hospital for Inebriates.	Penitentiaries.		Totals.
Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	
$ 13 061 66	$ 15 087 81	$ 8,766 95	$ 9,967 04	$ 1 497.82	$ 10,672.13	$ 6,626.70	$ 126,186.21
14,011.88	16.866 04	19,930 01	12,270.12	5.303.10	14,503 71	9,536.78	170.624 32
12.430 04	9 920.41	11,685.74	23,646.72	20 240.70	13 290 70	7,633.93	156,292 58
11 532.61	12,616.55	16 204 61	16,206 14	15,539.86	9 151.47	12,989 49	151.987.36
15,835.86	16,968 22	16.108.76	13 780 85	5,009.88	12 987 48	9 804.28	176,621.81
18,088 57	15 919 89	15,763 81	15,533 86	19 335 10	15,745 08	17,366.57	176,497 22
18,854 72	17 467 38	15 108 78	18,740 75	5,834 99	10,479 63	9 485 18	176,479.04
20 901.52	18 279 39	19,642 63	14,871.35	18,924 69	15,256 55	10 555 01	196.264.28
15 105 90	15.209.74	19,812.48	12,489 04	9,437 07	10 225 25	10,132.87	172 742 23
12 478 97	12,598 59	9 723.77	9,465 06	5.102 70	10,023 44	20 069.34	130,092.13
13 810.03	10.203 96	13,731 81	9,810 60	8,517.40	12,163.98	11 828 86	131,266.20
17,681 65	12,497 64	10,149 98	11.925.48	2.433.91	10,458 42	11,732.72	126 539,88
$183 824 81	$ 173,635.65	$ 176,629 36	$168.706.96	$117,177 22	$144 897 84	$137,763 83	$ 1.891.593 52

TABLE NO. 7—FINANCE

EXPENDITURES FROM SUPPORT (*) FUNDS,

Institutions.	Location.	Average population.	Average number employed	Salaries	Provision	Household stores.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown.	794	109	$ 42 803.74	$ 46 215 93	$ 9,248 33
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport.	479	.....	25.283.82	15,112 64	5 228.07
College for the Blind	Vinton	160	.....	14,176.03	5,710 43	2,489.83
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs.	247	.....	26.147.14	10,854.27	3,507.14
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	1,016	.....	60,334.07	36 016 26	8 349.97
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	472	.....	20,587.39	12 240.02	2 448 57
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	218	...	11,344.62	8,203 60	1 380 34
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	1.045	636	53 036.24	54 829 95	10,115.03
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence.	1 065	557	52,431 29	42,748.38	7 064.36
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	965	564	45 808.56	41,378.45	12,956 64
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	786	549	44 583 29	29 130.37	7,725.72
State Hospital for Inebriates.	Knoxville	175	158	5 765.14	4,244 73	4,433 92
Penitentiary	Ft Madison	526	490	50,910.01	31,276 60	2.636.74
Penitentiary	Anamosa	368	345	43,485 96	15,468.04	2 250.92
Totals		8,816		$496,697.10	$353.429.67	$79,835.58

*Includes salaries.

OF INSTITUTIONS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Hospital supplies.	Shop, farm and garden.	Ordinary repairs.	Water and Ice	Postage and stationery.	Transportation of inmates.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
$13,409 07	$ 16 710 20	$ 4,046 76	$ 11 870.09	$ 227 77	$ 1,959.60	$ 1,468.07	$.	$ 2 671.05	$ 150,630.41
5 889 26	6 962 38	1,069.68	6,427 88	681 61	1.446 80	831.74	31.26	1.266.56	70 231.70
5,545.19	4 605.80	128 04	3 092 85	119.75	607.80	516 74	27 53	818.96	32.838.45
1 275 61	10,518 29	208.66	5 385 13	119 52	430.38	610 41	131 61	1,064.35	60,252.51
15.925.62	25 387.37	1,045 70	15 025.47	864.25	212.75	1 140.62	542.86	2 562 59	167 507.51
4 677 60	12,574 09	379 57	5,767 81	114 20	475 94	813 33	70 15	2.232 04	62,410 21
3,329 41	5,655 22	188 85	1,569.51	.. .	280.51	615 65	101 21	1,622 25	84,290.17
9 332 16	22,251 33	1.188 30	15,039.98	537.22	1 234 19	1,724 28	40.59	2,552 70	170,481 97
5,909 98	31,262 85	2,058.17	12.641.33	1.134.31	2 623 53	1.444.08	4.68	998 49	159,321 45
7,220 31	24 636 12	1 197.48	13 064 08	370 99	... ..	923 48	203 06	854 73	148,613 90
5,144 02	34 037 97	984 31	5,986 48	118 48	671.12	1,209.93	39 30	1,083 25	130 714 27
1 055.59	1 845 72	365 48	2 734 52	41 61	291 68	466 95	59.84	197 94	21.508.12
7,844 81	10,778 69	1 480 85	8 446.74	140 66	....	836 77	143.06	2 098 50	116 592.93
5,705.41	15,826.24	457.59	5 753.03	11 82	82 90	1,016.09	....	1,588 45	91,646 45
$86 863 54	$ 223,050 77	$14 899 47	$112 804 40	$3 482.19	$10 317 20	$13,648.12	$ 1.395 15	21,611 86	$ 1,417.035.05

TABLE NO. 8—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Equipment.	Lands.	New Buildings.	Transportation.	Miscellaneous	Totals.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 562 65	$ 1,100 05	$..........	$ 3,154 84	$..........	$......	$ 4,817 54
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	7,238.45	2,214.68	252.50	7,893.50	....	172.42	17,770.55
College for the Blind	Vinton	1,095.00	......	....	50.00	....	100 00	1,245.00
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs.	495.99	365 20	....	108,045.79	....	1,755.85	110,662.83
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	2,345.31	1,604.73	900.00	52,558.58	....	....	57,408 62
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	903.17	4,701.46	....	9,017.31	....	1,975.50	16,597.44
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	458.31	476 69	....	2,429.49	....	926 93	4,291 42
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	8,773 32	4,250 93	....	....	....	318.09	13,342 34
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	3,224.62	6,332.45	292.25	1,764.37	....	2,700 52	14.314.21
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	1,243.34	3,061 00	....	23 611.20	....	100.00	28,015.54
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	1 601.02	5,643 20	......	18,464.48	....	17 284.04	37.992.69
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	599.68	17,211.19	4,000.00	64,219 22	4,000 00	5,644.01	95,674.10
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	4.861 83	867 78	....	18,926.16	1,438 01	2,212.13	28 305 91
Penitentiary	Anamosa	2,840.43	1,504 52	....	39,467.90	744 68	1,559.85	46,117 38
Totals		$ 36,243.12	$ 49,333.88	$ 5,444 75	$ 344,602 79	$ 6,182.69	$ 34,748.34	$ 476,555.57

TABLE NO. 9—FINANCE

REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN, FAC-

I. PRODUCTS AND

	Marshalltown.	Davenport.	Vinton.	Council Bluffs.	Glenwood.
I. Farm	$1,888.71	$6,937.54	$1,867.67	$3,373 72	$11,838.75
1. Cereals		3,599 64	378 95	937.50	4,516.60
Buckwheat					
Corn		1.688 00	352 20	787.50	2,597.60
Corn, broom					
Corn, pop		20.00			
Fodder		180.00	26.75		625 00
Hay		1 020.00		150.00	1,069 00
Millet					
Oats		376 64			150 00
Oats, sheaf					
Rye					
Timothy seed					
Straw		315 00			75.00
2. Dairy and poultry	400 27	2,465 12	1.155.72	377.50	6,694 22
Butter				46.60	
Milk		2,465 12	1,036.02	285.00	6,570.14
Eggs	391.17		19.70	37.66	54 49
Pigeons					
Poultry and ducks				8.24	69.60
Hares	9 10				
3. Live stock, sold	1,488.44	872.78	333 00	2,058.72	627.83
Calves		77.50	65.00		66 21
Cows				90 00	10.00
Hogs	1,488.44	795.28		1,968.72	551.62
Pigs			268.00		
II. Garden	3,485.00	2,987.95	461.70	768.81	7,210.27
1. Ground and root vegetables	2,399.77	1,936.32	461.70	507.94	5,320.25
Beets	53.00	39.50		12.60	39.00
Beets, cow					2,170.00
Carrots	25.54	14.53		6.80	17.70
Onions	327 87	24.60		26.70	456.30
Onions, young	82.61	29.40		7.85	63.80
Parsnips		14.30		5 97	87.50
Potatoes	1,731.60	1 648.40	461.70	372 33	1,356.55
Potatoes, sweet		48 00		42.40	318.50
Radishes	65.90	82.29		32.29	655.90
Rutabagas					
Salsify					80.00
Turnips	113.25	35.40		1.00	75.00
2. Leaf products	502.56	486.25		102.16	1,163.80
Asparagus	123.80			30.35	112.40
Cabbage	190.48	377.10		7.59	404.85
Cauliflower					138.85
Greens					
Lettuce	57.50	70.10		21.40	228.00
Rhubarb	64.38	39.05		34.90	139 20
Spinach	66.40			7.92	140 50
3. Legumes	303.68	229.52		106.26	256.34
Beans		111.50		67.07	
Beans, string	65.48	50.33		13.44	60.24
Corn, sweet	219.00	59.89		9.84	125.10
Peas	19.20	7.80		15.91	71.00
4. Flavors	1.12	10.89		7.45	105.50
Celery	1.12	6.75		6.40	32.60
Horseradish					70.00
Mangoes					3.00
Okra					
Parsley				.65	
Peppers		4.14		.40	
Sage					
Savory					
Thyme					

OF INSTITUTIONS.

TORY, KITCHEN AND SHOP, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Clarinda.	Clarinda.	Knoxville.	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	Totals.
VALUES IN DETAIL.									
$11,122.50	$ 3,209.71	$18,917.76	$13,047.69	$11,872.21	$ 8,897.11	$1,528.86	$ 741.00	$ 1,167.28	$ 96.408.61
4,777.20	....	4,841 92	6,112 50	4,609 10	5,451 75	1,140.00	....	1,045 00	31,310 16
....	....	....	37 50	24.00	....	....	....	....	61 50
2,000.00	....	2,341.60	1,815.00	2,324 00	2,496 00	....	....	400 00	16,801.90
....	....	....	225 00	60.00	150 00	....	....	....	435 00
15 00	....	....	47 50	....	27.00	....	....	....	109.50
....	....	562 50	300.00	174 00	75 00	460 00	....	125 00	2,528 25
1,750 00	....	900.00	3,000.00	1,453 50	1,725.00	680 00	....	520 00	12,267.50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,012.20	....	1,087 82	612.50	413.60	918.75	....	....	....	4,521.51
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	75.00	60.00	60.00	....	....	....	585.00
4,612.59	3,177.71	7,410.66	6,186 49	4 043.46	3,169 86	363.36	....	122.28	40.179 34
1,318.32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,364.92
3,282 12	3,177 71	7,020 54	5,935 25	3,547.42	2,952 10	363 36	....	122 28	36,757 06
12 15	....	333.44	251.24	101 66	197 60	....	....	....	1,399 11
....	....	....	....	210 92	....	....	....	....	210.92
....	....	56.68	....	283 46	20 16	....	....	....	438 23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9 10
1,782 71	32 00	6,665 18	748.70	3,319 65	275.50	23 50	741.00	....	18,919.01
306 75	7 00	354 00	224.00	159 75	275 50	23 50	....	....	1,559.21
....	25 00	....	128 50	....	....	....	....	....	253 50
1,425.96	....	6,311.18	396 20	3,159 90	....	....	741 00	....	16,838 30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	263.00
3 617 10	1,514 54	5.976.15	12.308.68	6,983 52	8,025 40	1 051 00	453 01	2,858 47	57,201 60
1,981 97	843 82	2,451 45	6,420 30	5,261 23	6,155.75	1,023.60	818 80	1,772.93	36,857 83
21.00	55 25	42 00	85 60	99 20	256.60	60 00	5 50	78 80	848.05
....	....	....	....	315.00	....	....	....	....	2,485 00
11.90	....	68 26	82 90	17 63	253 50	102.40	....	7 84	609 00
405.00	87.75	200 50	403 35	708.00	206 00	127 00	59 25	165 95	2,898 17
29 10	27 70	179 18	328 96	146 55	174 33	18 04	45 85	66 48	1,461.85
15 10	8.00	20 50	169.10	578 80	78.00	37 50	....	42 48	1,057 25
1,344 35	409.80	1,200 00	4,852.50	2,699 40	5,063 60	....	45.60	1,330 20	23,195 93
57 45	....	120 83	128 44	446 85	....	....	116 30	....	1.451 62
82 31	21 87	264.18	309 26	162.90	104.51	3 66	33 90	40 33	1,859 30
2.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80 00
13 76	90 20	356.00	60.19	89.90	19 31	....	11.90	40.85	906 76
399 70	123 54	1,130 78	1,459 62	591.64	850 54	21.01	39.56	250 01	7,123 67
33 76	36 70	58 96	68 74	7 35	39 00	....	....	....	510.05
159 80	46 54	564 55	1,016 54	505 84	584 30	....	39 56	202 31	4,098.96
8.50	....	36 12	47 40	....	8 70	....	....	....	239 57
....	....	48 82	86 34	....	....	4 50	....	12 06	151.72
39 25	19 08	....	80 34	6.25	64 34	16.51	....	24 08	741 76
121 80	21.22	245 40	152 26	75 20	110 60	....	....	11.56	1,015 57
36 60	....	62.02	8 00	....	43 60	....	....	....	365 04
649.46	128.98	1,010 98	2,858 16	619 80	450 85	6.24	33.90	148 06	6,802 23
354 50	....	491 54	1,617 45	485 95	253 20	....	....	21 60	8,402 81
42 80	40 05	344 03	287.91	....	80 02	....	13 76	23 28	1,021.34
189 71	56.18	120 63	580 10	58 40	46 68	....	20 14	46 10	1,531 77
62 45	82 75	54 78	372 70	75 45	70 95	6 24	....	57 08	816 81
44 13	....	102 66	481 80	44.00	88 20	15	....	6.19	892 09
30 88	....	25.47	195 60	31.00	72 05	....	....	....	401.77
....	....	30 14	3 00	13 00	4 00	....	....	5 34	125 40
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.08
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 25	....	19 75	1 00	....	.35	.15	....	....	23 15
12 00	....	27.30	4 20	....	6 30	....	....	.85	55 19
....	....	....	278.00	....	5.50	....	....	....	283 50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE NO. 9

	Marshalltown.	Davenport.	Vinton.	Council Bluffs.	Glenwood.
5. Vine fruits	$ 277.87	$ 324.97		$ 45.00	$ 364 88
Cucumbers	36.11	17.55		2.84	32.51
Egg plant	.74	10.00		.21	
Melons, musk	197.50			7.68	18 97
Melons, water		38 30		4.45	17.40
Pumpkins				.32	53.70
Squash, summer				12.60	
Squash, winter		29.32			153.65
Tomatoes	43.52	229.80		15.90	88.65
III. Orchard and small fruits.	850.11	177 81		59.40	2,142.32
1. Orchard fruits		6.00		26.00	624.30
Apples		6 00		26.00	572 50
Pears					
Peaches					
Plums					51 80
2. Small fruits.	850 11	171.81		33.40	1,518 02
Berries, black		99 40			215.60
Berries, goose					33.50
Berries, raspberry	392 40	21 90			39 00
Berries, straw	214.32				260.40
Cherries	22.12	16 00		.20	749.80
Currants	7.10			40	98.80
Grapes	214.17	34 51		32.80	120 92
IV. Manufactured products	2,240.92	4,415.72	$1,839.95	2,849.15	12,348 60
1. Dressed meats and allied products	94.00	694 21	334.06	233.74	2 026 55
Beef		39.49			184.08
Chickens	94.00		.75	8.24	
Lard			125.30		623.00
Liver					
Mutton					
Pork		649 92	208.00	20.00	1,219.47
Veal		4.80		205.50	
Sausage					
2. Kitchen products		424.40	160.90	156.50	1,079.55
a Canned fruits, etc		271.35	150.50	104 50	450.40
Apples					
Blackberries				16.00	
Cherries			42.60		
Currants					
Grapes				14.40	
Gooseberries				5.60	
Peaches					
Plums				12.40	
Raspberries		138.40		21.70	
Rhubarb			39.50	20.00	
Strawberries					
Tomatoes				14.40	
Jellies and preserves		132.95	68.40		450.40
b. Condiments and pickles		153.05	10.40	52 00	243.90
Catsup		40.30			
Kraut				16 00	168.00
Pickles, all kinds		112.75	10 40	36.00	75 90
c. Miscellaneous and ill-defined					385.25
Cider					
Corn meal					
Mince meat					
Mollasses					
Ice					385.25
Greenhouse supplies					
3. Factory or shop	2,146 92	3,297 11	1,344.99	2,458.91	9,242.50
A. Brick and stone					3,770.00
B. Chemicals	134.20				
Baking powder					
Drugs, etc.					
Extracts					
Soap	134 20				
C. Iron and tin					

—Continued.

Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	Totals.
$ 541.84	$ 418 70	$ 1,280 28	$ 1,088 80	$ 460.85	$ 480 06	....	$ 61 25	$ 181 28	$ 5,525 78
38 87	69 30	134 39	103 07	25.75	117 09	....	....	52 11	629 59
3 81	....	24 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	38 90
130 00	34 60	48 85	297 85	167.10	6 00	....	....	....	908.45
59 97	30 40	....	....	68 85	....	....	19 60	....	239 97
90 00	12 00	74.20	44 40	47 80	17.54	....	....	....	339 98
....	....	198 95	....	12 00	60.93	....	....	57.20	341 68
85 79	32.50	221 25	96 48	44 90	....	....	....	....	663 89
133.40	240.00	578.50	547 00	94.45	278 50	....	41.65	71.97	2,863.84
871 22	69.37	1,000 46	762.66	641 59	626 25	$ 56 45	....	....	7,257 64
455 00	28 40	2 25	9 94	197 00	5 50	....	....	....	1,354 89
455.00	28.40	....	9 94	164.00	5 50	....	....	....	1,267.84
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2 25	....	33 00	....	....	....	....	87.05
416.22	40 97	998 21	752.72	444 59	620 75	56.45	....	....	5,903 25
....	....	102 20	....	7 00	....	....	....	....	424 20
....	1 05	74.30	32 80	39 10	....	8 85	....	....	184 60
12.50	....	160 60	87 70	9 00	....	....	....	....	723.10
61 28	....	280 15	404 00	53 60	620 40	....	....	....	1,894 15
127 04	38 82	5 12	49 12	170 00	.35	44 70	....	....	1,223 27
35 40	1 10	49 80	185 50	45 45	....	7 90	....	....	381 45
180 00	....	326.04	43 60	120 44	....	....	....	....	1,072 48
6,280.79	2,057.79	12 897.96	8 991.44	18,288 14	16,019.20	56.32	7,537.91	17,853 72	113,677 61
1,023.32	....	2,198 25	2,542.11	5,007.27	3,876 42	....	778 09	2,812.16	21 620.18
57.00	....	488.91	....	127 80	80.50	....	....	....	977 78
....	....	43.34	94 05	....	....	....	....	....	240.38
265 28	....	568.52	1,145 50	2,073.10	1,111.36	....	487.43	877 12	7,276.61
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	3 22	....	....	....	....	....	3 22
701.04	....	1,097.48	1,299.34	2,806.87	2,684.56	....	290.66	1,935.04	12,911.89
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210.30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
257.35	....	1,442 60	577.37	950.23	2,998.76	43.92	....	189 90	8 281 48
....	....	864 45	310 77	481.00	12 00	43 92	....	....	2,688 89
....	....	....	1 25	....	8.00	....	....	....	9 25
....	....	....	2.40	....	....	....	....	....	18 40
....	....	....	....	139 50	....	34 20	....	....	216 80
....	....	....	2.40	....	....	4.20	....	....	6.60
....	....	....	.96	48 00	....	....	....	....	63 36
....	....	....	2.28	9.00	....	3.00	....	....	19.88
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.40
....	....	....	3 78	....	....	....	....	....	163 88
....	....	250 80	133 60	....	....	....	....	....	443 90
....	....	....	2 40	80.00	....	....	....	....	82 40
....	....	....	161.70	62 00	....	....	....	....	238 10
....	....	613 65	....	142 50	4.00	2 52	....	....	1,414 42
229.35	....	578.15	266.60	394.40	335 05	....	....	189 90	2,452.80
....	....	111.20	.60	7 40	2 50	....	....	....	162 00
57 60	....	189 00	....	162.00	36 00	....	....	109 90	738.50
171.75	....	277 95	266.00	225.00	296.55	....	....	80 00	1,552 30
28.00	....	....	....	74 83	2,651.71	....	....	....	3,139.79
....	....	....	....	8 40	....	....	....	....	8 40
28 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	66.48	....	....	....	....	461 68
....	....	....	....	....	2.651 71	....	....	....	2,651.71
5,000.12	2 057 79	9,257 11	5,871 96	12,330.64	9,144 02	12.40	6,759 82	14,851.66	83,775.95
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,066 75	11,836 75
....	....	1,860.93	....	581 42	....	....	715.47	456 43	3,748.45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,556 93	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,556 93
....	....	304.00	....	581 42	....	....	715.47	456 43	2.191 52
....	....	....	....	....	19 50	....	....	230 41	249 91

TABLE NO. 9

	Marshalltown.	Davenport.	Vinton.	Council Bluffs.	Glenwood.
D. Leather			$ 41 20	$ 128.25	$ 47.50
Fly nets					
Harness and harness parts					
Boots and shoes				128 25	47.50
Slippers					
Repairs, etc			41.20		
E. Textiles	$ 1,835.92	$ 3,297 11	463 77	1 452.21	5,425.00
a House furnishings	1,239.17	455.09	374.66	1,165 21	2,313 45
1. Bedding	656 54	154.34	135.80	403.65	1,226.67
Bedspreads					
Bed ticks					
Comforts					
Mattresses					24.00
Mattress covers					
Mattress ticks					
Pillows					
Pillow shams					
Pillow slips	148.66	42.84	33 16	98.35	329.69
Pillow ticks					94.15
Sheets	507.88	104.10	102.64	305.30	778.83
Miscellaneous		7.40			
2. General	582.63	300 75	238.86	761.56	1,086 78
Bags, clothes					2.40
Bags, laundry					21 97
Carpets			28.67		
Covers, misc.	13.11	24.75		5.75	36 41
Curtains	49.66	74.75		61.20	208.53
Napkins	5.65	48.75		134.56	128.67
Tablecloth	260.92		173 00	397 15	209.32
Towels	253.29	152.50	37.19	162.90	474 41
Miscellaneous					10 00
b. Wearing apparel	646 75	2,842.02	94.11	287 00	3,111.65
1. General	84.70	463.65	14 05	56.80	593 72
Aprons	38 52	206.80	14.05	42.75	179.88
Bibs		24 25			78.65
Burial robes	19.25				54 79
Handkerchiefs		7.60			
Jackets					3.42
Mittens				4.90	5.21
Shirts					
Shirts, night	26.93	225 00		9.15	271.87
Miscellaneous					
2. Underwear		6.90		2.25	69 93
Drawers		6.90			69.93
Shirts				1.25	
Waists				1 00	
3. Men's apparel		1,141 06			70 81
Caps					6.57
Coats		429 30			64 24
Hats (cloth)					
Overalls					
Pants		711 76			
Socks					
Suspenders					
Turnout suits					
Suits					
Vests					
4. Women's apparel	562 05	1,230.41	17.31	227.95	2,377.09
Chemise	1.05				
Corset covers			20	6 60	
Capes					
Dresses	464.94	770.01	15 05	157 30	1,696.17
Skirts	32 95	215 90	1.60	28 15	340 33
Sunbonnets					26 25
Union suits					
Vests					
Waists	25 84	4.50	.46	23 00	165 60
Miscellaneous	37 27			12 70	158.74

—Continued.

Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	Totals.
$ 784 00		$ 1,000 14	$ 232 00	$ 1,167 20	$ 968 09		$ 26 85	$ 1,035 50	$ 5,480.23
5 00									5 00
120 00		191.64	18 00	48 50	34.49				412 63
659 00		97 50		668 30	650 60		26.85	1,035 50	3 813 00
		711.00	214 00	450.40	283 00				1,658 40
									41 20
4,216.12	$ 2,057 79	5 657.41	5,148 56	8,964 03	5 724.56	$ 12.40	5,795.25	4,785 62	54,840 75
196 71	101 18	3,685 20	2,556 15	5,998.72	3,268.15	6 40	239.25	430 60	22,029.94
176 53	58 86	2,765 05	1,460.13	4,297.40	1,792 90		54 55	178 70	13,360.62
			21.00						21 00
		1,232 50		2,150.00	510 00				3,916 50
		479.50					22 25		501.75
			156.00		109 00			16.80	281 80
		88.40		36.00	17 00				141 40
		90.75		6 10					96 85
123 25	9 70	157.10	302 68	165.70	130 60			74 10	1,714.03
			17 75	250 50	3.10		.30		365.80
53 26	48.66	658.80	950.50	1,691.10	923.20		52.00	87 80	6,244 69
		58 00	12 00						77 40
20.18	42 82	920 15	1,096.02	1,701.82	1,475.25	6.40	184 70	251 90	8,669.82
		28 00	22.50		34 00				86 90
	2 02					6.40			30 39
			17.10						45 77
			423.80	71.90	49.25				624 97
	6.70	442 25	78.40	124.80	238 10				1,279 39
		20.35	2 46	61 05	88 25				469.74
		219 75		804 00	567 75		7 50		2,639.39
20.18	34.10	209 80	544 56	639 57	497 90		171.20	251.90	3.449 50
			7 20				6.00		23 27
4,019.41	1,956 61	1,972 21	2 592 41	2,965.31	2 456 41	6.00	5,556.00	4,355 02	32,860 81
635 21	291 15	830 75	212.70	952 50	983 70		1,152 95	520 29	6,902.17
10 56	120.15	83 85	123 65	139 95	160.00		27 00	23.66	1,170.82
		5 40							108 20
			18 25	93 00	41.40				226 69
									7 60
145 60	70 00		30 40	91 50	79 50			69 36	499.78
		5.00		22 10	58 80		113 20	76 06	285.27
529 05		392.00	50 40	274 75	429 60		1,012.75	317.31	3 005.86
	101 00	344 50	50.00	331 20	198 00			31 20	1,588.85
					16 40			2 70	19.10
165 00	430 11	31.10	95.95	487 35	218 40		520 80	142.17	2.469.96
88.20	73 25	23 10	95.95	487.35	218 40		520 80	264.72	1,648 60
76.80	356.86	8 00						176.05	618 96
								1 40	2 40
3,169.20		149 25	1,864 86	333.53	252.35	6.00	3,882.25	3,377.21	14,246.52
		8 80					39 00		54 37
1,575 00		17.25	870.72	143 00	38.00		473 05	1,233.15	4,843 71
192.00			103 20	159 00	164 10	6.00	251 00	240 06	1,115 36
985.00		108 75	608 00		50.25		886 00	1,458.80	4,808.56
							297 80		297.80
		14.45	2.40	31 53			1 70		50 08
417.20									417 20
							1,852 50		1,852 50
			280 54				81.20	445.20	806.94
	1,235.35	961.11	358 90	1,031.60	823.60			15 35	8,840.72
		10 50		3 80				.90	16.25
	48 60							.40	56.00
	835 75	744 00	298 00	769.00	569 00			1 75	6,320.97
	167.00	167 50	60.90	234 30	132 15			11.40	1,392 18
				2 00	30 25				58 50
					14.00				14.00
					64.20				64 20
	184 00			10.00	10 00				653 40
		39 11		12.50	4.00			.90	265.22

TABLE NO. 9

	Marshalltown.	Davenport.	Vinton.	Council Bluffs.	Glenwood.
5. Fancywork	....	....	$ 62.75	....	....
Bead work	....	....	17 85	....	....
General	....	....	44.90	....	....
F. Wooden ware	$ 126 80	....	....	$ 292 75	....
Book cases	25.00	....	....	....	....
Coffins	....	....	....	....	....
Cupboards	28 80	....	....	6.00	....
Filing cases	....	....	....	....	....
Tables	....	....	....	....	....
Repair work	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	73 00	....	....	286 75	....
G. Sundry products	....	....	835 02	585.70	....
Brooms	....	....	621 42	....	....
Brushes, scrub	....	....	....	....	....
Printing	....	....	....	585.70	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	213 60	....	....
Grand totals	$ 8,464.74	$1,4519 02	$4,169.32	17 051 08	$33 539 94

II SUMMARY OF MAIN

I. Farm	$ 1,888.71	$ 6,937 54	$1,867 67	$3,373 72	$11,838.75
1. Cereals	....	3 599 64	378 95	937 50	4,516.60
2. Dairy and poultry	400.27	2,465 12	1,155 72	377 50	6,694 32
3. Live stock sold	1 488.44	872 78	333 00	2 058 72	627.83
II. Garden	3,485 00	2,987.95	461.70	769 81	7,210.27
1. Ground or root vegetables	2,399 77	1.936 32	461 70	507 94	5 320 25
2 Leaf products	502 56	486.25	....	102 16	1,163.30
3 Legumes	303 68	229.62	....	106.26	256 34
4 Flavors	1 12	10 89	....	7 45	105 50
5. Vine fruits	277.87	324 97	....	45.00	364 88
III. Orchard and small fruits	850 11	177 81	....	59 40	2,142 32
1 Orchard fruits	....	6.00	....	26 00	624.30
2. Small fruits	850 11	171 81	....	33 4'	1,518 02
IV. Manufactured products	2 240.92	4 415 72	1 839 95	2 849 15	12 348 60
1. Dressed meats and allied products	94.00	694.21	334.06	231.74	2,026 55
2. Kitchen products	....	424.40	160.90	156 50	1,079 55
a Canned fruits	....	271 35	150.50	104 50	450 40
b. Condiments, pickles, etc	....	153.05	10 40	52 00	243 90
c Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	385.25
3. Factory or shop	2,146.92	3,297.11	1,344 99	2 458 91	9,242.50
A. Brick and stone	....	....	....	....	3 770 00
B. Chemicals	134.20	....	....	....	....
C. Iron and tin	....	....	....	....	....
D. Leather	....	....	41 20	128.25	47 50
E. Textiles	1,885 92	3,297 11	468.77	1 452 21	5,425 00
a House furnishings	1,239 17	455 09	374.66	1 165 21	2,313 45
1 Bedding	656 54	154.34	135.80	403.65	1.226 67
2. General	582.63	300.75	238.86	761.56	1.086 79
b. Wearing apparel	616 75	2,812 02	94 11	287 00	3,111.55
1 General	81.70	463.65	14 05	66 80	593.72
2. Underwear	....	6 90	....	2.25	69.98
3 Men's apparel		1,141.06	....	....	70 81
4 Women's apparel	562 05	1 230.41	17 31	227 85	2,377 09
5. Fancy work.		....	62.75	.	....
F. Wooden ware	126.80	....	....	292 75	...
G Sundry products	....	....	835 02	585.70	....
Grand totals	$ 8.464 74	$14,519 02	$4,169.32	$7.051.08	$33.539 94

—Continued.

Eldora.	Mitchellville.	Mt. Pleasant	Independence.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Ft. Madison.	Anamosa.	Totals.
				$ 160 33	$ 178.36				$ 401 44
									17 85
				160 33	178 3				383 59
		$ 20 50		1,417.79	1 691.16			$ 194.54	3,743.54
				145 80					170 80
				189.00					189.00
				68 50	108.50				211.80
					42 50			55 48	97 98
				244.84	254.30			70 55	569 69
					690 00				690.00
		20.50		769 65	595 86			68 51	1,814.27
		718.13	$ 491 40	200 20	740.71		$ 222 75	82.41	3.876 32
		252.80	420 55	135.70	370 50				1 800.97
			70 85						70.85
					327 21			78.11	991 02
		465.33		64 50	43.00		222.75	4 30	1,018 48
$21 891.61	$ 6 851.41	$38 792 33	$35,110 47	$37,785 46	$33.567 96	$ 2.690.63	$8,731.92	$ 21,379 47	$ 274,545 36

CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES.

$11,122 50	$ 3,209 71	$18,917.76	$18 047.69	$11,872 21	$ 8 897.11	$1,526 86	$ 741.00	$ 1,167 28	$ 96 408.51
4,777.20		4 841 92	6,112.50	4,509 10	5,451.75	1,140 00		1,045 00	37,810.16
4,612.59	3,177 71	7,410 66	6 186.49	4 043.46	3,169.86	363 36		122 28	40,179 34
1,732 71	32 00	6,665 18	748 70	3,319 65	275 50	23.50	741 00		18,919 01
3,617.10	1,514 54	5,976 15	12,308 68	6 983 52	8 025 40	1,051 00	453.01	2 358 47	57,201.60
1,981 97	843.32	2,451 45	6,420.30	5.264 23	6,155 75	1,023.60	318 30	1,772 93	36,857 83
399 70	123.54	1 130.78	1,459.62	594 61	850 54	21.01	39 56	250 01	7,123.67
649.46	128 98	1 010 98	2,858.16	619 80	450.85	6.24	33.90	148 06	6,802.23
44 13		102.66	481.80	44.00	88 20	.15		6 19	8,2.09
541 84	418.70	1,280.28	1.088.80	460 85	480.06		61.25	181.28	5,525 78
871 22	69.37	1,000 46	762 66	641 59	626 25	56.45			7,257 64
455.00	28 40	2.25	9.94	197 00	5 50				1 354 39
416.22	40 97	998 21	752 72	444.59	620 75	56 45			5.903 25
6,280 79	2,057.79	12.897 96	8,991 44	18,288.14	16,019.20	56 82	7,537 91	17,853 72	113,[illegible]77 61
1,023 82		2,198.25	2 542.11	5.007.27	3,[illegible]76.42		778.09	2 812 16	21.620.18
257.35		1,442.60	577 37	950 23	2 998.76	43 92		189.90	8 281 48
		864 45	310.77	481.00	12 00	43 92			2,688 89
229 35		578 15	266.60	394 40	335.05			189 90	2 452 0
28 00				74.83	2 651.71				3,139 79
5,000 12	2,057.79	9.257.11	5 871 96	12,330.64	9 144 02	12.40	6.759.82	14 851 66	83 775.95
								8,066.75	11 836 75
		1.860 93		581 42			715 47	456 43	3 718 45
					19 50			230.41	249 91
784.00		1 000 14	232 00	1,167 20	968 09		26 35	1,035 50	5 430 23
4,216 12	2 057 79	5 657.41	5 148.56	8,964.03	5 724.56	12 40	5 795 25	4,785 62	54 890 75
196 71	101.18	3,685 20	2 556.15	5,998.72	3,268 15	6.40	239 25	430 60	22 029.94
176.53	58 36	2,765 05	1,460 13	4 297.40	1.792 90		54.55	178 70	13 360.62
20.18	42 82	920 15	1 096 02	1,701 32	1 475 25	6.40	184.70	251.90	8 669 32
4 019 41	1.956 61	1,972 21	2,592 41	2,965.31	2,456.41	6.00	5 556 00	4.355 02	32.860 81
685 21	291.15	830 75	272.70	952 50	983.70		1,152 95	520 29	6,902 17
165.00	430.11	31.10	95 95	487 35	218 40		520 80	442.17	2,469.96
3,169 20		149.25	1,864.86	333.53	252 35	6 00	3,882 25	3,377 21	14 246 52
	1,235.35	961.11	358.90	1,031 60	823 60			15 35	8.840.72
				160 33	178.36				401 44
		20 50		1 417.79	1.691 16			194 54	3,743 54
		718 13	491 40	200.20	740 71		222 75	82 41	3 876 32
$21,891.61	$ 6 851 41	$38,792 33	$35 110.47	$37,785.46	$33,567 96	$2,690.63	$ 8.731 92	$ 21 379.47	$ 274 545.36

TABLE NO. 9—Continued

Institutions.	Location.	Farm.	Garden.	Orchard and small fruits.	Manufactured products.	Totals.	Acreage of farm.	Average population.	Average number of inmates employed.
III. RECAPITULATION OF PRODUCTS AND VALUES.									
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 1,888 71	$ 3,485 00	$ 850 11	$ 2,240 92	$ 8,464 74	150	794	109
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	6,937.54	2,987.96	177.81	4,415.72	14,519.02	298	479	....
College for the Blind	Vinton	1,867.67	461.70	.	1,839.95	4,169 32	41	160	....
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	3,373.72	768 81	59.40	2,849.15	7,051.08	165	247	....
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	11,838 75	7,210 27	2,142.32	12,348.60	33,539.94	598	1,016	....
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	11,122 50	3,617 10	871 22	6,280 79	21,891 61	840	472	....
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	3,209 71	1,514.54	69 37	2,057 79	6,851 41	175	218	.....
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	18,917 76	5,976 15	1,000.46	12,897 96	38,792 33	911	1,045	636
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	13,047.69	12,308 68	762 66	8,991.44	35,110.47	1,228	1,065	557
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	11,872 21	6,983 52	641.59	18,288 14	37,785 46	859	965	564
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	8,897.11	8,025.40	626 25	16,019 20	33,567 96	950	786	549
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	1,526.86	1,051.00	56 45	56.32	2,690.63	163	175	158
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	741.00	453.01	....	7,537 91	8,731.92	16	526	490
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	1,167 28	2,358 47	.....	17,853.72	21,379 47	257	368	345
Totals..		$ 96,408 51	$57,201 60	$7,257.64	$113,677 61	$274,545 36	6,651	8,316	....

TABLE NO. 10—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORIES OF PROPERTY JUNE 30, 1906.

Institutions.	Location.	Lands.		Buildings, value.	Live stock, value.	Personal property, value.	Total value.
		Acres.	Value.				
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	150	$ 33,600.00	$ 290,011 21	$ 3,087 20	$ 50,300 69	$ 376 999.10
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	298	47 525 00	229,559.22	5,465.50	63,483.24	346,032.96
College for the Blind	Vinton	41	6 250.00	159,000 00	1.212.03	29,716.91	196,178.94
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	165+	24,801.00	337,883.40	8,192 00	43,595.89	409.475.29
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	598	68,866.10	395,490.00	9 026.00	102,789 27	576,171.37
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	840	65,600.00	201 320.00	7,159 20	57.769 86	331,849.06
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville.	175	11,802.85	97,950.00	1.565.00	16,841.58	128,159.48
State Hospital	Mt. Pleasant	911	73,674 00	841 974 00	11.979 50	137,450.41	1,065 077 91
State Hospital	Independence	1.228	90.563 00	724,500 00	13,168 00	99,969.01	928,200.01
State Hospital	Clarinda	859	94,973.00	954,603 43	11,546 50	90,135 67	1,151.258 60
State Hospital	Cherokee	950	73,071 00	966.460 00	9.461 40	145.627 89	1,194,620 29
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	163	29,242.50	68 000 00	937.00	22,484.31	120,663.81
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison.	16	1 600.00	290 500 00	2,445 00	63,681.58	358,226.58
Penitentiary	Anamosa	257	32.200.00	1,678,240 79	3,794 50	41,251 56	1,755 487.15
Totals		6,651	653.771.45	$7 235.472.05	$ 84 038.83	$ 965,098.17	$8,938,400.50

TABLE NO. 11—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

EXPENSES OF BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

		Amount.	Amount.
1.	Salaries and Wages—		
	Board, secretary and architect	$ 13.791.65	
	Employees	7,808 51	
	State agent	891 08	
	Inspectors of local institutions (per diem)	395.00	$ 22,886.24
2.	Traveling Expenses—		
	Board and secretary	$ 1,148 55	
	Architect	550 63	
	Accountant and assistant	140 29	
	State agent	580 16	
	Inspectors of local institutions	640 72	$ 3,060 35
3.	Investigation of Tuberculosis—		316.58
4.	Quarterly Conference—		122.46
5.	Office Supplies—		
	General supplies	$ 1.420 38	
	Furniture, printing records and stores	1,695 07	$ 3,115.45
6.	State Printing and Binding—		
	Printing by state printer	$ 1,931.29	
	Binding by state binder	630 70	$ 2,561 99
7.	Sundry Expenses—		
	Express and drayage	$ 44 35	
	Office expenses	12.01	
	Telegraph and telephones	276 03	
	Stock used by state printer and binder	47.14	$ 379 53
	Total		$ 31 942 60

TABLE NO. 12—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SOLDIERS' HOME MARSHALLTOWN, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds. Support Amount.	Current Funds. Support Per Capita	Current Funds. Salaries. Amount.	Current Funds. Salaries. Per Capita	Current Funds. Totals. Amount.	Current Funds. Totals. Per Capita	Special Funds. Amount.	Total expenditures.
1891	321	[a] $ 10.00	....	....	....	....	$ 94,063 03	$ 293.03	$ 42 478.82	$ 136,541.30
1893	327	10 00	....	....	....	....	108,652 77	332 26	10,202 22	118,854.99
1895	385	10.00	....	....	....	....	131,415 47	341.35	17,271 52	148 686 99
1897	512	10.00	....	....	....	....	153,864 98	300 31	52 151 06	206,016.04
1899	522	[b] 14.00	....	....	....	....	157,487 80	302.50	21 461.07	178 948 87
1901	591	14 00	$ 162,813.25	$ 275 49	$ 54,980.60	$ 93 03	217,793 85	368.52	29,811 17	247,605.02
1903	689	[c] 11 00	172,879 05	250 91	73,128 18	106.13	246,007 23	357.04	71,158 86	317 166.09
1905	725	14 00	188 824.99	260.45	81,741 00	112 75	270 566 59	373 20	45 572.50	316,139 09
1906	793	14.00	107 826 87	135 98	42 803 54	53 97	150 630 41	189 95	4 817 54	155,447 95

a The Twenty-second General Assembly, chapter 121, amended by the Twenty-third General Assembly, chapter 58, in addition to per capita, granted the sum of $1,050.00 per month for salaries and wages. Prior to May 16, 1890, the sum of $6,000.00 per annum was allowed for this item.

b The Twenty-sixth General Assembly, Code section 2608 granted $13,000.00 per annum for salaries and wages of officers and employes, to take effect October 1, 1897. This was amended by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 72 fixing the per capita allowance at $14 00 per month, to take effect July 1, 1898 This allowance now includes salaries and wages, the $13,000.00 per annum appropriation mentioned above having been repealed.

c The Twenty ninth General Assembly, chapter 113, granted $10.00 additional for "each officer and employee not a member of the home".

TABLE NO 13—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial periods Ending June 30.	Average monthly population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	371.4	a $ 10.00	$ 51,457.01	$ 138.55	$ 28,311.00	$ 76.23	$ 79,768.01	$ 214.78	$ 24,528.02	$ 104,296.03
1893	409.6	10.00	58,392.21	142.56	30,869.91	75.37	89,262.12	217.93	15,010.61	104,302.73
1895	430.5	10.00	63,004.24	146.35	32,868.08	76.35	95,872.32	222.70	12,026.79	107,899.11
1897	479.3	10.00	72,416.78	151.10	36,239.94	75.61	108,656.72	226.71	26,138.48	134,795.20
1899	475.5	b 10.00	68,621.81	144.31	36,209.55	76.15	104,831.36	220.46	7,149.12	111,980.48
1901	447.5	10.00	75,177.52	168.01	38,666.55	86.40	113,844.07	254.41	41,476.68	155,320.75
1903	459.0	10.00	80,145.35	174.60	42,833.25	93.31	122,978.60	267.92	43,552.82	166,531.42
1905	481	12.00	78,695.52	163.60	47,118.29	97.95	125,813.81	261.55	51,135.19	176,949.00
1906	479.	12.00	44,947.88	93.84	25,283.82	52.78	70,231.70	146.63	17,770.55	88,002.25

a Code of 1873, section 1630.

b Prior to July 1, 1898, by a ruling of the trustees of the home, county children paid $8.33⅓ per month, but at present are charged the same as soldiers' orphans.

TABLE NO 14—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population during school year.	Quarterly per capita allowance for support of pupils.	Current Funds.						Special funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Totals.			
			Support	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	140 0	* $ 40.00	$ 35,463.58	$ 253.31	$ 23,132.26	$ 165.23	$ 58.595.84	$ 418.54	$ 6,950.23	$ 67,946.09
1893	148 0	40 00	38,150.45	257 77	25,007.27	168.97	63,157 72	426.74	10,081.23	75,638.95
1895	151 0	40.00	38,499 79	254 97	27 097.99	179 45	65,597.78	434 42	4,368.57	72,366.35
1897	154.0	40.00	36,362.25	236.12	30,263.80	196.52	66,626.05	432 64	10 216 58	79,367.63
1899	153.0	† 35.00	31,510.85	205 95	25 794.61	168.59	57,305.46	374.54	4,767.86	63,376 82
1901	137.2	35.00	37,584 21	273.94	21 694.44	158 12	59,278 65	432.06	3,443 73	62,722 38
1903	155 34	§ 22 00	33,374.38	214.58	23,920.26	153 98	57,294.64	368.86	17,351.80	74,647.44
1905	157 4	22.00	46,474 11	295 26	25,960.39	164 93	72,434.50	460.19	12,938 20	85,372.70
1906	160.5	22 00	18,662.42	116.44	14,176 03	88.32	32,838.45	264.76	1,245.00	34.083.45

* The Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 166, section 2, in addition to the per capita allowance, granted $10,000 per annum for the support of the college and to meet ordinary expenses.

† The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 82, made a reduction July 1, 1898, and continued the appropriation of $10,000 per annum.

‡ The amounts given in this column will not agree with published reports of institution, as the salaries of the secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees are here deducted; the same are included under total expenditures.

§ The Twenty-ninth General Assembly, chapter 121, changed the allowance from a quarterly to a monthly per capita for nine months of each year.

TABLE NO. 15—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population during school year.	Quarterly per capita allowance for support of pupils.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support		Salaries		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	268	$ * 35 00	$ 60 024 40	$ 223 97	$ 53 593.60	$ 209 35	$ 113,718 00	$ 424 32	$ 28.193 31	$ ‡ 142,111 31
1893	266	35 00	69 000 59	259 40	57 689 21	216 88	126,689 80	476 28	25,649.98	‡ 152,539 78
1895	297	35 00	73.144 44	246 29	62,268.50	209.66	135,412.91	455 91	14 135 97	‡ 150,158 91
1897	340	35 00	69 130 07	184.52	62 046 49	182 49	128 182.56	377.01	18 725.01	‡ 107,107 57
1899	288.3	† 35 00	60,785.51	210 84	49,116 74	170 37	109,902 25	391.21	2,488 79	‡ 112,491 04
1901	261.7	35.00	58 602 07	221.39	41,958.63	158 51	100,560 70	379 90	6,266.30	106,827 00
1903	242.1	§ 22 00	51,182 72	211 41	47,457 92	196.02	98,640.61	407 43	31,420 38	133 061.02
1905	247	22 00	56,674 81	229 49	50,254 98	203 46	106,929.79	432 95	125,062.68	231 992 47
1906	247	22.00	34,105 87	138.08	26,147 14	104 85	60,252 51	243 93	110 662 83	170,915 34

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* The Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 105, section 1, in addition to per capita allowance, granted $21,000 to pay salaries of officers and teachers. See laws of Twentieth General Assembly, chapter 105, requisition for vacation quarter based on average number of pupils in attendance the last previous quarter.

† The laws of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 83 section 1 includes salaries and wages, appropriation in note "a" having been reduced to $18 000; per capita allowance granted only for the nine months of the school year.

‡ Includes salary paid treasurer of board of trustees.

§ The Twenty-ninth General Assembly, chapter 122, changed the allowance per capita from a quarterly to a monthly sum limited to nine months of each year.

TABLE NO. 16—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	440	$ * 10.00	....	....	....	....	$ 154,061.42	$ 350.18	$ 31,427.56	‡$ 185,968.98
1893	461	10.00	....	....	....	....	181,927.76	392.46	29,549 34	‡ 211,869 10
1895	492	10 00	....	....	....	....	178,901 12	363 62	47,122 62	‡ 226,435 74
1897	635	10 00	....	....	....	....	215,897 72	339.99	119,577.16	‡ 335,858.88
1899	726 5	† 12 00	....	....	....	....	236,620.26	325 65	72,816 51	309,466 77
1901	841.6	12 00	$ 170,790 57	$ 202 93	$ 93,949.35	$ 111.64	264,789 94	314 57	45,650 91	310,390.85
1903	908	† 12.00	191,741 05	211 16	107,199.00	118 06	298 940 05	329 22	59,611 91	357,851 96
1905	959	12 00	191,953 37	200 16	114,367.11	119.26	306.320 48	319 42	99,864 57	406,185 05
1906	1,014	12 00	107,173 44	105 69	60,334.07	59 50	167.507 51	165 19	57,408 62	224,916.13

*The Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 40, section 9, prior to April 18, 1890, in addition to the per capita allowance, granted the sum of $11,000.00 "for the ordinary expenses of the institution, including furniture, books, school apparatus, and compensation of officers and teachers." At this date the per annum allowance was raised to $22,000.00 per annum (see Laws Twentieth General Assembly, chapter 56), and it was directed that "other employees" should also be paid out of this fund.

†The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 79, made a change April 13, 1898. This allowance includes items mentioned in Note "*" the appropriation of $22,000.00 having been repealed.

‡Includes salary paid treasurer of board of trustees.

TABLE NO. 17--FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	380	$ * 8 00	$ 45,387 57	$ 119,44	$ 25,810 72	$ 67 92	$ 71,198 29	$ 187.36	$ 16,937.81	$ 88,136 10
1893	396	8 00	56,597.99	142.92	29,775.04	75.19	86,373 03	218.11	17,848.86	104,221.89
1895	424	8 00	51,105.79	120 53	31,607 53	74 54	82,713 82	195 07	20,416 15	103,129 47
1897	478	† 10 00	67,657 00	141.54	33,806 95	70 72	101 463.95	212.26	13.743 13	115,207 08
1899	495.7	‡ 9 00	89 153 39	179.85	33,195 39	66.87	122,348.78	246.72	11,193 16	133,541.94
1901	465 8	9 00	71 849 40	154.25	33,707 50	72 36	105 556 90	226 61	5 028.57	110,585 47
1903	512.8	§ 10 00	91,273.88	177.99	36,767 33	71 69	128,041 21	249 69	48,620.17	176,661 38
1905	499	10 00	88,649.92	177 66	40 401.30	80 96	129 051 22	258 62	54,901.36	183,952.58
1906	472	13 00	41 822.82	88 61	20 587 39	43.61	62,410.21	132.22	16,597.44	79,007 65

* The Fifteenth General Assembly chapter 21, amended by the Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 97.
† The Twenty-sixth General Assembly, chapter 41, section 1, advanced to date from April 18, 1896.
‡ The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 81, section 1, reduction made July 1, 1898.
§ The Twenty-ninth General Assembly, chapter 159.

TABLE NO. 18—FIANANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GRILS, MITCHELLVILLE, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Totals.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	115	$ [*] 11.00	$ 20,021.99	$ 174.10	$ 8,585.26	$ 74 65	$ 28,607.15	$ 248.75	$ 6,696.19	$ 35,302.84
1893	133	11.00	24,073 71	181.01	11.258 50	84 64	35,832 21	265.65	18 944.63	54,276 84
1895	142	11.00	25 159 50	177.18	13.147.12	92.58	38 306 62	269 76	5,802.90	44.109 52
1897	156	11 00	26.415.56	169.33	13 529 21	86 72	39.944.77	256 05	16,629 54	56.574.31
1889	168 8	[†] 10.00	28.694 37	169 99	13 785 62	81 67	42 479.99	251.66	2 672.88	45.152.87
1901	153 7	[‡] 12.00	29 925.92	194 70	15,662.19	101 90	45,588 11	296 60	23 625 74	69 218 85
1903	198	12.00	38,580.02	194 84	19 028 72	96.10	57,608 74	290 95	15 882.65	73,491.39
1905	208 3	13 00	42.642.89	204.71	22.174.07	106.45	64 816 96	311 16	27 959 24	92,776.20
1905	216	16 00	22,945.55	105.22	11,344.62	52 07	34 290.17	157.29	4.291.42	38,581 59

[*] Twenty-third General Assembly, chapter 54 Prior to July 1, 1900 per capita allowance was $10.00 per month.

[†] Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 81. Reduction dated from July 1, 1898.

[‡] Twenty-eighth General Assembly, chapter 101. Advance dated from March 1, 1900.

TABLE NO. 19—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

STATE HOSPITAL (INSANE) MT. PLEASANT, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthy per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	
1891	793	*$ 16 00	$ 183,837.06	$ 231 83	$ 85,550 96	$ 107 88	$ 269,388 02	$ 339 71	$ 41.120 55	$ 312 179.93
1893	836	16.00	193,587.03	231 56	91 486.77	113 02	288 073.80	344 58	24.050.31	313 835 27
1895	849	16 00	191.731 92	225 83	97,119 24	114.39	288 851 16	340 22	20,427.36	310,918.98
1897	885	16 00	226,420.76	255.84	112,422 78	127.03	338,843 54	382 87	36 750 91	377,719 37
1899	870	† 12 00	188,182 33	216 30	100,981 81	114 92	289,164.14	331 22	29.287 27	318,667.70
1901	943	12 00	188.761 00	194 86	97,685 56	103 59	281,446.56	298 45	57,327 52	338.774 08
1903‡	973	12 00	196,834.03	202 29	95,539 26	98 19	292 373 29	300.48	76,527.70	368,900.99
1905	925	12 00	185,387 60	200 41	90,355.43	97 68	275,743 03	298.09	93 969 85	369,712 88
1906	‖ 1.026	12 00	109 942.38	107 15	57.160 00	49 87	151.102 77	157.02	13.342.34	174 445.11

* Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 100, section 2.

† Code, section 2257, placed monthly per capita at $14 00. Amended by Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 54, section 1.

‡ The allowances for the care of the inebriates at this institution are excluded here and shown in Table No. 21.

‖ Includes 45 inebriates.

TABLE NO. 20—OF FINANCE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE HOSPITAL (INSANE), INDEPENDENCE, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	810	$ * 16.00	$ 174,679.56	$ 215.65	$ 86,050.59	$ 103.30	$ 260,730.15	$ 321.83	$ 15,311.08	$ 276,041.23
1893	815	16.00	194,497.62	223.93	91,263.61	108.00	285,761.23	335.89	25 299.89	311,061.12
1895	876	16.00	210,216.71	240.00	97,619.91	111.41	307,863.62	351.44	49,299.28	357,135.90
1897	964	16.00	252,333.16	261.76	110,657.76	114.70	362,990,92	376.55	15 815.48	378,806.40
1899	1,005	† 12.00	221,838.35	220.73	107,823.34	105 79	329,167.69	327.52	22,101 76	351,269.45
1901	1,030	12.00	203,296.83	203.20	113 707.82	110.48	323,034.65	313.63	17,144.54	340,239.19
1903‡	1 002	12.00	196,581.12	193 21	102,318.45	102 11	298,902.57	298.32	55,999.99	355,902.56
1905	§ 963	12.00	185,544 31	191.67	97,555.95	102 82	283,101.26	293.49	66,037.88	349,139.14
1906	1,060	12.00	101,581.14	98.66	51,855.29	48.92	156,441.43	147.53	14,314.21	170,755.64

* Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 100, section 2.

† Code, section 2257, placed the monthly per capita at $14.00. Amended by Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 54, section 1.

‡ The allowances for the care of inebriates at this institution are excluded here and shown in Table No. 25.

§ Includes 27 inebriates.

TABLE NO. 21—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

STATE HOSPITAL (INSANE), CLARINDA, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	284	$* 16.00	$ 74,351.84	$ 261 80	$ 39,582.14	$ 139 87	$ 113,933 98	$ 401.17	$ 140 014.84	$ 253 948.82
1893	419	16 00	111,102 01	265.14	49 013 50	116 98	160,115 51	382.12	55,617 84	215,733 35
1895	575	16 00	151 924 62	264 22	66 305 64	115.31	218,230 26	379 53	85,938 82	304,169.08
1897	623	16 00	159,452 74	255.94	81,625 02	131 02	241,077 76	386 96	196.650 30	437,728.06
1899	757	†13 00	158,434 05	209 29	78 225 28	103 34	236,659.33	312 63	66 806 51	303,465.84
1901	907	‡12 00	183,519 62	202 34	85,924 42	94 73	269 444 04	297 07	32,556.56	302,000 60
1903	953	12.00	190 870 70	200.28	86 324 53	90.58	277,195.23	290 86	61 131 46	338,326 69
1905	981	12 00	188,838 36	202.83	90,691 74	97 41	279,530 10	300 24	69,356.25	348 886 35
1906	965	12 00	102,805 34	106.53	45,808 56	47.47	148,613 90	154.00	28 015 54	168,629.44

*Seventeenth General Assembly, chapter 100, section 2.

†Code, section 2257, placed monthly per capita at $14.00. Amended by Twenty-seventh General Assembly, chapter 54, section 1.

‡Twenty-eighth General Assembly, chapter 140, section 3.

TABLE NO. 23—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

STATE HOSPITAL (INSANE), CHEROKEE, * AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1903 †	574 ‡	$ 15.00	$ 53,353 65	$ 92.95	$ 31,127 81	$ 54 23	$ 83,481 49	$ 147 18	$ 558 302 58	$ 637,281.07
1905	666	14.00	149,262 91	224.12	81,087.28	121.74	230 350 19	345.86	79 600.60	309,950.79
1906	761	13.00	82,912 13	113 23	43 777 34	58.58	126,689 47	171.81	37,992 69	164,682 16

* Opened August 15. 1902.

† The Twenty-ninth General Assembly, chapter 157, granted $15 00 per capita until the population should exceed 600; $14 00 per capita while it was between 600 and 750; $13.00 between 750 and 900 and thereafter 12 00 per capita.

‡ The allowances for the support of the inebriates at this institution are excluded here and shown in Table No. 26.

TABLE NO 23—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, MOUNT PLEASANT, * AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1903	79	$ 12 00	$ 9,110.00	$ 115.70	$ 2,208.00	$ 27.94	$ 11,348.00	$ 143 64	....	$ 11,348.00
1905	45	12.00	5.184.00	115 20	1,296 00	28 80	6 480 00	180 00	....	6,480 00
1906	56.8	12.00	7 503 35	132 10	1.875.85	33.02	9,379 20	165 12	....	9,379 20

* Opened in July, 1902. The sums given represent merely the amounts allowed by law, but they do not include all expenditures as the inebriates were under the care of the same officers charged with the care of the insane. The salary assignments are arbitrary, viz 20 per cent of the per capita support granted.

TABLE NO. 24—FINANCE OF INSTITUTION

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, INDEPENDENCE, *AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
903	29.8	$ 12 00	$ 1,762.00	$ 59 12	$ 350 00	$ 11.74	$ 2,112 00	$ 70 86	....	$ 2,112.00
905	27.7	12.00	3,191 04	115.19	797 76	28 78	3,988.80	143.97	....	3.988 80
906.	20 0	12 00	2 304.00	115.20	576.00	28 80	2,880 00	144 00	....	2,880 00

*Opened in January, 1903. See note Table 24.

TABLE NO. 25—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, CHEROKEE, *AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount	Per capita	Amount	Per capita.	Amount.	
1903	$ 49	$ 15 00	$ 5,506.00	$ 112.29	$ 335 00	$ 6 79	$ 5,841 00	$ 119.20	....	$ 5,841 00
1905	23 7	14 00	3 185 28	134 40	796 32	33 60	3,981 60	168.00	....	3,981.60
1906.	25 8	13.00	3 218 85	124 73	805 95	31 23	4 021.80	156 00	...	4,024.80

*Opened October 10, 1902. See note Table 24.

TABLE NO. 26—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, KNOXVILLE, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Period Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total Expenditures
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.		
*1906.	175	**$ 20.00	$ 15,737.98	$ 89.93	$ 5,765.14	$ 32.94	$ 21,503.12	$ 122.87	$ 95,674.10	$ 117,177.22

* One-half year only. Institution opened in January, 1906.

**In case the population fell below 200 a minimum allowance of $4,000.00 per month was granted.

TABLE NO. 27—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS

PENITENTIARY, Ft MADISON, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance for the general support of the prisoners.	Current Funds.						Special Funds.	Total expenditures
			Support.		Salaries		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	
1891	402	$ † 9.00	$ 61 278.13	$ 159.89	$ 61,271 58	$ 159.88	$ 128 549 71	$ 319 77	$ 28.460 47	$ 157.010 18
1893	417	9 00	63,495.86	152.26	65 533 89	157.15	129,029 75	309 41	29 825 75	158 855 50
1895	429	9 00	71,277.71	166 15	71,802 98	167.37	143,080 69	333 72	33,728.27	176,808 96
1897	491	9 00	61 417.70	124 32	77.667 29	157.22	139 084 99	281 54	69,504 99	207,589.98
1899	520	9 00	81 421.32	156 58	78 081.59	150 16	159,502 91	306 74	13,264.30	172,767 21
1901	477	9 00	97.731.01	204.89	80 313.41	168 43	178,074 45	373 32	13 238 28	191 312.73
1903	441	9 00	96 078.42	217 86	83,521.31	189 39	179,599 73	407 25	14,310.62	193,910 35
1905	496	9 00	119 701.22	241.33	93,377 13	188 26	213,078.35	429 59	56 722 59	269.800 94
1906	530	9.00	65 682.92	123 93	50 910.01	96.05	116,592 93	219 98	28,305 91	144 898 84

*Code section 5718

†Amount given under support and salaries will not agree with published reports of the institution, as the salaries of the teamsters and engineers have been transferred from support to salaries.

TABLE NO. 28—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA, AVERAGE POPULATION, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average daily population.	Monthly per capita allowance for the general support of the prisoners.	Current Funds.						Special funds.	Total expenditures.
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.			
			Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita	Amount.	
1891	220	* $ 10.00	$ 49.953.21	$ 227 06	$ 51,231 25	$ 232.87	$ 101,184.47	$ 459 93	$ 28,042 14	$ 129,226 60
1893	277	10 00	62,014.02	223 87	58,501.67	211 19	120,515 69	435.06	41.930 76	162,446 45
1895	462	10 00	118.832 18	246 39	79,711 56	172.53	193,543 74	418 92	43,225.51	236,769.25
1897	567	10 00	131,888.41	231.55	95.475 00	168.36	226 563 41	399.91	66,337 36	292,900 77
1899	595	† 9.50	148 215.36	249.10	106 607.52	179 17	254,822.88	428.27	51,184 16	306,007.04
1901	481	9.50	111,469 92	231 75	93 570 84	194 53	205,010 76	426.28	40 073 88	245 114 64
1903	417	9 50	93,091.01	223.64	83,984.11	201 40	177,075 12	424 64	42,343.50	219,418.62
1905	383	9.50	96 129.03	250.99	86,606 35	226 13	182 735.38	477.12	51.984.64	234 720 02
1906	367.6	9.50	48,160 49	131.01	43,485 96	118.29	91,646.45	249 30	46,117 38	137,763 83

* Nineteenth General Assembly, chapter 65, section 1.
† Code, section 5718.

TABLE NO 29—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

Cost Per Capita in Salaries and General Support.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.							
	Average population		Per Capita Cost.					
			Support.		Salaries.		Total.	
	Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
	Daily.	Monthly.						
1891	321	371.4	....	$ 138 53	......	$ 76 28	$ 293.03	$ 214 78
1893	327	409.6	....	142.56	...	75 37	332 26	217.93
1895	385	430 5	......	146.35	....	76 36	341 35	222 70
1897	512	479 3	......	151 10	....	75 61	300 31	226 71
1899	522	475 5		144 31	.. ..	.76 15	302 54	220 46
1901	591	447.5	$ 275 49	168 01	$ 93.03	66 40	368 52	254 41
1903	689	459.	250 91	174.60	106.13	93.31	357.04	267 92
1905	725	481.	260.45	163.60	112 75	97.95	373 20	261.55
1906	793	479	135 98	93.84	53 97	52 78	189 95	146 62

TABLE NO. 29—Continued.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	State Hospitals (Insane).															
	Average Daily Population.				Per Capita Tax.											
					Support.				Salaries.				Totals.			
	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.
1891	810	793	284	......	$ 225.65	$ 231.83	$ 261.80	......	$ 106.23	$ 107.88	$ 139 37	....	$ 321.88	$ 339.71	$ 401.17	....
1893	845	836	419	...	228.99	231.56	265.14	......	108.00	113.02	116.98	.....	336.99	344.58	382.12	....
1895	876	849	575	.....	240.00	225.83	264.22	......	111.44	114.39	115.31	....	351.44	340.22	379.53	......
1897	964	885	623	.....	261 76	255.84	255.94	......	114.79	127.03	131.02	...	376.55	382 87	386.96	......
1899	1,005	870	757	......	220.73	216.30	209.29	....	106.79	114.92	103.34	......	327 52	331.22	312.63	....
1901	1,030	943	907		203.20	194.85	202.34	...	110.48	103 59	94.73	....	313.68	289.45	297.07	....
1903	1,002	973	953	574	196.21	202.29	202.81	$ 92.95	102.11	98.19	90.58	$ 54.23	298.32	300.48	290.86	$ 147.18
1905	968	925	931	666	191.67	200.41	202.83	225.32	102.82	97.68	97.41	120.56	293.49	298.09	300.24	345.88
1906	1,060	1,026	965	761	98 66	107.15	106.53	113.23	48.92	49.87	47.47	58.58	147.58	157.02	154.00	171.81

TABLE NO. 29—Continued.

Institutions for Defectives.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average Daily Population.			Per Capita Cost.						Totals.		
				Support.			Salaries.					
	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	College for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.
1891	440	140	268	....	$ 253 31	$ 223 97	....	$ 165 23	$ 200.35	$ 350.15	$ 418 54	$ 424 32
1893	461	148	266	....	257 77	259.40	....	168 97	216 88	392 46	426 74	476.28
1895	482	151	297	....	254 97	246 28	....	179 45	209 66	363 62	434.42	455 94
1897	635	151	340	....	236 12	194.52	....	196 52	182 49	339 99	432 61	377.01
1899	726	153	288 3	...	205 95	210 84	....	168 59	170 37	325 65	374 54	381 21
1901	811.6	137 2	264 7	$ 202 93	273 94	221.39	$ 111 61	158 12	158 51	314 57	432 06	379 90
1903	908+	155 3	241 2	211.16	214 88	211 41	118 06	153 98	196 02	329.22	368 86	407 43
1905	959	157 4	247	200.16	295 26	229 49	119 26	161 93	203 46	319 42	460 19	432 95
1906	1,014	160 5	247	105.69	116 44	138 08	59 50	88.32	104.85	165.19	204 76	243.93

Institutions for Inebriates.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Average Daily Population.				Per Capita Cost.								Totals.			
					Support.				Salaries.							
	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence.	Cherokee.	Knoxville
1903	79	29 8	49	.....	$ 115.70	$ 59 12	$ 112 29	....	$ 27.94	$ 11 74	$ 6.79	....	$ 143.64	$ 70.86	$ 119 20	....
1905	45	27 7	23 7		115.20	115 19	134 40	....	29.80	28.78	83.60	...	180.00	143.97	168 00	....
1906	56	20	25	175	132 10	115.20	124 75	$ 89 93	33 02	28 80	81 25	$ 32 94	165 12	144.00	156.00	$ 122 87

TABLE NO. 29 -- Continued.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th	Institutions for Incorrigibles and Criminals.															
	Industrial Schools.								Penal Institutions.							
	Average Daily Population.		Per Capita Cost.						Average Daily Population.		Per Capita Cost.					
			Support.		Salaries.		Totals.				Support.		Salaries.		Totals.	
	Boys, Eldora.	Girls, Mitchellville.	Boys Eldora	Girls, Mitchellville	Boys, Eldora	Girls, Mitchellville.	Boys Eldora.	Girls, Mitchellville.	Penitentiary, Anamosa.	Penitentiary, Ft. Madison	Penitentiary, Anamosa	Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary, Anamosa	Penitentiary, Ft Madison.	Penitentiary, Anamosa.	Penitentiary, Ft. Madiso.
1891	380	115	$ 119.44	$ 174.10	$ 67.92	$ 74.65	$ 187.36	$ 248.75	220	402	$ 227.06	$ 159.89	$ 232.87	$ 159.88	$ 459.93	$ 310.77
1893	396	133	142.92	181.01	75.19	84.64	218.11	265.65	277	417	223.87	153.26	211.19	157.15	435.06	309.41
1895	424	142	120.53	177.18	74.54	92.58	195.07	269.76	462	429	246.39	166.15	172.52	167.37	418.92	333.52
1897	478	156	141.54	169.33	70.72	86.72	212.26	256.05	567	494	231.55	124.32	168.36	157.22	399.91	281.54
1899	495.7	168.8	179.85	169.99	66.87	81.67	246.72	251.66	595	520	249.10	156.58	179.17	150.16	428.27	306.74
1901	465.8	153.7	154.25	194.70	72.36	101.90	226.61	296.60	481	477	231.75	204.89	194.53	168.43	426.28	373.32
1903	512.8	198	177.99	194.84	71.69	96.10	249.69	290.95	417	411	225.63	217.86	201.40	189.39	424.64	407.25
1905	499	209.8	177.66	204.71	80.96	106.45	258.62	311.16	383	496	250.99	241.33	226.13	188.26	477.12	429.59
1906	472	218	88.61	105.22	43.61	52.07	132.22	157.29	367	530	131.01	123.93	118.29	96.05	249.30	219.98

TABLE NO. 30—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPORT.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Charitable Institutions.			Institutions for Defectives.				State Hospitals (Insane.)				
	Soldiers' Home, Marshal l-town.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.	Total.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.	College for the Blind, Vinton.	School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs	Total.	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Total.
1891	a	$ 51.457.01	....	a	$35,463.58	$60,024 40	....	$174,679 56	$183,837 06	$ 74.351 84	....	$432,868 46
1893	a	58.892 21	....	a	38,150.45	69,000.59	....	193 497.62	193 587.03	111,102.01	....	498,186 66
1895	a	63,004.24	....	a	38 449.79	73.141.44	....	210 246.71	191,731.92	151 924.62	....	553.903.25
1897	a	72,416 78	....	a	36,362 25	66 136 07	....	252,333.16	226.420.76	159 452.74	....	638,206.66
1899	a	68,621.81	....	a	31,510.85	60.785.51	....	221.838 35	188,182 33	158,434.05	....	568,434.78
1901	$162,813.25	75 177.52	$237 990.77	$170.790 59	37 584 21	58,602 07	226,976.87	209 296.83	183 761.00	183,519 62	.	576,577 45
1903	172,879.05	80,145 35	253 024 40	191,741 05	23,375 38	..	226,299 15	196 584.12	196,584 12	190,870 70	$ 53.353 65	637,642 50
1905	188 824 99	78,694 52	267.529 51	191,953.37	46,474 11	56 674 81	295,102 29	185,544 31	185 387 60	188 838 36	150.067 91	709,838 18
1906	107,826.57	44.947 88	152 774 75	107,173 44	18.662 42	34.105 37	159,941 23	104.586 16	109.942.35	102.805 34	82.912 13	400 245 01

a. Not distinguished.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Hospitals for Inebriates.					Industrial Schools.			Penal Institutions.			Grand total for all institutions.
	Mt Pleasant.	Independence.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Penitentiary, Fort Madison	Penitentiary, Anamosa.	Total.	
1891	....	....	....	....	....	$45,387.67	$ 20.021.89	$ 65,409.46	$ 64 278.13	$ 49,953 21	$114,231 34	$759 450.25
1893	....	....	....	....	....	56 597.99	24.073.71	80,671.70	63.495.86	62 014 02	125 509 88	851 313 23
1895	....	....	....	....	....	51 105 79	25.159 50	76,265 29	71.277 71	111,832.18	183 109 89	987 926 90
1897	....	....	....	....	....	67 657 00	26.415 56	94 072 56	61,417 70	131 068 41	192.586.11	1099 780.48
1899	....	....	....	....	....	89,153 39	28.694 37	117,847.76	81 421.32	148,215.36	229 636.68	1076,837.34
1901	...	....	....	....	....	71,849.40	29 925.92	101.775.82	97 731.01	111,469 92	209,200 93	1392.521.34
1903	$ 9.140 00	$1,762 00	$ 5 506 00	....	$16 408.00	91,273.68	38.580.02	129,853.90	96,078.42	94.091 01	190 169.43	1405 366.50
1905	5.184 00	3,191 04	3.185.28	....	11.560 32	88,649 92	42 642 89	131,292.81	119.701 22	96,129 03	215,830 25	1630.339 36
1906	7 503.35	2.304.00	3 218.85	$ 15 737 98	28 764 18	41.822 82	22.945 55	64,768 37	65 682 92	48,160 49	113,893 81	920,337.95

TABLE NO. 31—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th	Charitable Institutions.			Institution for Defectives.				State Hospitals.				
	Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.	Total.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.	College for the Blind, Vinton.	School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.	Total.	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Total.
1891	....	$ 28 311 00	....	....	$23,132 26	$53,593 60	....	$ 86,050 59	$ 85,550.96	$ 39,582 14	....	$211,183.69
1893	....	30,869 91	....	....	25,007 27	57 689 21	....	91 263.61	94 480.77	44,003 50	....	229,763 88
1895	....	32,868 08	....	....	27,097 99	62,268 50	....	97,619.91	97,119 24	66,305 64	....	261 044 79
1897	....	36 239 94	....	....	30 263 80	62,046 49	....	110 659.76	112,422.78	81,625 02	....	304 707.56
1899	....	36 209.55	....	....	25 794 61	49,116 74	....	107 329.34	100 981.81	78 225 28	....	286 536 43
1901	$ 54 980 60	38,666.55	$ 93.647 15	$ 93,949.35	21 694 44	41 958 63	$157,602 42	113 797.82	97,685.56	85,924.42	....	297.407 80
1903	73 128.18	42,833 25	115,961 43	107 199 00	23 920.26	47 457 92	178.577.18	102,818.45	95.589 26	86,324 53	$ 31,127 8	315,310.08
1905	81,741 60	47 118 29	128,859 89	114,367 11	25,960 39	50,254 98	190,582 48	97,556.95	90,365 43	90 691.74	81,087.2	358 891 40
1906	42 803.54	25 283 82	68 087 36	60,334.07	14,176 03	26,147.14	100 657 24	51,855.29	51,160 39	45 808 56	43.377.3	192,601 58

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Hospitals for Inebriates.					Industrial Schools.			Penal Institutions			Grand total for all institutions.
	Mt. Pleasant.	Independence	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Penitentiary, Ft. Madison	Penitentiary, Anamosa.	Total	
1891	....	....	....	....	....	$25,810.72	$ 8 585.26	$ 34,395 96	$ 64,271 58	$ 51,231 25	$115,502 83	$406,119 36
1893	....	....	....	....	....	29,775 04	11,258.50	41,033.54	65,533 89	58.501 67	124 035 56	508,399 37
1895	....	....	....	....	....	31,607.53	13,147.12	44.754.65	71,802 98	79.711 56	151.514 54	579 548.55
1897	....	....	....	....	....	33,806.95	13 529 21	47,336 16	77,667 29	95,475.00	173,142 29	653 736.24
1899	....	....	....	....	....	33 195 89	13,785 62	46,981.01	78,081 59	106,607.52	184,689 11	629,327 45
1901	....	....	....	....	....	33,707 50	15 662 19	49 069 69	80,343.44	93,570 84	173,914 28	771,941 34
1903	$ 2,208 00	$ 350 00	$ 835 00	....	$ 2.693 00	36,767 33	19.028 72	55 796 05	83,521 31	83,984 11	167,505 42	833,179 09
1905	1,296 00	797 76	796.32	....	2,890 08	40,401 30	22,174 07	62.575.37	93,377 18	86 606 35	179,983 48	924,582.70
1906	1,875 85	576.00	805.95	$ 5.765 14	9,022 94	20,587 39	11,344.62	31,932 01	50.910 01	43,485 96	94,395 97	496,697.10

TABLE NO. 32—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS

SUMMARY,—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Biennial periods Ending June 30th.	Charitable Institutions		Institutions for Defectives.			State Hospitals—(Insane.)				Hospital for Inebriates.	Industrial Schools.		Penal Institutions.		
	Soldier's Home. Mrshalltown.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Davenport.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood.	College for the Blind, Vinton.	School for the Deaf. Council Bluffs.	Independence.	Mt. Pleasant.	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Knoxville.	Boys. Eldora	Girls, Mitchellville.	Penitentiary, Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary, Anamosa.	Grand total.
1891	$42,478 32	$24,528.02	$31 427.56	$ 6 950 23	$28,193.31	$15 311 08	$41,120.55	$140 014 84	....	....	$16,937 81	$ 6,695 19	$28,460.47	$28,042 14	$ 410 159 46
1893	10 202 22	15,040 61	29,549 34	10 081 22	25 649 98	26 299 89	24 050 31	55,617 84	....	....	17,848 86	18,944.03	29.825 75	41 930.76	305 041 45
1895	17 271.52	12 026 79	47.122 62	4 368 57	14 535 97	49 269 28	20.247 36	85 938 82	$ 1,143 85	....	20 416.15	5,802.90	33.728 27	43 225.51	355 097 61
1897	52,151.06	26 138 48	119 577.16	10,216.58	18.725.01	15 815.48	36 750.91	196 650 30	137,603 62	....	13 743 13	16,629 54	68 504 99	66,337 36	778 843.62
1899	21 461.07	7,149.12	72 816 51	4 770.86	2 488.78	22 101 76	29,238.27	66,806 51	263 540 83	....	11 193 16	2 672 88	13 264.20	51 184.16	868 688 11
1901	29,811.17	41 476.6[illegible]	45,650.91	3 443 73	6,266 30	17,144 54	57.327 52	16.737 51	32,556 56	....	5.028.57	23,625 74	13 238 28	40,073 88	332 381 30
1903	71,158.86	43.552 82	59.611.91	17 351 80	34 420 38	55 999 99	76 527.70	61,131 46	558 302 58	....	48.620 17	15 882 65	14 310 62	42 343 50	1 099.214 44
1905	45 572 50	51,135 19	90.864 57	12 938 20	125 062 68	66 037.88	93,969 85	69,356.25	79,600.60	$36,521 44	54,901 36	27,959 24	56 722.59	51 984 64	871.626.99
1906	4 817 54	17.770 55	57 408.62	1 245 00	110,062 83	14.314 21	13,342 34	28,015 54	37 992.69	95 674.10	16 597 44	4 291 42	28 305 91	46,117 38	476.555.57

TABLE NO. 33—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS.

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Charitable Institutions.			Institutions for Defectives.				State Hospitals (Insane).				
	Soldiers' Home Marshalltown	Soldiers' Orphans' Home Davenport.	Total.	Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood	College for the Blind, Vinton	School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.	Total.	Independence.	Mt Pleasant	Clarinda.	Cherokee.	Total.
1891	$136,541.37	$104,296.02	$240,837.40	$185,968.98	$ 67,946.09	$142,111.31	$396,026.38	$276,041.23	$312,179.93	$253,948.82	....	$ 842,169.98
1893	118,854.99	104,302.73	223,157.72	211,869.10	75,938.95	152,539.78	440,047.83	311,061.12	313,835.27	215,733.35	....	840,629.74
1895	148,686.99	107,899.11	256,586.10	226,435.74	72,366.35	150,158.91	448,961.00	357,135.90	310,918.98	304,169.08	1,143.85	973,367.81
1897	206,016.04	134,795.20	340,821.24	335,858.88	79,367.63	147,107.57	562,334.08	378,806.40	337,719.37	437,728.06	137,603.62	1,331,857.45
1899	178,948.87	111,980.48	290,929.35	309,466.77	63,276.32	112,491.04	485,234.13	351,269.45	318,667.70	303,465.84	263,540.83	1,236,943.79
1901	247,605.02	155,320.75	402,925.77	310,390.85	62,722.38	106,827.00	479,940.23	340,239.19	338,774.08	286,181.55	32,556.56	1,286,751.38
1903	317,166.09	166,531.42	483,697.51	357,851.96	74,647.44	133,061.02	565,560.42	355,902.56	368,900.99	338,326.69	637,281.07	1,700,411.31
1905	316,139.99	176,949.00	493,088.09	406,185.05	85,372.70	231,992.47	723,550.22	349,139.14	369,712.88	348,886.35	309,950.79	1,377,689.16
1906	155,447.95	88,002.25	243,450.20	224,916.13	34,083.45	170,915.34	429,914.92	170,755.66	174,445.11	176,629.44	164,682.16	686,512.37

Biennial Periods Ending June 30th.	Hospitals for Inebriates.					Industrial Schools.			Penal Institutions			Grand Totals.
	Mt. Pleasant	Independence.	Cherokee	Knoxville.	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Penitentiary Ft. Madison.	Penitentiary Anamosa.	Total.	
1891	....	....	....	....	....	$ 88,136.10	$35,302.34	$123,438.44	$157,010.18	$129,226.60	$286,236.78	$1,888,708.98
1893	....	....	....	....	....	104,221.89	54,276.84	158,498.73	158,855.50	162,446.45	321,301.95	1,983,605.97
1895	....	....	....	....	....	103,129.47	44,109.52	147,238.99	176,808.96	236,769.25	413,578.21	2,239,732.11
1897	....	....	....	....	....	115,207.08	56,574.31	171,781.39	207,589.98	292,900.77	500,490.75	2,907,284.91
1899	....	....	....	....	....	133,541.94	45,152.87	178,694.81	172,767.21	306,007.04	478,774.25	2,670,576.33
1901	....	....	....	....	....	110,585.47	69,213.85	179,799.32	191,312.73	245,114.64	436,427.37	2,785,844.07
1903	$ 11,848.00	$ 2,112.00	$ 5,841.00	.....	$ 19,301.00	176,661.38	73,491.00	250,152.77	193,910.35	219,418.62	413,328.97	3,413,150.98
1905	6,480.00	3,988.80	3,981.60	$ 36,521.44	50,971.84	183,952.58	92,776.20	276,728.78	269,800.94	234,720.02	504,520.96	3,426,549.05
1906	9,379.20	2,880.00	4,024.80	117,177.20	133,461.22	79,007.65	38,581.59	117,589.24	144,898.84	137,763.83	282,662.67	1,893,590.62

TABLE NO. 34.—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

Institutions.	Location.	Salaries.					Provisions.	
		1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.	1899.	1901.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 20,535.41	$ 54,980.60	$ 73,128 18	$ 81,741.60	$ 42,803.54	$ 28,356.54	$ 73,673.11
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	17,802.57	38,666.55	42 833.25	47,118.29	25,283.82	14,650.91	36,370.98
College for the Blind	Vinton	10,688.25	21,694.44	23,920.26	25 960.39	14,176.03	6,166.18	9,813.42
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	19,394.54	41,958.63	47,457.92	50,254.98	26,147.14	10,903.01	27,138.92
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	41,093.36	93,949.35	107,199.10	114,367.11	60,334.07	26,650.91	88,197.24
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	15,151.76	33 707.50	86,767.33	40,401.30	20,587.39	19,847.61	45,348.95
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	6,094.07	15,662.19	19 028 72	22,174.07	11,344.62	6,681.11	15,746.66
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	41 577.22	97,685.56	97,747.26	91,651.43	53,036.24	44,737.22	111,608.12
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	50,482.55	113,791.82	102 668.45	98,354.71	52,431.29	52,779.39	124.454.07
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	36,198.14	85,924.42	86,324.53	90 691.74	45,806.56	46,477.20	109,506.29
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	....	....	31,462.84	81,883.60	44,583.29	....	....
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	† 2.454.15	....	....	....	5,765.14	† 3,833.33	....
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	37,274.29	80,343.44	83,521.31	93.377.13	50,910.01	21,983.03	49,476.69
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	52,739.08	93,570.84	83,984.11	86,606.35	43,485.96	32,217.78	36,576 90
Totals		$352,085.89	$771,935.34	$836,043.16	$924,582 70	$496,697.10	$315.284.22	$727,911.35

* One year only.

† Industrial School for Blind, discontinued in 1899.

‡ The expenditures for the Hospitals for Inebriates at Mt. Pleasant, Independence and Cherokee set out in preceding tables are consolidated with the Hospitals for Insane.

TABLE NO. 34—Continued.

Institutions.	Location.	Provisions.			Household Stores.				
		1903.	1905.	*1906.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 83,236.21	$ 84,540.46	$ 46,215.93	$ 2,855.94	$ 10,750.76	$ 11,111.67	$ 9,647.21	$ 9,248.33
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	32,490 62	30,711.48	15,112.64	2,168.89	5,754.96	5,946 20	7,049.97	5,228.07
College for the Blind	Vinton	11,818.35	14,725.04	5,710.43	930.97	3,219.11	1,492.52	5,432.43	2,489.83
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	19,575.19	20,800.65	10,854.27	2,157.68	6,018.50	4 549.45	5,266.36	3,507.14
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	72 175.79	67,137.81	36,016.26	6,673.52	16,066 29	14,980.71	12,781.02	8,349.97
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	26,666.36	24 407.63	12,240.02	2,218.59	6,390,02	10,041.09	7,817.00	2,448.57
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	16,314.50	16 827..0	8,203.60	1,633 39	2,833 07	3,113.30	3,098.34	1,380.34
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant.	103,742.69	90,055.77	54,829 95	6,054.14	12,329.55	15,444.45	12,017 83	10,115.03
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	96,666.74	82,286.07	42,748.38	6,994.89	18,121.74	10,294.72	12,367.70	7,064.36
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	91,803.11	82 209.60	41,378.45	3,479.19	14,775.15	16,261.65	14,823.46	12,956.64
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	22,922.10	55,089.11	29,130.37	.....	....	3,155.21	9,169.91	7,725.72
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	......		4,244.73	† 586.87	......	...	....	4,433.92
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	49,871.45	55,885.00	31,276.60	2,220.03	3,343.72	1,848.86	5,943 96	2,636.74
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	43,641.55	38,581.35	15,468.04	2,699 89	3,335.83	2,940.05	3,122.72	2,250.92
Totals	....	$670,924.66	$663,267.47	$353,429.67	$ 40,674.07	$102,938.80	$101,179.88	$108,537.97	$ 79,835.58

Institutions.	Location.	Clothing.					Fuel and Light.	
		1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.	1899.	1901
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 10,690 38	$ 17,256 84	$ 22,845.01	$ 27,761 29	$ 13 409 07	$ 5,314 55	$ 15 645.74
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	2 854.63	6,309 52	9,949 77	8,237 99	5,889.26	3,690 42	9,445 08
College for the Blind	Vinton	575.93	1,153 00	1,424 77	1 345 30	545.19	3 392 87	7,822 83
School for the Deaf	Council Blufis	1,283.26	5 071 76	4,149.35	2,480 56	1 275 61	5,694 42	13,519 94
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	Glenwood	9 768 55	22 908 27	20,649 51	27,241.76	15,925.62	15,619 14	85 804 37
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	4,602 93	7,815.43	11 762.66	6,756 06	4 677.60	5 851.17	12 562 08
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	2,204 80	4,021 64	4 460 87	6 516 92	3 329 41	1 771 13	5,538 34
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt Pleasant	6,393 00	15,147.44	12 656.85	9 127.66	7,932 16	17,131.03	40 905.43
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	6,980 94	16,769.77	17,057 31	9,831 77	5,909 98	14 340.31	34 693 45
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	3,095 40	16,228 52	12,375,62	11,402.99	7,220 31	11 363.15	32 671 77
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	.....	....	5,684 47	9,156.39	5 144 02	.	....
‡State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	†75 80		.....	...	1 055 59	†630.60	......
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	5 344 81	14 878 36	10 745.54	13,499.47	7,844.31	5 268.19	11,198.69
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	5 336.65	11,857 50	7,574.63	7,949.52	5 705 41	12,721.03	28,645.03
Totals	....	$ 59,207 17	$139,418 05	$140,836.36	$141,806.68	$ 85,863 54	$102,812 51	$247,952 76

**Includes laboratory.

TABLE NO. 34—Continued.

Institutions	Location.	Fuel and Light.			Hospital Supplies.				
		1903.	1905.	*1906.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 16 070.53	$ 23,664.61	$ 16,710.20	$ 1,914 69	$ 3 698 28	$ 6,053.89	$ 7,257.40	$ 4.046 76
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	11,624 56	13 967.87	6 962.38	372.94	675 61	685 16	1,225 62	1,069 68
College for the Blind	Vinton	6 826 53	9,252.01	4,605 30	38 98	46 35	206 04	345.78	128.04
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	12,061 18	14,990 44	10,518 29	195 37	314.38	517 34	798 19	208 66
Institution for Feeble Minded Children	Glenwood	46,110 34	55 333 21	25,387 37	974.19	1 630 61	2,158.67	1,885 57	1,145 70
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	11 660 78	19 289.84	12,574 09	265.45	563.65	947 15	887.07	379 57
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	7,581 69	9,157 67	5 655 22	107 05	276.69	529.63	472 89	188 85
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	34 747 27	40,782 29	22,251.33	1,442 35	4,137.65	6,284 89	**5 017.87	1 188 30
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	37,893 04	51,604 63	31 262 85	3.076 60	9,098 52	4 244.74	5,222 94	2,058 17
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	35,611 22	44,731 08	24,636 12	1,167 59	3,572 21	2.518 21	3 053 81	1 187.48
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	19,500 49	59,348 65	34,037 97	....	....	1,283.28	2,187 10	984 34
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	....	.....	1 845 72	†11.75	......	....	....	365 48
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	14.816 09	22,773 15	10 778.69	858 98	2,801.39	2,943.11	2 065.17	1,480 85
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	23 377 81	28,273 07	15,826 24	785 33	961 28	1,007 44	724 71	457 59
Totals	....	$277 881.53	$393.163 52	$223,050 77	$ 11 211 27	$ 27.781 62	$ 29 374 55	$ 31,144.12	$ 14,899 47

Institutions.	Location.	Shop Farm and Garden.					Ordinary Repairs.	
		1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906	1899.	1901.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 4,089 64	$ 14.591 67	$ 21.083 00	$ 23,054 17	$ 2,734 52	$ 250 04	$ 11,453 30
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	4 585 58	14,780 54	10.727 63	9,430 52	6,427 88	394 97	890 31
College for the Blind	Vinton	1,052 69	4 509 85	6 110 38	7.357.72	3,092 85	399 28	5.614 29
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	2,261 63	7 010 30	5,903 15	6 530 69	5,385 13	231 11	914 47
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	8.025 53	17 050 61	22,455 79	18,000 44	15 025 47	2,857 29	2,906 19
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	5,141 22	11.523 45	24 189 45	23 094 32	5,767 31	456 04	820 32
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	928 60	2 454 92	2 251 20	2 488 86	1,569 51	209 90	412 72
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt Pleasant	5,919 85	14 655 66	23 163 42	24,965 32	15,039 98	5 57	100 91
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	8 896 58	19 546 61	20,062 70	16,872 36	12,641 33	455 63	639 88
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	4,157 26	21,834 93	25,068 03	25 317 51	13,064 08	274 02	1,268 29
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	....	....	3 293 23	10,774 80	5 986 48	.. ....	....
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	†321 76	....	....	......	2,734 52	† 25.00	....
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	3,665 85	9,743 18	8.306 12	13,964 40	8,446 74	320 33	1,877 35
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	8 631 78	8,644 46	8,977 55	11 797 55	5 753 03	1,127.76	444 33
Totals	....	$ 57,677 97	$146.346 18	$181 611 65	$198 648 66	$112 804 40	$ 6.506.94	$ 27.342 36

† Industrial School for Blind—Discontinued 1899.

TABLE NO. 34—Continued.

Institutions.	Location.	Ordinary Repairs.			Water and Ice.				
		1903.	1905.	*1906.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	$ 2 781.75	$ 752.11	$ 41.61	$ 1,487.39	$ 8,549 28	$ 4.057.83	$ 5.205 51	$ 291 68
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	578 07	580 40	681 61	693 45	1,556.90	2,056.79	2 773 92	1,446 80
College for the Blind	Vinton	1 017.29	3,301 75	119.75	577.49	1 227.51	1.306 17	1 314 97	607 80
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs	385 36	311.51	119.52	304 21	673.69	514 76	661.53	430 38
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	4,661 14	1.572.82	864.25	517 29	446 80	254.83	468 96	212 75
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	105.23	126 33	114.20	90.13	262 20	351 56	430.67	475 91
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	456 60	107.95	.....	136 05	336 36	358 01	350.84	280.51
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	1,542 61	104 79	537 22	1.313 32	2,823 28	2,599 92	2,091 67	1,234 19
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	34 58	71 78	134 31	3,187.04	6,132 72	5,792 02	5,152.40	2 623.53
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	396 90	1,413 92	370 99	420 00	1,618 64	894 79	.....	.....
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	34 65	1,122.93	118.48	.....	.....	780.85	1,511.57	671.12
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	.....	.....	41.61	†194.72	.....	.....	.....	291.68
State Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	1,405.91	17 03	140.66	27 13	86.75	475 48	211.70	.....
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	76.09	163.74	11.82	681.50	668.20	70.55	.....	82.90
Totals	.....	$ 13.476.18	$ 9.647.10	$ 3.482.19	$ 9,629.72	$ 18.881.83	$ 19,513 56	$ 20,173.74	$ 10 317.20

Institutions.	Location.	Postage and Stationery.					Transportation of Inmates.				
		1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.	1899.	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown.	$ 1,155.69	$ 2,966.89	$ 2.852 73	$ 2,065 91	$ 466.95	$.....	$....	$ ..	$.......	$.......
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	491 12	1.208 72	1,020 72	1,578 04	531 74	157 62	118.78	56 10	116.85	31.26
College for the Blind	Vinton	491 55	591 26	885 60	1.368 80	516 74	30 47	83 73	97 87	68.71	27.53
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs.	633.02	1,354 50	1,288 41	1,705 88	610 41	342 27	660 50	438.40	352 88	131 61
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	1,202 59	2 283 26	1,913 38	2 049 79	1,140 60	569 69	1,304 47	1 387 19	513.58	542 86
Industrial School for Boys	Eldora	562.32	1.591 75	1,597.14	1,608 81	843.33	132 40	140.91	76 74	64 66	70.15
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	294 89	595 88	736 07	964 14	615 63	7 80	356 00	48 03	123 75	101.21
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt. Pleasant	1.595 48	2,629.00	2,463.29	3 647 01	1 724 28	305.53	987.11	354 32	240.35	40 59
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	1,324 55	2,881.84	2 311.35	2,252 63	1,444 08	236.61	237 28	137 04	100 34	4.68
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	541 96	2 590 89	1,663 11	2.844.97	923 48	7.89	1,069 90	793.45	433 59	203 06
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	.....	.....	998.55	1,996 46	1,209 93	.....	.	50 41	86 81	39 30
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	† 276 26	.....	.....	...	466 95	...	....	.....	....	59 84
State Penitentiary	Mt. Madison	829 52	1 371.72	1 175 03	1,356 82	836 77	80.20	206 63	252 71	252 07	143 06
State Penitentiary	Anamosa	1,652 05	1,487 01	1,497 31	1,794 18	1,016 09	....	54 41	7 95	.....	.....
Totals	.....	$11,051 00	$21.552 72	$19,902 69	$25 233 44	$13,648.12	$1.870 58	$5,219 92	$3 700 21	$2.353 59	$1,395.15

† Industrial School for Blind discontinued 1899.

TABLE NO 31—Continued.

Institutions.	Location.	Miscellaneous.					Totals.				
		1699	1901.	1903	1905.	*1906.	1899	1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
Soldiers' Home..........	Marshalltown.. .	$ 1,393 82	$ 3.113.49	$ 3,786 43	$ 4,876 32	$ 197.94	$ 78,044 09	$ 211,679 96	$ 216,007 23	$ 270 566.59	$ 150 630.41
Soldiers' Orphans' Home ...	Davenport.....	1,636 29	3,816.72	6 009 73	8,022.82	1,266 56	49,499 39	119,594 67	122 978.60	125.813 81	70 231.70
College for the Blind..	Vinton...	850 93	4 499 48	2,188 86	1 961 60	818 96	25.195.09	59 775.27	57,294 64	72 434.50	32,838 45
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs ..	535 33	2 009 42	1 800 13	2,776 12	1,064 35	43,935 83	106,645.01	98,640.64	106.929 79	60,252 51
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children..	Glenwood...	1 699.77	5 251 32	4,993.70	4 968 41	2.562 59	115,181 83	287,798 28	298,940 05	306.320 48	167.507.51
Industrial School for Boys..	Eldora...	1,298 65	2,562.42	3 875 72	4,168 53	2,232.01	55.618 27	123,293 68	123.041.21	129 061.22	62.410 21
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville	580 54	3,066 61	2,730 12	2.534 03	1.622.25	21,219.43	51,301.08	57,608.74	64,816.96	34,290 17
State Hospital (Insane) .. .	Mt. Pleasant	1.040 05	1.709 91	2,974 32	2,520.98	2,552 70	127,514 76	304,219.62	303,721.29	282,223 03	170,481 97
State Hospital (Insane).....	Independence....	3 103.42	5,060.90	3 850 89	2,972 73	998 49	151.858 61	351,428.60	301,018 58	287,090 06	159,321.45
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda.	2,115 01	3,886 52	3,469.01	2,607 43	854 73	109,296 81	294.917 53	277,194 63	279.530 10	148.618 90
State Hospital (Insane) ..	Cherokee. .	....	....	1,156 41	2,009 46	1,083 25	....	....	90,322 49	234,331 79	130,714 27
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	†28.62	....	....	....	197 91	† 8,438.95	....	....	....	21,503 12
State Penitentiary..........	Ft. Madison	1,606.35	3 523.39	4,238 12	3,732.45	2,098 50	79,479 71	178 851 51	179,599 73	218,078 35	116 592 93
State Penitentiary...........	Anamosa ...	2,967 51	4.160 76	3,920 08	3,722 19	1,588 45	121,560 86	190,406 65	177,075 12	182,735.38	91,646.45
Totals	....	$18.856 29	$42 660 94	$43 993 52	$41,873 07	$21.611 86	$996 867.13	$2,279,941.86	$2 338.437 95	$2,554 922 06	$1,417,035 05

TABLE NO. 35—FINANCE

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ON JUNE

Institititions.	Location.	Lands—Acres.			
		1901.	1903	1905	1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown.	134	134	150	150
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	171+	263	298+	298
College for the Blind	Vinton	41	41	41	41
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs.	165+	157	165+	165
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	298	565+	598	598
Industrial School for Boys.	Eldora	760	760	810	810
Industrial School for Girls.	Mitchellville	165	175	175	175
State Hospital (Insane)	Mt Pleasant	587+	876+	911	911
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence	660	1,188	1.228	1,228
State Hospital (Insane)	Clarinda	551+	859	859	859
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	....	830	950	950
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville	50	50	139	163
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison	15+	16	16	16
Penitentiary	Anamosa	157	177	257	257
Totals		3,754	6,091+	6,928	6,651

Institutions.	Location.	Live Stock—Value.			
		1901.	1903.	1905.	*1906.
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown..	$ 2,159.05	$ 3,005 30	$ 2,390.00	$ 3,087 20
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Davenport	3,112 25	3,959 68	4 875 00	5 465.50
College for the Blind	Vinton	723 98	824 75	840 58	1,212 03
School for the Deaf	Council Bluffs..	1,955 00	1,984 75	3 301.70	3,192 0
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Glenwood	4,729 00	6,051 00	9,483.00	9,026 00
Industrial School for Boys..	Eldora	8 085 00	9,757 00	8,337.00	7 159 20
Industrial School for Girls	Mitchellville.	723 98	1 385 00	985 00	1,565 00
State Hospital Insane).	Mt Pleasant.	3.693 20	7,540 00	10,582 10	11,979 50
State Hospital (Insane)	Independence.	10 033 50	14,460 00	11,762 30	13,168 00
State Hospital (insane)	Clarinda	11 098 32	8 860 55	12 710 00	11,516 50
State Hospital (Insane)	Cherokee	... ...	7,431 05	9,378 63	9 461.40
State Hospital for Inebriates	Knoxville.	541 00			937 00
Penitentiary	Ft. Madison..	981 00	650 00	1,310.00	2,445 00
Penitentiary	Anamosa..	1 201 00	1 689.00	3,607 00	3,794 50
Totals		48,939 28	67,598.08	$80,062 71	$84,038 83

OF INSTITUTIONS.

30 OF 1901-1903-1905-1906.

Lands—Value.				Buildings—Value.			
1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1905.	1906.
$ 16,850 00	$ 26,200 00	$ 33,600 00	$ 33,600.00	$ 223,200 00	$ 250,558 61	$ 282,261.21	$ 290,011.21
133,099 00	42,526 00	47,527 00	47.525 00	27,200.00	183,350 00	159,862.50	229,559 22
6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	100,000.00	150,000 10	159,000.00	159,000 00
24,804.00	24,804 00	24,803 00	24,804 00	297,308 40	95,508 01	89,900.40	337,883 40
36,800.00	62,250 00	68,866.10	68,866.10	319,649 00	293,750 00	354,775.00	395,490 00
38,000 00	53,200 00	65,600.00	65,600 00	161,360 00	166,750 00	201,960.00	201,320 00
10 152 00	11,802 85	11,802.00	11 802 85	99 350 00	99,350 00	11.802.85	97,950 00
33 525 00	59,713 00	73,674.00	73.674 00	823,383 40	621,475 40	841,094 00	841,974 00
36,600.00	81,407.75	84,407 75	90,563 00	1,015,950 00	710,000 00	808,067.75	724 500.00
55,155.00	87,801 00	87,801 00	94,973 00	846,000.00	857,000 00	922,912.50	954,603.43
....	47,440 00	60,120 00	73,071 00	... .	900,000.00	943,635.00	966 460 00
5,000 00	5,000 00	19,727.19	29 242 50	35,000 00	35,000 00	36,200.00	68,000 00
1,000 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	500,000 00	228,000 00	272,500.00	290,500 00
14,861.00	25,950 00	32,200 00	32,200 00	1,651,295 95	1,553,739.41	1,596,744.61	1,678,240 79
$411,596.00	$535 944 60	$617,978 04	$653,771 45	$6,099,696 75	$6,344 481 85	$6,697,913.22	$7,235,472.05

Personal Property—Value.				Total Value.			
1901.	1903.	1995.	1906.	1901	1903.	1905	*1906.
$ 30,541 70	$ 50,974 75	$ 54,315 56	$ 50,300 69	$ 272 250 75	$ 320,738.69	$ 372,566.77	$ 376,999 10
45,063 64	46,123.94	108,763 36	63.483 24	208 474.89	275,959 62	321,025.86	346,032 96
18,801 52	24,432 15	2· 475 66	29,716 91	126,775 50	181.506.90	194,566.24	196,178 94
42,803.65	38,489 12	40 969 42	43 595 89	366,871 05	160,785 27	158,9 2.52	409,475 29
89,986 41	95,714 61	93,820 79	102,789 27	451.164 41	457,715 61	526,944.89	576,171 37
33,658 93	64,530 68	57,314 58	57,769 86	241,103 93	284 237 68	333,711.98	331,849 06
11,965.20	17,076 06	29,102 92	16 841 58	122 191 18	129,613 91	145,290.77	128,159 43
92,185 65	102,098 84	129.484.18	137,450 41	952 687 25	990,627 24	1.054 834.28	1,065 077 91
102,156 45	106 291 06	104.076 12	99,960 00	1,164 739 95	912 115 81	923,906.17	928 200 01
83,421 14	98,874 06	100,189 68	90,135 67	995,674.46	1,052,535 61	1,123,613.18	1,151 258 60
....	127,532 54	133 041.16	145.627 89	...	1 082,403 59	1,146,174.79	1,194,620 29
5,123 80	.. ..	5,400 00	22,481 31	45 664.80	40 000 00	61,327.19	120,663 81
45,837 84	40,632 36	48.639 05	63 680 58	517,818 84	270,882.36	324,049.05	358 226 58
54,250 81	64.668 19	64,977 19	41,251 86	1,721 611 76	1,646,046 60	1,697,528.80	1,755 487.15
$655 796 74	$867.438 36	$998,569 67	$965,098 17	$7,21[illegible],028 77	$7,810,411 89	$8,384,522.49	$8,938,400 50

TABLE NO. 36.—FINANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE ALLOWANCES FOR SUPPORT AND PER CAPITA 1899-1906.

Names and Location of Institutions.	1899.		1901.		1903.		1905.		‡ 1906.	
	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown	$ 157,487.80	$302 54	$ 217,793 85	$368 52	$ 246 007 23	$357.04	$ 270.566.59	$373 20	$ 150,630 41	$189 95
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport	104.831 36	220 4	113 844.07	254 41	122 978 60	267 92	125 813.81	261.55	70 231.70	146.62
College for the Blind, Vinton	57,305 46	374.54	59 278 65	432.06	57,294 64	368 86	72.434.50	460 19	32.838.45	204 76
School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs	109,902 25	381.21	100,560.70	379.90	98.640 64	407.43	106,929 79	432.95	60,252.51	243.93
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood	236.620 26	325 65	264,739 94	314 57	298.940 05	329.22	306,320.48	319.42	167,507.51	165 19
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora	122,348 98	246 72	105.556 90	226.61	128,041 21	249.69	129,051 22	258.62	62,410 21	132.22
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville	42.479 99	251 66	45,588 11	296 60	57,608.74	290 95	64,816.96	311 16	34,290 17	157.29
Industrial Home for the Blind, Knoxville	14 326 90	......	3 443 39		......	......	......	......	......	......
State Hospital (Insane), Mt. Pleasant	299 164 14	331.22	281,446.56	289.45	292.373.29	300.48	275,743 03	298 09	151,102 77	157 02
State Hospital (Insane), Independence	329,167 69	327.52	323 094.65	313 68	298,902 57	298 32	284,101 26	293.49	156,441 43	147.58
State Hospital (Insane), Clarinda	236.659 39	312.63	269,444 04	297 07	277 195 23	290 86	279,530.10	300.24	148.613.90	154 00
*State Hospital (Insane), Cherokee	....	......	....	......	84,481 49	147 18	230,350.19	345.86	126 689 47	171 81
*Hospital for Inebriates, Mt. Pleasant	......	......	......	......	† 11.348 00	143 64	† 6 480 00	180 00	9 379 20	165 12
*Hospital for Inebriates, Independence	......	......	......	......	† 2,112 00	70 86	† 3,988 80	143 97	2,880 00	144 00
*Hospital for Inebriates, Cherokee	......	......	......	......	† 5,841 00	119.20	‡ 3 981 60	168 00	4 024.80	166.00
State Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21,503 12	122.87
State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison	159,502.91	306 74	178,074 45	373 32	179,599 73	407.25	213 073.35	429.59	116 592 [illegible]	219.98
State Penitentiary, Anamosa	254,822 88	428.20	205,046.76	426 28	177,075.12	421 64	182.735.38	477.12	91,646.45	219.30
Total	$2 114,619 75		$2 167 906 07		$2 338.439 54		$2.554 922 06	....	$1 417 035.05	

*Covers but a portion of the period

†The sums given for the hospitals for inebriates represent only a portion of the true cost of the inebriate population as the main portion of the expense of supervision is paid out of the funds allowed the officers of the state hospitals.

‡One year only.

INDEX.

Page

Admission:
- To Soldiers' Home 25
- To Hospital for Inebriates 25

Aggregate Institutional Population:
- (See Population, Aggregate Institutional.)

Aggregate Number of Deaths State Institutions 92

Aggregate State Financial Transactions 479, 480

Appointments:
- Carey, Miss Miriam E., as Librarian 3
- Crumbacker, W. P., as Superintendent 3
- Hamilton, John T., as Member Board of Control 1
- Harnett, J. T., as State Agent 1
- Osborn, W. S., as Superintendent 3
- Rothert, Henry W., as Superintendent 3
- Vance, J. E., as Superintendent 3
- Voldeng, M. N., as Superintendent 3
- Witte, Max E., as Superintendent 3

Appropriations asked for:
- Cherokee State Hospital 31
- Clarinda State Hospital 31
- College for the Blind 29
- Independence State Hospital 31
- Industrial School for Boys 30
- Industrial School for Girls 30
- Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 30
- Mistake in 8
- Mt. Pleasant State Hospital 30
- Penitentiary at Anamosa 32
- Penitentiary at Ft. Madison 32
- School for the Deaf 29
- Soldiers' Home 29
- Soldiers' Orphans' Home 29
- State Agents 29
- State Hospital for Inebriates 31
- State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis 12
- Summary of 32

Average Daily Population 88, 89, 90, 91

Average Population, Allowances, and Expenditures:
- Cherokee State Hospital 509
- Clarinda State Hospital 508
- College for the Blind 501
- Hospital for Inebriates, Cherokee 510
- Hospital for Inebriates, Independence 510
- Hospital for Inebriates, Mt. Pleasant 509
- Independence State Hospital 507
- Industrial School for Boys 504
- Industrial School for Girls 505

Page
Average Population. Allowances and Expenditures—Continued.
  Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 503
  Mt. Pleasant State Hospital 506
  School for the Deaf 502
  Soldiers' Home 499
  Soldiers' Orphans' Home 500
  State Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville 511
  State Penitentiary, Anamosa 512
  State Penitentiary, Ft. Madison 511
Balances in Funds of State Institutions 479
Binding for State Institutions 27
Board of Control of State Institutions:
  Compensation of Members and Employes 36
  Expenses of 498
Bonds of Wardens 28
Carey, Miss Miriam E., Appointment as Librarian 3
Capital Invested in State Institutions 526
Cherokee State Hospital:
  Appropriations asked 31
  Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 509
Same, Department for Inebriates 510
  Improvements 9
  Patients in (See State Hospitals for Insane and Department for Inebriates)
  Population—Gain and Loss 2
  Salaries of Officers and Employes 54- 56
  Visitations 35
  Voldeng, M. N., Re-appointment as Superintendent 3
  Water Supply 18
Children, Institutions for Friendless 461-478
Children in Soldiers' Orphans' Home:
  Of Counties 118, 121, 122, 124, 125, 132
  Of Soldiers 118, 121, 122, 124, 125, 132
Clarinda State Hospital:
  Appropriations asked 31
  Average Population, Allowance and Expenditures 508
  Improvements 9
  Patients in (See State Hospitals for the Insane.)
  Population, Gain 2
  Salaries of Officers and Employes 52- 54
  Visitations 34
  Witte, Max E., Re-appointment as Superintendent 3
Clothing, Cost of 522
College for the Blind:
  Ages of Pupils on Admission 140, 147
  Appropriations asked 29
  Average Monthly Attendance 146
  Average Population. Allowances and Expenditures 501
  Character of Parents' 141
  County Residence of Pupils 144
  Distribution of Pupils by Grand Divisions 154
  Improvements 5
  Literacy of Pupils on Admission 142, 150
  McCune, T. F., Resignation as Superintendent 3
  Movement of Population 139, 146
  Nativity of Parents 141, 150
  Nativity of Pupils 140, 148
  Physical Condition of Pupils when Admitted 141, 151
  Population, Gain 2
  Probable Causes of Blindness of Pupils 143, 151
  Pupils admitted from Cities of 4,000 and Over 157

College for the Blind—Continued, Page
- Pupils Having Defective Relatives 141
- Pupils Pursuing Specified Studies 143
- Pupils Having Relatives with Defective Vision 142
- Salaries of Officers and Employes 41, 42
- Trades of Graduate Pupils 144
- Vance, J. E., Appointment as Superintendent 3
- Visitations 33

Comparative Statements:
- Of Average Daily Population 88, 89
- Of Expenditures for Biennial Periods 520
- Of Institutions for Friendless Children, Officers, Employes, Salaries, Revénues, Expenditures 474
- Children Cared for 476
- Children Disposed of 477
- Institutional Population 85
- Losses by Fire and Storms 23

Condition of Funds—(See Financial Statements)

Cost of Institutions per capita 516

County Institutions:
- Character of Population 458
- County Residence 459
- Dietary 418
- Distribution by Grand Divisions 444
- Employment and Restraint 414
- Fire Protection 426
- Movement of Population 412
- Officers and Employes—Compensation 416
- Paupers and Defectives 433
- Population at Times of Inspection 454
- Sanitary Conditions 426

Crops on State Farms and Gardens 14
- Value of 488

Crumbacker, W. P. Appointment of as Superintendent 3

Deaf, (See School for Deaf).

Deaths, aggregate 92

Dietary:
- Of County Institutions 418-425
- Of Private Institutions 450

Educational Institutions:
- Examination of Financial Transactions 60

Employment of Patients—Private Institutions 448

Expenditures:
- Aggregate 12,479, 480
- Monthly 482
- Special Funds 486
- Support Fund 484

Expenditures and Per Capita Allowances for all Institutions 528

Expenses of Board of Control 498

Farms and Gardens 14
- Products and Value 488

Financial Statements:
- Allowances for Support and Per Capita 528
- Condition of Funds and Aggregate Transactions 479
- Condition of Support Funds and Aggregate Transactions 480
- Condition of Special Funds and Aggregate Transactions 480
- Cost Per Capita of Salaries and Support 513, 514
- Expenditures for Year 484
- Expenditures from Special Funds 486
- Expenditures from all Funds 520
- Monthly Expenditures 482
- Revenue Covered into State Treasury 481
- Statement for Biennial Periods 521
- Summary of Expenditures for Salaries 518

Financial Statements. Page
- Summary of Special Appropriations 519
- Summary of Cost of Support 517
- Value of Products of Farms, Gardens, Shops and Kitchens 488-496

Fire Losses 22
Fire Equipment 23
Fire Protection:
- County Institutions 426-437
- Industrial School for Boys 22
- Private Institutions 451
- Soldiers' Home 22
- State Hospital for Inebriates 22

Food:
- County Institutions 418-425
- Private Institutions 450

Fruit Grown 490
Fuel and Lights—cost of 522, 523
Gardens, Farms and 14
- Products and Value 488

Gains and Losses in Population 2
General Observations 1
Hamilton, John T., Appointment as Member of Board of Control 1
Harnett, J. T., Appointment as State Agent 1
Herriott, Frank I, Statistician 36
Hospital for Inebriates (See State Hospital for Inebriates).
Hospital Supplies 523
Household Stores 522
Improvements at State Institutions:
- Cherokee State Hospital 9
- Clarinda State Hospital 9
- College for the Blind 5
- Independence State Hospital 8
- Industrial School for Boys 6
- Industrial School for Girls 6
- Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 7
- Mt. Pleasant State Hospital 7
- Penitentiary at Anamosa 12
- Penitentiary at Ft. Madison 11
- School for the Deaf 5
- Soldiers' Home 4
- Soldiers' Orphans' Home 4
- State Hospital for Inebriates 10

Independence State Hospital:
- Appropriations asked 31
- Average Population, Allowance and Expenditures 507
- Crumbacker, W. P., Re-appointment as Superintendent 3
- Improvements 8
- Patients in, (See State Hospital for the Insane and Departments for Inebriates)
- Same, Department for Inebriates 510
- Population—Gain and Loss 2
- Salaries of Officers and Employes 49-52
- Visitations 34
- Water Supply 19

Indeterminate Sentences Recommended 28
Inebriates:
- (See State Hospitals for Inebriates).
- Change in Law as to Admissions 25
- State Hospitals for 1
- Transfers of 1

Industrial Schools:
  For Boys: Page
    Appropriations asked ... 30
    Average Population, Allowances, and Expenditures ... 504
    Fire Protection ... 22
    Harnett, J. T., State Agent ... 1
    Improvements ... 6
    Population—gain ... 22
    Salaries of Officers and Employes ... 45, 46
    Visitations ... 34
  For Girls:
    Appropriations asked ... 30
    Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures ... 505
    Improvements ... 6
    Population—gain ... 2
    Salaries of Officers and Employes ... 46, 47
    Visitations ... 34
    Water Supply ... 20
  Both Schools:
    Ages when Committed ... 198, 202
    Ages at Death of Parents ... 195
    Character and Mode of Discharge ... 197
    Character of Parents ... 194
    Conjugal Conditions of Parents ... 194
    Committed from Cities of 4,000 and over ... 198
    County Residence of Children ... 199
    Court Committing ... 197
    Distribution by Grand Divisions ... 209
    Inmates having Defective or Delinquent Relatives ... 196
    Literacy of Children ... 196
    Literacy of Parents ... 196
    Movement of Population ... 193, 201
    Nativity of Children ... 195, 204
    Nativity of Parents ... 195
    Offenses for which Committed ... 197, 207
    Parental Conditions of Children ... 194, 203
    Sex and Color of Inmates ... 193
Insane:
    Average number Employed ... 267
    Number of ... 24
    Total number in Iowa ... 305
    Transfers of ... 24
See State Hospitals for the Insane—Cherokee State Hospital, Clarinda State Hospital, Independence State Hospital, Mt. Pleasant State Hospital.
Institutions for Feeble-Minded Children:
    Ages at which Feeble-Mindedness Developed ... 166, 176
    Ages of Inmates ... 164, 174
    Appropriations asked ... 30
    Assignment and Discharge ... 192
    Average Population, Allowance and Expenditures ... 503
    Causes of Death ... 169
    Causes of Dismissal ... 169
    Character of Parentage ... 165
    County Residence of Inmates ... 170, 190
    Distribution of Inmates by Grand Divisions ... 186
    Health and Physical Condition of Inmates ... 167
    Improvements ... 7
    Inmates from Cities of 4,000 and over ... 171
    Inmates having Defective Relatives ... 166
    Literacy of Inmates ... 166, 178
    Mental Condition of Inmates at Time of Death ... 169
    Movement of Population ... 164, 172

Institutions for Feeble-Minded Children—Continued. Page

- Nativity of Inmates 164, 179
- Nativity of Parents 165, 181
- Population—gain 2
- Probable Cause of Feeble-Mindedness 168, 182
- Salaries of Officers and Employes 43- 45
- Sex and Color of Inmates 164, 173
- Visitations 23
- Water Supply 18

Institutions for Friendless Children:

- Admission—Terms of 464
- Children Cared for 476
- Children Received 473
- Comparative Statement 474
- Disposition of Children 477
- Employes 468, 474
- Expenditures 472
- Names, Locations, Officers, Purposes 461
- Property—value of 470
- Revenue 471
- Salaries 468, 474

Institutional Populations—aggregate 62

Inventories—Summary of 497

Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

- Finances of 61

Kinne, L. G., death of 1

Kitchen Products 490

Land needed for:

- College for the Blind 16
- Industrial School for Boys 15
- Industrial School for Girls 16
- Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 15
- State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison 15

Legislation Recommended:

- Admission to Soldiers' Home 25
- Payment for Support by Members 25
- Admission to State Hospital for Inebriates 25
- Binding for State Institutions 27
- Indeterminate Sentences 28
- Printing for State Institutions 27
- Publication of Reports 26
- Reformatories 28
- Wardens Bonds 28

Live Stock;

- Number and Value 15

Losses and Gains in Population 2

- Losses by Fire and Storms (Insert) 23

Lunbeck, Miss Clare, State Agent 1

McCune, T. F., Resignation of as Superintendent 3

Manufactured Articles 490

Miscellaneous Expenditures 525

Mistake in Appropriation 8

Mt. Pleasant State Hospital:

- Appropriations asked 30
- Improvements 7
- Population—gain and loss 2
- Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 506
- Same, Department for Inebriates 509

Patients in (See State Hospitals for the Insane and Department for Inebriates.)

Names and Compensation of Officers and Employes 36

Normal School:

- Finances of 60

Page
Observations, general 1
Officers and Employes, Compensation of 36
Orchards 490, 494
Ordinary repairs—cost 523-524
Penitentiaries:
  See State Penitentiaries.
Per Capita Cost of State Institutions 513, 516
Population:
  (See County and Private Institutions.)
    Admitted and Cared for 61, 85
    Admitted from Cities having 4,000 or over 76
    Admitted for First Time 86
    Aggregate Institutional, state 62
    Average Daily Population 88, 89, 90
    Conjugal Conditions 70
    County Residence 73, 82
    Deaths 87, 92
    Distribution by Grand Divisions 78
    Gains and Losses 2
    Nativity of Inmates 67
    Nativity of Parents 69
    Number Cared for During Year 85
    Occupation of Adults 71
    Population in Residence 62, 88, 90, 91
    Sex and Color 66
Postage and stationery 524
Printing for State Institutions 27
Private Institutions:
    Character of Population 452
    County Residence 454
    Dietary 450
    Employment 448
    Movement of Population 447
    Officers and Employes 449
    Physicians 449
    Restraint 448
    Salaries 449
Products:
    Of Farms 14 488, 494
    Of Gardens 14, 488, 494
    Of Kitchens 490, 494
    Of Orchards 490, 494
    Of Shops 490-494
Protection against Fire:
    Industrial School for Boys 22
    Independence State Hospital 22
    Soldiers' Home 22
    State Hospital for Inebriates 22
Provisions 521, 522
Railway Switches 16, 30
Reformatories:
    For Young Men 28
    For Young Women 28
Reports:
    Biennial, omissions from 26
    Binding 27
    College for the Blind 27
    Printing of 27
    School for the Deaf 27

Resignations: Page
McCune, T. F. 3
Willhite, O. C. 3
Revenue Covered into State Treasury 481
Rothert, Henry W., Re-appointment as Superintendent 3
Salaries and Wages:
Members and Employes of Board of Control 36
Officers and Employes of State Institutions 36-59, 521
Officers and Employes of County Institutions 416
Officers and Employes of Private Institutions 449
Officers and Employes of Institutions for Friendless Children 468, 469
Sanitarium:
(See State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis).
Sanitary Conditions:
County Institutions 426-437
Private Institutions 451
School for the Deaf:
Ages at Time of Admission 158
Appropriations asked 29
Average Monthly Attendance 163
Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 502
Character of Parentage 158
County Residence of Pupils 162
Improvements 5
Literacy of Pupils when Admitted 159
Movement of Population 157
Nativity of Pupils 158
Nativity of Parents 159
Physical Condition of Pupils when Admitted 159
Population—gain 2
Probable Cause of Deafness 160
Pupils Admitted from Cities of 4,000 and over 161
Pupils having Defective Relatives 159
Rothert, Henry W., Re-appointment as Superintendent 3
Salaries of Officers and Employes 42, 43
Sex and Color of Pupils 157
Visitations 33
Shop-products 490
Soldiers' Children 118, 121, 122, 124, 125, 132
Soldier's Home:
Admission to—change of law 25
Ages at Death 103
Ages of all Members 94
Ages at Time of Admission 94, 105
Appropriations asked 29
Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 499
Causes of Death 102
County Residence of Members 98
Conjugal Condition of Members 95, 107
Distribution by Grand Divisions 112
Fire Protection 22
Improvements 4
Literacy of Members 94
Members from Cities of 4,000 and over 99
Movement of Population 93, 104
Nativity of Members 95, 106
Occupation of Members before Admission 97, 108
Occupation of Members in Home 101
Pensions drawn by Members 117
Physical Condition of Members 96
Population—gain 2
Post Returns, June 30, 1906 93

Soldiers' Home—Continued. Page
  Religious Affiliations or Preferences 96
  Salaries of Officers and Employes 36- 40
  Services of Members 100, 116
  Sex and Color of Members 93, 105
  States whence Members Enlisted 101
  Visitations 33
Soldiers' Orphans' Home:
  Ages of Children 118, 120, 126
  Appropriations asked 29
  Average Duration of Residence 121
  Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 500
  Children from Cities of 4,000 and over 139
  County Residence of Children 121, 122, 132, 135
  Disposition of Children Discharged 130, 131
  Distribution by Grand Divisions 136
  Improvements 4
  Literacy of Children 120, 131
  Movement of Population 118, 124, 125
  Nativity of Children 119, 127
  Nativity of Parents of Children 119, 129
  Parental Condition of Children 119, 130
  Physical Condition of Children 120
  Population—gain 3
  Salaries of Officers and Employes 40, 41
  Sex and Color of Children 118, 125
  Visitations 33
State Agents, Appropriations asked 19
State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts 61
State Farms and Gardens 14
State Hospital for Inebriates:
  Admission to 25
  Ages at time habit began 314, 352
  Ages at time of Commitment 314, 351
  Ages at death 340
  Appropriations asked 31
  Average number of Patients - Employed 341
  Average Population, Allowances, and Expenditures 511
  Causes of Paroled Patients Resuming use 331
  Causes Producing Inebriety 320
  Character of Parents 318
  Church Affiliations or Preferences 319
  Color and Sex 350
  Condition when discharged of Re-committed Patients 331
  Conjugal Condition of Patients 315, 358
  County Residence 343, 346
  Death, causes of 340
  Degree of use of Tobacco 325
  Distribution by Grand Divisions 368
  Drugs, Liquors and Narcotics used 323, 325
  Duration of Inebriety of Patients discharged 332, 336
  Duration of Treatment 338, 339
  Education of Patients 319
  Fire Protection 22
  Forms of Inebriety and Heredity 321, 322
  Improvements 10
  Movement of Population 306, 307
  Nativity of Patients 311, 353
  Nativity of Parents 312, 357
  Number of times Committed 307
  Occupation before Commitment 315, 359
  Parties Securing Commitment 309

Page
Patients admitted from Cities of 4,000 and over 348, 370
Patients discharged improved 335
Patients discharged unimproved 334
Patients discharged recovered 336
Patients discharged by death 333, 337
Physical Condition when Committed 326
Population—gain 2
Salaries of Officers and Employes 56, 57
Term of Commitment 308
Treatment prior to Commitment 330, 366
Visitations 35
State Hospital for the Insane:
Patients:
Ages at time of admission 217, 271
Ages of Patients at death 251
Average number of Patients employed 267
Cause of death 252, 300
Color and Sex 216, 270
Condition when last discharged 217
Conjugal condition of Patients 218, 273
County residence of Patients 259, 262
Discharged improved 247, 249
Discharged unimproved 247
Discharged recovered 243
Discharged by death 248
Distribution by Grand Divisions 302
Duration of treatment of Patients who recovered 249
Duration of treatment of Patients who died 250
Duration of disease of Patients who died 251
Education of Patients 218, 277
Forms of insanity of Patients admitted 236
Forms of insanity of Patients recovered 238
Forms of insanity of Patients who died 240
Forms of insanity and heredity 242
Forms of insanity in case of death 255
Nativity of Patients 219, 275
Nativity of Parents 221, 271
Number of times admitted 216
Occupation of Patients before admission 223, 280
Parental condition of Patients 222
Patients admitted from cities of 4,000 and over 265
Physical condition of Patients 227
Probable cause of insanity 232, 290
Total number of insane in Iowa 305
State Normal School 60
State Penitentiary at Anamosa:
Appropriations asked 32
Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 512
Improvements 12
Population—gain 2
Prisoners—See State Penitentiaries.
Salaries of Officers and Employes 58, 59
Visitations 35
State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison:
Appropriations asked 32
Average Population, Allowances and Expenditures 511
Improvements 11
Population—loss 2
Prisoners—See State Penitentiaries.
Salaries of Officers and Employes 57, 58
Visitations 35

State Penitentiaries: Page
(See State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison and State Penitentiary at Anamosa.)
  Ages when committed 372, 390
  Ages at death of parents 383
  Character of parents 375
  Church affiliations or preferences 383
  Character of discharges 410
  Committed from cities of 4,000 and over 387, 408
  Conjugal condition of Prisoners 373, 389
  Conjugal condition of parents 375
  County residence of Prisoners 384
  Distribution by Grand Divisions 406
  Employment in prison 382
  Heights of Prisoners 376
  Literacy of Prisoners 373
  Literacy of parents 376
  Movement of population 371
  Nativity of Prisoners 372, 391
  Nativity of parents 376, 396
  Occupation before commitment 377, 397
  Offenses for which committed 379, 399
  Physical and Mental condition 374
  Sex and Color 371, 388
  Term of service 381
  Term of sentence 382, 409
  Use of intoxicants and narcotics 375
  Weights of Prisoners 377
State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis 12
  Per capita allowance for support 13
State University 60
Stock—live 15
Summaries:
  Aggregate allowances for support and per capita 528
  Appropriations asked 32
  Capital investments 526
  Comparative expenditures 521-525
  Special appropriations 519
  Expenditures for salaries 518
  Expenditures for support 517
  Expenditures—total 520
  Inebriate patients discharged 337
  Inventories of property 497
  Salaries and general support 513
  Salaries and wages, Board of Control 498
  Value of products of farms, gardens, shops and kitchens 488
Switches—railway 16, 30
Tuberculosis, State Sanitarium for the treatment of 12
  Distribution of literature relative to 12
  (See State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis).
Transfer of Insane:
  From county and private institutions to state hospitals 24
  From state hospitals to county and private institutions 24
Transportion of inmates 524
University—state 60
Vance, J. E., Appointment as Superintendent 3
Value of products of farms, gardens, shops and kitchens 488
Visitations of institutions 33-35
Voldeng, M. N., Appointment as Superintendent 3
Wages (See Salaries and wages).
Wardens' Bond 28
Water and ice—cost of 524

Water supply:
  Cherokee State Hospital 18
  Independence State Hospital 19
  Industrial School for Girls 20
  Institution for Feeble-Minded Children 18
  State Hospital for Inebriates 19
Willhite, O. C., Resignation as Superintendent 3

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

MADE TO

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA

For the Period

July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1907

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE MECHANIC ARTS,
AMES, IOWA, December 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, A. B. CUMMINS:

In accordance with the statute defining the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, I have the honor to transmit herewith the twenty-second report of the Board.

E. W. STANTON,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my duty to make to you for His Excellency, Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa, and for the people of Iowa, the following report:

Owing to the change in the year of the legislative session, this should perhaps be considered in the light of a supplement to the biennial report presented for the period 1903-05 and will include the period of the fiscal year, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. As parts of this supplement are included the reports from the Deans of Divisions, the report of the Treasurer, and the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. It will also contain the report of the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the report of the Director of the Engineering Experiment Station and a brief report of the Iowa Highway Commission. Certain general considerations affecting the welfare of the College and the Station work are herewith submitted for your consideration.

THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE.

The first Morrill Endowment Act was passed by the National Congress July 2, 1862, and became a law upon the signature of President Lincoln. A great and fruitful educational idea was thus engrafted into a federal statute. This endowment created by the sale of public lands became a trust fund which might be accepted by any and all of the States and was so accepted by the State Iowa through the act of its Ninth General Assembly, September 11, 1862. The first Morrill Act, therefore, becomes the organic law of the land grant colleges and expresses their fundamental purpose in language to be treasured as the intellectual and industrial Magna Charta of tens of thousands of American youth. A part of the language of this Act reads as follows:

> * * * * and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act,

to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

The State, in accepting this trust fund, accepted it upon the basis of the Morrill Act and for the purpose expressed. In 1882 the General Assembly of Iowa passed an act defining the course of study to be pursued:

> There shall be adopted and taught in the State Agricultural College, a broad, liberal and practical course of study, in which the leading branches of learning shall relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and which shall also embrace such other branches of learning as will most practically and liberally educate the agricultural and industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life, including military tactics. (Section 1.)
>
> That all acts, and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Section 2.) (Section 1621.)

Nearly all of the States of the Union have eagerly accepted this Government grant and have undertaken this trust. In most of the States, except the very newest, supplemental State aid has also been given and the land grant colleges have become State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

> The land grant colleges from feeble and more or less destitute beginnings have acquired an acknowledged and honored position among the institutions for technical education, with a total endowment of over eighty-one million dollars and an annual income of over eleven and three-fourths million dollars and with faculties aggregating two thousand six hundred and seventy-two and giving instruction to a total of nearly sixty thousand students, of whom nearly nine thousand are students of agriculture.*

COURSES OF STUDY.

At first these institutions, though inspired with a great and fruitful idea and with a desire to make higher and scientific and technical education democratic and to bring its privileges near to all the people, had, nevertheless, to feel their way towards a definition of their purpose and to work out suitable courses of study. This task becomes one of deepest interest and fraught with not a few difficulties because the whole field of applied science is new.

---

* Director Henry Armsby, Pennsylvania State College in "Science," Nov. 30, 1906.—p. 674.

In agriculture particularly a knowledge of scientific principles and their application to the problems of animal husbandry and of the soil, of dairying and of horticulture, was quite imperfect but has rapidly increased in definiteness, scientific accuracy, and industrial importance. The progress of the last forty years, whether measured by bulk or quality, is probably more significant and more important than that of all the preceding centuries.

The task of defining the field of science and applied science in college courses also presented educational problems of the gravest importance. If, in accordance with the National and State law, the youth who were to attend these institutions were to be broadly and liberally educated, and at the same time to be technically trained in science as related to the industries, a double purpose of most critical importance must be kept in view,—the broad and liberal education of young men and young women and at the same time their scientific and technical training. The land grant colleges have, in recent years, been in close conference one with another, their presidents and representatives meeting in annual association, each profiting by the experience of the rest in an endeavor to develop courses of study, to establish standards, and to determine the requirements for scientific and technical degrees. It is obvious that there must be a compromise between the old classical ideal of a college course in which ''nothing useful is taught'' and the equally extreme and inadequate notion that such an institution should be a trades-school. A trades-school does not broadly and liberally educate, neither can it be scientific in its methods. In the nature of the case the framers of the original organic law, of the Morrill Act, and of the State acts, did not, themselves, have a completely elaborated and perfected system of education clearly in mind, but rather a great and fruitful idea which must be left to the college authorities for elaboration and perfection. The development, however, should be in fundamental and sincere harmony with the purposes of the law, and hence the law itself has become the guiding principle and regulating ideal.

While under the law it would be entirely consistent for a land grant college to offer classical courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and while in some States this is done, in others, as in our own, classical courses, as such, are not offered nor the degree of Bachelor of Arts given. The emphasis of our work is upon science studies and upon the branches of applied science which particularly affect agriculture and mechanic arts. As in all well established and accredited institutions assuming to give broad and liberal education, certain general studies are considered essential, such as English, including principles of speech and expression and a sufficient study of English literature to give the student a somewhat adequate standard of individual taste and judgment; brief but comprehensive courses in history that shall familiarize the technical student with the origin and development of the industrial, social and political institutions and to fit him for intelligent citizenship in a free country. Some study of modern languages is universally recognized as an important element in all technical institutions of collegiate grade. This is particularly true in those branches or groups of studies in applied science which lead the student to the literature of science in other tongues than our own, and for the technical student to make him familiar with the language of peoples with whom he is likely to deal in professional and scientific work in after life.

While the Iowa State College does not claim or presume to have attained perfection in its courses of study or to have yet found a completely satisfactory balance between studies of a more general and those of a more specific and technical character in any or all of its groupings of courses, it is our conviction that a fairly satisfactory result has been attained. Judging by results, graduates of this institution are demonstrating the value and sufficiency of their training here to fit them for efficiency in their various pursuits and callings in life. They are in a large and satisfactory degree doing the things that need to be done in the world and are a credit as citizens and leaders to the institution and to the State. To cite a single instance or two, it may be noted that nineteen of the State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the United States have at the head of their animal husbandry departments graduates of the Iowa State College. Fourteen of these have been elected to their positions from the graduates of our school of the last three years. The graduates in dairying and horticulture have also assumed leading positions. Upwards of eighty per cent of the graduates of the agricultural courses for the last five years are now engaged in some form of agricultural operations. The old charge that a college of agriculture led its students to despise agriculture and to forsake the farm is no longer true.

In engineering this school has established an enviable standing among the leading institutions of engineering in this country, and many of its graduates are rendering important service in other lands, particularly the Spanish dependencies now requiring efficient workers in the development of natural resources. With an attendance the present year of at least eight hundred in the division of engineering, and with entrance requirements equal to those of the stronger institutions of the country, we are fitting men for successful professional careers as engineers. The leading mechanical industries of the entire country are in the habit of looking to Ames for some of their best men and many of the sons of Iowa look with gratitude to their Alma Mater and their State for the educational equipment which they have received.

The time has already come when far greater attention must be given to the development in manufacturing lines of the agricultural and other resources of our own State within our own borders. The enormous export of raw materials to be sent back again as finished products at greatly increased cost imposes an unnecessary burden upon the people. As Alexander Hamilton so ably urged upon the First National Congress, so we must still appreciate that agriculture and mechanic arts must develop together for the mutual strength and efficiency of each.

There is a vital and fundamental relationship between the colleges that now exist on the campus at Ames, giving them unity, mutual helpfulness, and efficiency that could scarcely be attained if any of these four were wanting or if they were overshadowed by professional and classical institutions on the same campus and under the same management. With over one hundred laboratories and with its divisions of agriculture and engineering, of veterinary medicine and of science, the Iowa State College has enough to do and is not seeking to enter other fields. It does ask at the hands of the State adequate equipment and support to do the work which it is set to do and to furnish the education which is being sought by increasing numbers of our sons and daughters.

CONCERNING ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS TO COLLEGE COURSES.

It is gratifying to note that with the raising of the standards for entrance to all college courses there has been not a decreased total attendance, as might have been anticipated, but an increase in attendance. The requirements for entrance to the engineering and science courses are now those of the best established colleges of the country, and in the courses of agriculture and veterinary medicine they are in advance of most institutions. It is our conviction that the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture or in engineering or in science should mean as much of severe mental discipline and of scientific attainments and have as much of educational value as any bachelor degree. Formerly it was contended that courses in agriculture must be of a lower grade and students admitted who were poorly prepared in order to obtain satisfactory numbers of students in these courses. This argument has now been proven fallacious by the experience and achievements of our own college. Institutions in other States are now looking to us for guidance in these particulars and are taking courage for stronger work. Our own college has more students of collegiate grade in courses in agriculture who have passed entrance requirements, and has graduated larger numbers in our classes to bachelor's degree in agriculture than any other institution in the country. This gratifying result is worthy of high appreciation and should surely stop the mouth of any censorious critic.

CONCERNING PREPARATORY OR ACADEMIC WORK.

It is the policy of the State Colleges to lessen as rapidly as it can be done, without unjustifiable closure of the door of opportunity to the youth of Iowa, the amount of academic or preparatory work. The necessity for maintaining a certain amount of such work is obvious from the fact that there are upwards of one hundred and forty-five high schools in the State having somewhat less than the required amount of work to fit students for freshman standing. Some of these schools are doing excellent work so far as they go, but their graduates still need a year or a year and a half of more advanced preparatory study in order to enter the freshman class. It is also the case that students who enter as freshmen sometimes show themselves so poorly prepared in one or more subjects as to necessitate a review of these subjects. The advanced academic classes are therefore necessary. We are able to maintain very much more satisfactory standards for freshman classes than we could possibly do were it not for this amount of preparatory work which we give. It is gratifying to note that the number of students enrolled as academic students is growing relatively less. It is also extremely gratifying that of the entering class this year over three hundred have come as graduates of Iowa high schools.

CONCERNING THE CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF COLLEGE INTERESTS.

Upon no subject affecting the interests of higher education, that is considered to be open at all for discussion, does there appear to be more unanimous and positive conviction among educators of experience than for institutions of higher learning to have autonomy and independence. It is a most difficult and delicate task, requiring patience and devotion and the highest skill and years of time to develop any institution of higher learning to a position of unity and efficiency. It is already a serious fact that a number of institutions attempting to give all kinds of higher education on one campus and under one management are becoming top-heavy and unwieldy.

An institution of learning comes to have a soul of its own. It should have, and must have for its prosperity, the single-hearted and intelligent interest of its controlling authority. Nothing can be more repressive than to introduce such methods of control as would destroy its individuality or so hamper and discourage its technical and scientific work as to substitute for intellectual and actual independence on the part of its faculty members and its controlling board the kind of dominating authority which inevitably comes from non-expert control. There is no danger more menacing to State educational institutions than non-expert control, that, whether dominated by political officiousness or with the best of motives or by the desire to make a record for mere economy, shall put the controlling power into the hands of men who can not, in the nature of the case, be intelligent as to the nature and importance of the affairs committed to their charge.

It is the policy of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, a policy that has been the outgrowth of the experience of the years and which constitutes a vital factor in its prosperity and development, to give to its heads of departments, as much as is consistent with accountability, that large measure of independence in control of the finances which is necessary for the purchase of equipment, determining of policies in the running of laboratories and offering of courses, and the like. Academic freedom, which in a technical and scientific institution, is absolutely bound up with a measure of freedom in the use of funds, is the lifeblood of educational work. This, however, in no sense implies lack of responsibility. Every head of department, after fullest conference with trustees and college authorities, is made definite appropriation of funds for the fiscal year. These funds become available in twelve monthly payments, placed to the credit of the departments on the treasurer's books. Certain established and well understood limitations are fixed as to the nature of expenditures that will be authorized. All bills come before the Auditing Committee for audit. Any unusual expenditure must be authorized in advance by the Board of Audit and the head of the department is held to strict account for his expenditures, but within these limits he is left unhampered as, in the nature of the case, he is best qualified to judge of the wisdom of the expenditures for his work.

Wherever a method of requiring requisitions to be submitted to a non-expert and therefore non-intelligent authority has been in vogue, it has proven extremely irritating, repressive and hurtful.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

Purchasing Committee.—It should be borne in mind that all purchases are now made through the purchasing committee and thereby advantage is taken of competitive bids on all materials and equipment for all departments of the institution. The beneficial results of this method of making purchases are sufficiently indicated in the report of the secretary upon the work of the purchasing committee..

Department Funds. — With an increased attendance nearly double that of previous years and an utterly insufficient support fund, it was inevitable that the college should fall into arrears or that it should absolutely shut down some of its departments and cripple its work. The issue was frankly faced and a deficit incurred of nearly twenty thousand dollars. The situation was presented fully to the Legislature of 1904, which made provision for this deficit and for the more urgent immediate needs in an increased appropriation to the support funds. It would be easy for heads of departments, with many and very urgent needs in the nature of equipment and instruction force, to overreach their appropriations and incur a deficit. Beginning with the fiscal year of 1904-05 a policy was adopted of appropriating to the work of the College all funds that would accrue under the appropriations for the year and then of requiring the departments to keep strictly within the limit of their appropriations. The soundness of this policy was evident to all and there has been most earnest effort on the part of the department heads and of college authorities having charge of appropriations to adhere to this policy. The result has been that for two years we have been able to report to the Board of Trustees that there were practically no deficits. To compass this end has, in many instances, placed upon the instruction force of various departments a much heavier amount of work than they should consistently be asked to do or than they can do continuously and with success, and it has also meant, in many departments, such a serious shortage of equipment as to cripple their efficiency. Nevertheless the policy has been adhered to in good faith and it has been demonstrated at least that the College can control its finances.

Clerical Help.—A cursory survey of the treasurer's and secretary's reports, and particularly of the secretary's report to the executive council, will show the large volume and multitudinous details of the business of an institution like this one. We occupy a unique situation in that the correspondence of the College with the people of the State is simply enormous and cannot be neglected or treated carelessly. This correspondence can in part only be now cared for by the Agricultural Extension Department provided for by the last Legislature. A considerable part can only be answered by men technically informed in the departments to which the inquiries come. Moreover, the mere business of the College is enormous. The bills between the various departments and of commercial character with parties outside the College in the purchase of supplies, laboratory materials, equipment and the like, are very great. The business operations of running the farm or the farms and experimental plots, occupying as they do over one thousand acres, is itself no small matter.

In nearly every instance, also, the departments have a scientific or technical character that requires more or less expert ability to handle and the business of the college through its various departments is many times as great as it would be in an ordinary college where the only concerns are those of an academic or class-room character. Even our instructional work involves a very considerable amount of stenographic assistance. In a number of our technical courses the lectures are prepared by our professors and outlines of notes must be furnished to the students, as the text-books for the subjects are quite inadequate or entirely wanting. This is one of the conditions which we face from the fact that we are in some lines leading in the educational work and thought of the country. Moreover, much scientific and technical work of a higher order can never be satisfactorily done by mere text-book methods.

It is the policy of the College administration to encourage and to require a grade of instruction work which necessitates personal initiative on the part of the professors and a great deal of outside preparation for their lecture and laboratory periods. So far as stenographic help can assist these men, carrying heavy work as they do, it is economy to use it. It would be "penny wise and pound foolish" to ask a man on the salary of a professor to spend his time working a typewriter or mimeograph. This policy would very speedily reduce our efficiency by half.

CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS, 1905-06.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

President's:	
Mary E. Turner, secretary	$ 75.00
A. E. Hunt, stenographer and bulletin clerk	55.00
Secretary's:	
Ira J. Welch, pur. com., $75; F. L. & I, $100 per year	83.33
Berenice Johnson, secretary's office	60.00
Ora Brandt, jr., dean, $40; rep. and impr., $20	60.00
Bess Disbrow, sec.'s office, $15; pur. com., $15; jr. dean, $15	45.00
Treasurer's:	
Gertrude Mereness, treas. office, $30; F. L. & I., $30	60.00
Maud Rice, treas. office, $40; F. L. & I., $20	60.00
Katharine Goble, treas office, $25; diploma, $30	55.00
Josephine Stewart, treas. office, $10; book dept., $45	55.00
Mabel Campbell, treas. office, $20; diploma, $15; cat., $15	50.00

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE.

Office of Dean:	
Mabel Z. Keith, dean's office, $25; director's, $45	70.00
Agronomy Department:	
G. E. Stayner, ag. dept., $32.50; section, $32.50	65.00
Jessica Besack, ag. dept., $15; ag. sect., $15; farm crops dept., $15; farm crops sect., $15	60.00
Nora Persons, soils dept., $11.25; soil sect., $11.25; ag. eng. dept., $11.25; ag. eng. sect., $11.25	45.00
Dairy Department:	
Florence L. Coe, dairy dept., $25; dairy sect., $15	40.00
Animal Husbandry Department:	
Rose Stobert, an. husb. dept	60.00
Mary Laughran, an. husb. dept., $26; an. husb. sect., $26 (4-5 time)	52.00
Horticultural Department:	
Lena Kennedy, horticultural department	40.00
Miscellaneous:	
Ray Weirick, sect. of entomology (1 to 5 daily)	30.00
Bulletin section hires help by the hour, paying from 12½ cents to 22 cents per hour, according to nature of work.	

DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Karl Hollingsworth, vet. dept., $12.50; vet. sect., $15; dom. sc. dept., $27.50	55.00

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

Dean's Office and Civil Engineering Department:	
Bess Dunham	60.00
Mechanical:	
Laura Humphries, M. E. dept., $27.50; F. L. & I., $27.50	55.00
Electrical and Mining:	
Harriett W. Douglass, E. E. dept., $27.50; M. E., $27.50	55.00
Civil Engineering Department, and Highway Commission:	
C. S. Nichols, by hour, average per month	25.00

DIVISION OF SCIENCE.

Botany:	
J. Nye Bourne, bot. dept., $25; bot. sect., $25	50.00
Domestic Science:	
Karl Hollingsworth (see div. of vet. med.).	
The departments of mathematics, chemistry, English, history, public speaking, modern languages, civics and entrance requirements, and military science employ clerks and stenographers by the hour, paying from 15 cents to 25 cents, according to the nature of the work.	
Miscellaneous:	
C. C. Moore, custodian's office, $25 from F. L. & I.	25.00
E. D. Barrows, Mr. Grover's office, 17½ cents per hour,	
Preceptress' office pays 8 cents per hour for assistants.	

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS ARE RUN ON AN EDUCATIONAL AND NOT ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS.

The departments that have a semi-commercial character, as the farm and the dairy, are largely self-supporting so far as the actual products are concerned and their cost. These and all similar departments are, however, to be regarded as laboratories for instruction and for experimentation rather than for commercial profit. In the case of the animal husbandry department, instead of keeping one or at most two breeds of stock, as would be the policy if profit in a commercial sense were the object, a large number of different breeds must be kept, and this, in the nature of the case, does not prove profitable but is of great advantage for educational purposes, as it brings our students to a wider knowledge of varieties and breeds of live stock than would be possible otherwise. The animals, moreover, must be handled constantly for the purposes of stock judging, requiring a considerable force of assistants to prepare them for the pavilion and stock judging classes and having them in charge daily for this purpose.

On the farm, moreover, many small plats are either assigned to students or are devoted to the raising of small quantities of a large number of different grains and crops and, as before, with an educational rather than a commercial purpose. In the dairy, instead of running the machinery with as little help and as few machines as possible, we must install as many as possible and give opportunity for a large number of classes to carry on the actual work of the dairy processes. All of the work, moreover, is done from the scientific and educational point of view rather than with a purpose of making the results commercially profitable in the case of the College departments. All of these departments, therefore, require net appropriations from the college funds for their support annually.

In the experimentation plats and work, as in horticulture, farm crops, dairying, etc., the results of course cannot be commercially profitable. In the large majority of cases the results of patient and continuous experimentation, and often the most valuable results, are negative rather than positive, showing what not to do in the future. There is grave danger that the "get rich quick" spirit and the commercial eagerness of the age will embarrass the true spirit of scientific research. Truth must ever be the supreme object of devotion on the part of her devotees. Whether the results prove commercially profitable or not is incidental and must be secondary. The supreme purpose in educational processes and methods must always be search for and reverence for the truth. To encourage this spirit and to stand for the dignity of science is the chief end and aim of true research and of true instruction.

INFLUENCE OF THE COLLEGE.

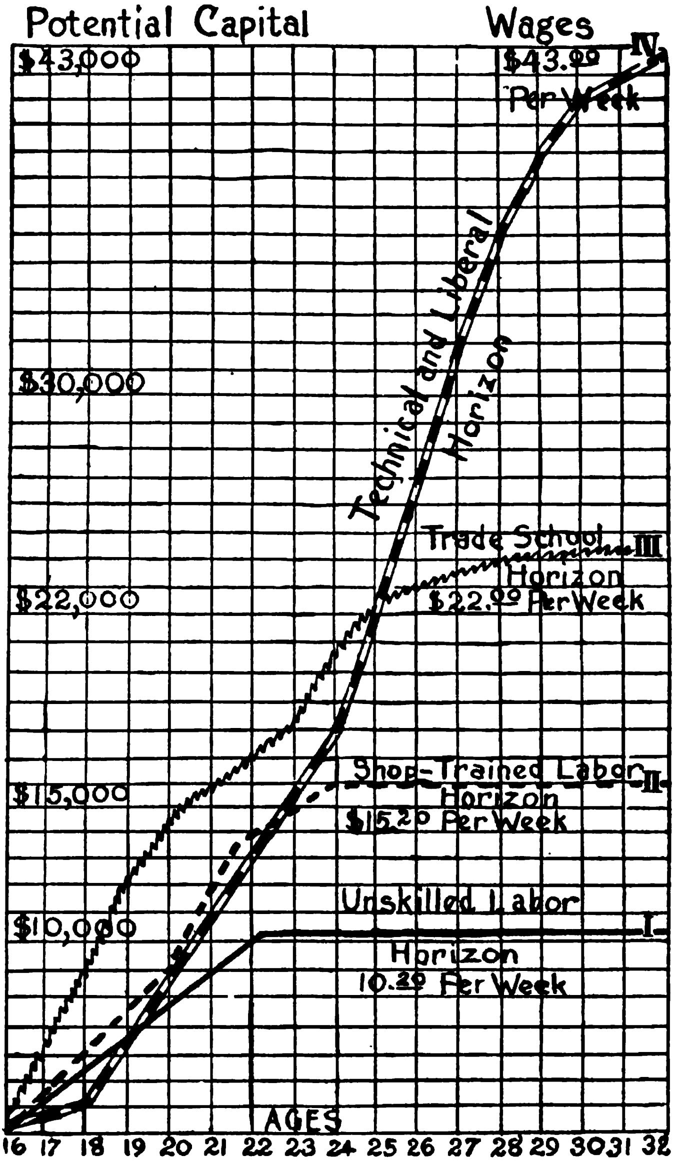
The people of the State of Iowa are proud of our educational institutions and not least of the State College at Ames, and the people and their representatives undoubtedly have the sincere purpose to further and foster the educational and the experimental work there being done. What the present position of the State might have been or might now be without the leadership and influence and service of our College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts it may be idle to speculate, but that it would be considerably less than it now is none can question. Measured by the standard, not of character, intelligence and ideals, which certainly constitute the supreme factors of value in any civilization, but measured by dollars and cents, it is generally admitted that the service of the College has returned to the State manifold its cost. If the estimate of sober and intelligent men approximates the truth it would be fair to say that the increased productions of a single year like the one just closing would pay for all the expenses to the State of its Agricultural and Mechanical College for its entire history. But we cannot think so meanly of the people of this great commonwealth as to suppose that they estimate more highly the corn, hogs, cattle and sheep than they do the welfare and intelligence and efficiency and happiness of their own sons and daughters. Great Britain is awakening to the conviction that she must cease putting the emphasis of her National defense upon her navy and put it rather upon the brains and industrial efficiency of her people. This great commonwealth, together with our sister commonwealths of America, cannot too soon realize the full force of a similar argument.

IS A COLLEGE EDUCATION A GOOD BUSINESS INVESTMENT?

The Epworth Herald for August 4, 1906, contains a most interesting digest of an address by Mr. James M. Dodge, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, "who has, in his careful way, after the 'scientific method,' furnished a scientifically accurate answer to the question."

"With the young people themselves as the 'capital,' their wages as the 'interests,' what influence has a college education or a technical education on the earning power or increase of capital?" He gathered a large number of actual average cases from practical life, and from these data drew certain deductions that should have the earnest consideration of young people, their parents, teachers and friends. The following was his method and we invite a careful study of the diagram in connection with this explanation:

> Let us start with the average boy of sixteen, and assume that he is worth to himself in earning power $3,000; this is his potential capital—himself viewed only as an economic proposition. At this point we will also assume that he is as yet neither skilled in any craft, nor shop-trained, nor has he had the benefit of any trade school, or even been in any school of technology, or a college. Hence, four possibilities lie before him. 1. To train an unskilled laborer. 2. To get a shop training. 3. To go to a trade school. 4. To acquire a liberal education. Start four boys, then, on the four lines and let us see what influence training of an equal sort actually has as measured by money returns. (See diagram.)


Potential Capital
Wages
$43,000
$43.00
Per Week
IV
Technical and Liberal Horizon
$30,000
Trade School Horizon
$22.00 Per Week
III
$22,000
Shop-Trained Labor Horizon
$15.20 Per Week
II
$15,000
Unskilled Labor Horizon
10.20 Per Week
I
$10,000
AGES
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

1. The unskilled laborer. On the average he is earning $4 a week at the end of his sixteenth year; $5 a week a year later, and his advance continues with regularity to his twenty-second year, when he is worth as "capital" to himself $10,000, and he has a wage-earning capacity of $10.20 a week. But here he reaches the highest economic value of unskilled labor, which will not significantly increase in value however many years he adds.

2. The shop-trained worker. Even his narrower, rule-of-thumb training pays good interest from the start. In six years he has passed the unskilled laborer; by the time he is twenty-four, however, he has reached his maximum; his potential capital is $15,000, and his wage $15.20 a week. This is the highest point reached by the shop worker.

3. The trade-school young man. The early broadening of his work immediately brings better wages. Note on the diagram that before he is eighteen he has forever distanced the unskilled worker. Before he is twenty-one he has also left the shop-worker behind him. When he is twenty-four he has an earning power of $22 a week. He reaches his highest valuation at thirty-one years, and here he finds the highest point in the trade-school economic horizon.

4. The technically and liberally educated boy. For several years this young man lags behind all three of the other classes. When he is nineteen the unskilled laborer is ahead of him. Not till he is twenty-five does he catch up with the shop-trained boy, or rise above the economic horizon of the trade-school man. But what then? All three of his competitors have already reached their earning limit. Their horizons are fixed; but from that twenty-fifth year and its potential capitalization of $22,000 the college-trained man shoots up in seven years more to an earning power of $43 a week, and has not as yet reached his full economic horizon! A liberal education has added a potential capitalization of $21,000 over all competitors (from $22,000 to $43,000). Education took him at the age of sixteen at $3,000, it leaves him at the age of thirty-two years at $43,000.

These facts speak for themselves; they are not the guesses of an educational enthusiast, but are the logical results of a careful scientific investigation by one thoroughly competent to make it. What better investment of himself can one make than to secure a college education?

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The science of agriculture has so developed and intelligent interest in agricultural affairs has so increased as to make agricultural and mechanical high schools exceedingly desirable, not to say necessary. Other States are appreciating this demand so forcibly as already to have passed legislative acts authorizing the establishment of such schools and making provision for their maintenance. The State of Wisconsin has already opened several schools of this character. The State of Georgia is preparing to do so, and the proposition is being considered in Minnesota. That it would be highly desirable that there should be several high schools of this character in the State of Iowa seems evident. They would serve a double purpose, namely, preparation of such students as desire a college course in agricultural or mechanical science for entrance to the freshman year in college, and to give a practical education to such as did not desire or because of circumstances could not afford to take a college course.

A very great and increasing demand for short courses in agriculture, as evidenced by the success of the short courses at the College and those given at Red Oak and at Mount Pleasant, is sufficient evidence of the need for such schools. If such a policy should be adopted by this State there would, of course, be the exercise of discretion in their location so as not merely to be schools that would compete with the high schools already established in cities and towns but so as to supplement or complement their work. The consolidation of district schools already in progress suggests the feasibility of these centers for larger areas where additional work of a more thorough nature than in a short course as now conducted could be furnished and yet all brought within the reach of those who cannot attend college and who cannot prepare for college under present conditions. The draft of the Georgia bill authorized the Governor to accept from any county the grant of two hundred acres or more for the establishment of a district agricultural high school and provided that the fees received from the inspection of fertilizers, oils, and other inspection fees received by the department of agriculture in that State over and above the expenses of such inspection shall be used for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such schools. It is anticipated that this will be amply adequate. Provision is also made for boards of trustees to consist of one from each county in the respective congressional district in which the school shall be established.

As the city high schools naturally and inevitably cause the minds of their students to bend towards commerce and the business that centers in city life, so such schools would have a tendency to turn the minds of the students towards country life. That such a tendency in any marked degree would be valuable all can appreciate but none more sincerely than those who themselves live in towns or cities and who often sigh for the freedom and the healthful conditions of country life.

Manual training, and to such an extent as might be deemed advisable advanced instruction in the mechanical trades, and in agricultural engineering and all agricultural subjects could appropriately be taught in such schools.

Already the demand for instruction in elementary agricultural subjects is manifesting itself quite widely in the public schools. Encouragement and wise direction should be given to this movement. A plot of ground under intelligent supervision should be connected with every schoolhouse in the land. An elementary experiment plot and elementary studies in crops and plant life should be given. There should also be prepared leaflets and booklets of direction and teachers should be employed who have an initial interest in agricultural subjects. The United States Department of Agriculture presented to the last Association of the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts an outline of carefully prepared bulletins upon the subject of elementary and secondary school instruction in agricultural subjects. That, when published, should be made available for every public school-teacher of the State. It is highly desirable that the superintendent of public instruction should in some way be able to utilize these bulletins for the public schools of Iowa. In all of this work so important to the people of the State, the College at Ames respectfully proffers its service.

Instead of a few hundred attending the regular courses in agriculture and instead of a thousand attending the short winter course at the College and several hundred at one or two other points, as at Mount Pleasant and Red Oak, there should be thorough organization of these agencies for the instruction of the people in the fundamentals of agricultural science so that the numbers receiving instruction and inspiration should be counted by the thousands annually. The time has already come when the continued prosperity and happiness of the people must rest upon the more thorough and economical and therefore scientific and intelligent use of the natural resources of soil and climate.

SUMMER SESSION.

For a considerable time it has been quite evident to the College authorities that a summer session of the College should be held. The institution represents an investment by the State and the Nation of a large sum of money and the plant with its shops, laboratories, and equipment, is for the most part, except as experiment station work is carried forward, idle during the long vacation. The wood shop, forge shop, and machine shop should be thrown open under competent instructors, for those unable to take regular college courses but desiring to improve themselves in the various industries. There is also a very significant demand for introductory courses in agriculture from public school-teachers who could well spend a few weeks of vacation in studying agricultural science at the College. There are in all over one hundred laboratories that should be open for the use of those who desire such instruction. It is estimated that a summer session could be established at an annual expenditure of not to exceed five thousand dollars per year and cover six weeks of time. It is extremely desirable that this should be provided for the coming summer of 1907.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

Already the correspondence that has sprung up between the various departments of the College and the people of the State is so extensive, bringing in not less than forty thousand letters annually to the College, requiring answers more or less individual and particular, that it forms the basis for correspondence courses. These, in the judgment of the College authorities, should be established at the earliest possible moment, not on a commercial basis but with the idea of giving to the people of the State at the bare incidental cost or less the information which it is within the power of the College to disseminate. There are multitudes of ambitious youth and in many instances older men and women who would gladly avail themselves of simple, comprehensive correspondence courses in agriculture and in the arts if the opportunity were given, and the basis for such correspondence work already exists in the large correspondence already maintained. This should be added to the functions of the Agricultural Extension Department and could be so added at a minimum expense. Already booklets and bulletins and leaflets have been partially prepared by our Extension staff to answer the demands being made. Correspondence courses, with the prestige and authority of the College behind them, would command the confidence of the people which no commercial enterprise can enjoy.

CONCERNING BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

During the year the Central Building was completed and has since been occupied. It contains the Executive Offices and the Departments of English, Modern Languages, Civics, Mathematics, Economic Science, Public Speaking, History and Botany. The Central Building will stand for centuries a monument to the foresight and generosity and wise provision of our people and of their representatives. "The Central Building at Ames," says Mr. Dixon, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees, "is considered by builders and educators the best and most durable educational building in the Central West. Cost considered, it is one of the best investments the State has ever made. With its granite base, its walls of solid Bedford stone, roof of tile, its beautiful and pleasing architecture, it will be an inspiration to the thousands of young men and women that will go in and out of its halls for hundreds of years, a worthy monument to the generosity, enterprise, and high educational ideals of the people of Iowa." Special credit is due to the General Assembly for authorizing, almost unanimously and without objection, the erection of the attic story and dome and the front portico. This matter was presented to the General Assembly in 1904 and they approved the expenditures for these purposes and provided for the same. The departments now housed in the Central Building, save as one or two of them may be crowded out by increased attendance, are thus adequately provided for.

In Engineering Hall we have also a most excellent building for its purpose. This will probably need to be duplicated in the not distant future as the enrollment of students in this division is now four times as great as when the building was planned.

The new Hall of Agriculture, the foundations for which are now being laid, will when built, together with the old Hall of Agriculture, furnish very satisfactory accommodations for the agricultural departments of the College and for the sections of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Every foot of room, however, will be needed and is needed already.

The gradual realization of funds from the building tax will enable the College authorities to provide in whole or in part for a Veterinary Building, for a Library, for a Woman's Building in which to care for the Department of Domestic Science now so seriously crowded and cramped in incommodious quarters, and perhaps for some of the other buildings that are most needed. An emergency, however, exists still in the matter of engineering shops. One additional shop is being erected, to be designated the Forge Shop, at a cost of fifty-five hundred dollars. An actual emergency exists that will make it necessary at the earliest possible moment to erect additional shops and to furnish additional equipment.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the limitations placed upon the cost of the Hall of Agriculture have made it necessary for the Trustees to eliminate the Agricultural Assembly Hall, which the original plans included in a semi-circular wing in the rear of the building. The elimination of this feature still leaves the Agricultural Division without any provision for an Assembly Room. This is a need which all institutions of a character similar to our own have sought to provide for, notably Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, the Illinois Agricultural Division at Champaign, the Wisconsin Agricultural Division at Madison, and the Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Anthony's Park.

I would commend for especially earnest attention the plea of Dean McNeil for the erection at the earliest practicable moment of a Veterinary Building in which to house this growing and important division of our work.

EQUIPMENT.

There was presented before the Appropriation Committees of the last General Assembly a detailed statement of equipment needed, amounting in all to a cost of somewhat more than one hundred thousand dollars. Accompanying this was a request from the Board of Trustees of the College that this need be provided for by an annual appropriation of twenty thousand dollars. Provision was made, however, for a direct appropriation of only five thousand dollars distinctively for equipment. This has been utilized to the best advantage possible but seems pitifully inadequate in the face of the needs. The College authorities unite in asking that the support fund be placed at the figure named four years ago, which involves an increased annual appropriation at this time of twenty-five thousand dollars. In view of the fact that every dollar which was then asked was needed and that the student enrollment at present is materially larger than ever before, it seems to the College authorities that nothing less than this amount will enable them to do the work expected of them. For equipment the request is respectfully and earnestly renewed for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars annually.

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS—1905-1906.

Course	Senior	Junior	Soph.	French	Acad.	Sp.	Total
C. E.	31	35	48	110	39	5	268
M. E.	19	13	19	43	27	8	129
E. E.	26	30	55	81	45	4	241
Mn. E.	6	4	7	18	3	*7 & 1	46
Acad. Engrs.	....	....	....	....	31	....	31
Sc.	6	8	12	28	29	13	96
G. & D. S.	8	7	20	33	8	....	76
D. S.	1	....	2	8	1	28	40
Sc. & Agr.	....	....	....	1	2	1	4
A. H.	19	11	31	61	33	57	212
Agron.	7	7	7	11	13	19	64
Hort.	3	5	4	6	3	2	23
Acad. Agri.	....	....	....	....	21	....	21
Dairy.	3	3	2	6	1	**2 & 8	25
Vet.	4	9	15	27	....	1	56
Total	133	131	222	433	256	156	1,332

* 2-year Mining. ** 1-year Dairying.

College	1,332
Sp. Music	31
	1,363
Winter Courses	737
Good Roads School	39
Total	2,139

The present enrollment for the year 1906-7 in college courses is on the basis of from 1,550 to 1,600 when the enrollment is completed with the entrance of new students in the second semester. An actual increase of 250 in regular college course.

WOMEN IN THE COLLEGE.

One of the most important as well as the most interesting departments of the institution is that of Domestic Science, especially for young women. This work has been placed upon a thoroughly scientific basis. The accommodations for young women in the dormitory of Margaret Hall are altogether inadequate, as are the accommodations for the Department of Domestic Science and Domestic Art. An addition should be made during the coming year to Margaret Hall and a Woman's Building erected at the earliest possible date.

The following report is submitted by Miss Witter, head of the Department of Domestic Science, in regard to their needs:

The following report I submit on the basis of our enrollment for the fall of 1906. We have made no provision for increase of attendance at Christmas time. We have simply carried the attendance the fall semester forward for the spring semester. During the last two years the spring semester has shown an increase of about twenty per cent over the attendance during the fall, and it would be only legitimate to expect a similar increase in the spring of 1907. The class lists in the Department of Domestic Science in the fall of 1906 total 350, as against 221 in the fall of 1905. The class enrollment for the spring of 1907 will be at least 350, and adding to this our 20 per cent increase will give us a class enrollment of 420, or a total class enrollment for the year of 1906-07 of 770, as opposed to 483 for the year 1905-06.

Several new courses have been added; second semester work in dietaries, second semester work in home sanitation, and two semesters work in the theory and practice of teaching domestic art.

Several courses have been made optional instead of required for the simple reason that we have no laboratory in which to offer the work. We have in this department 15 laboratories and 12 recitations per week. This means that our laboratories are worked to the fullest extent and we are wondering what will happen to us next semester when our work will demand at least two more laboratory periods.

I take the liberty of quoting to you from the last Biennial Report: "At present the domestic science department is scattered, having one laboratory in the attic of the old hall of agriculture and another in the rear of Margaret hall in an old, dilapidated, dark and inaccessible building. This extremely necessary and important work deserves and should have such accommodations as are proposed in the new building (hall of agriculture) as soon as they can be furnished." We are still in the same attic and dilapidated building with no relief in sight because of the remodeling of the plans for the hall of agriculture. We will not be accommodated in that building and we must have room, and not only room but quarters that are presentable. There is great need of a building to accommodate this work. We hope this will be a reality in the near future. Plans have been outlined for such a building and we feel that the work in home making should be of enough importance to the people of Iowa to warrant the carrying out of these plans.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGETTA WITTER.

The College authorities, having engaged the services of Olmsted Brothers of Boston to advise with them concerning landscape questions and the erection of buildings, received from Mr. John Olmsted, who spent considerable time at the College, a preliminary report in which he strongly urged that massive and imposing buildings, such as those now being erected, should no longer be placed at hap-hazard upon the campus but should stand in formal relations with one another. His recommendations were such as to preserve, so far as possible, the park features of the beautiful campus and yet not leave the buildings in "staggered" relations. In accordance with Mr. Olmsted's views, the Trustees have located the site for the new Hall of Agriculture on an axis with Central Building and on the west side of the campus, leaving space for parking and opportunity for location of other buildings both on the east and west sides of the campus and leaving the central and south campus free from the encroachment of buildings. Mr. Olmsted also urged the removal of the motor railway line from the central campus to a location north of Agricultural and Margaret Halls.

MOTOR LINE AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

By act of the Legislature of 1906 right of way across the campus for an electric railway was granted to the Des Moines, Fort Dodge & Southern Railway, the Executive Council being authorized to determine the location and conditions upon which the franchise should be granted. The contract for this improvement has now been signed and the grading is under way, which will give the College rapid transit service between the College and Ames and to Des Moines and other connection points.

CEMENT WALKS, GRADING, AND IMPROVEMENT OF CAMPUS.

By careful husbanding of the pro rata for the partial quarter between the passage of the last appropriation bills and the 30th of June, 1906, one thousand dollars was set aside for sidewalk construction. This, together with certain subscriptions from residents west of the campus, has enabled the College to build a six-foot cement sidewalk from the front and by the south end of Engineering Hall to the Engineering Shops and thence along the driveway past old Engineering Hall to the west gate. This is a much needed improvement but still leaves the grading around Central Building unfinished and makes no provision for the grading between Central Building and Engineering Hall or for the grading around the new Hall of Agriculture or for the construction of sidewalks on other parts of the campus. One mile of sidewalks in all are still needed.

Acting under the advice of the landscape architect, the athletic grounds, which of necessity should be changed, will be located on the southwest quarter of the campus. Some grading has already been done and the balance of the grading should be done at as early a date as practicable that the grounds may settle and be ready for use when needed.

Professor Marston furnishes the following estimate of funds needed for sidewalk construction and grading.

DEAR PRESIDENT STORMS: I have gone over the estimate of sidewalks and grading and would recommend that the College ask of the Legislature $4,000 for the construction of sidewalks and $2,000 for grading around

Central building and Agricultural hall. I would also suggest the advisability of asking an additional $500 for grading on account of the new Athletic Field.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. MARSTON, College Engineer.

The College Park, consisting of a tract of several acres of rough and picturesque land on the south side of the right of way of the North-Western Railway and west of the College farm, is at present in a very unsightly condition. There should be sufficient expenditure to put this woodland park in proper condition, and also to improve the College cemetery where rest the remains of President Welch, President Beardshear, and others whose names are associated with the history of the College in its past. It would require at least two thousand dollars to make suitable improvements on these grounds.

CENTRAL HEATING AND POWER PLANT.

Professor Bissell furnishes the following estimate of the cost of completion of the heating and power plant:

MY DEAR DR. STORMS: In response to your request for an estimate of the cost of the completion of the new central heating plant and distributing system, or at least such portion thereof as will have to be finished during the next biennial period, I am advising you as follows:

Tunnel System: The tunnel system, comprising 1,000 feet of tunnel equipped with 14-inch steam pipe, 800 feet with 12-inch pipe, 700 feet with 10-inch pipe, 600 feet with 8-inch pipe, and 600 feet of branch tunnel, will cost, on the basis of the present prices, $54,295, complete with return pipe, compressed air, vaccuum and electric service wires.

Power Station Equipment: The additional power station equipment required to make it possible to use the new central heating plant to the exclusion of the old will require the following expenditures: One engine generator, $10,000; 1,000-horsepower of boilers and stokers, $20,000; induced draft apparatus, $1,500; coal and ash conveyor system, $10,000; auxiliary apparatus, $4,700; total for this item, $46,200.

This gives a grand total of $100,495 as the amount which ought to be provided in order to complete the central heating and power station for service to the college buildings now in use and to the new Agricultural hall.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. W. BISSELL, Professor of Mech. Eng.

WATER SUPPLY.

Professor Marston furnishes the following data concerning the College water supply.

The present supply is derived from two sources:

One is the college artesian well, 2,215 feet deep, located adjoining the old power station. At this point is a power deep well pump which lifts the water from a point 250 feet below the surface to the college elevated tank, the flow line of which is about 150 feet above the pump. The work is very heavy, owing to the high lift, and the pump, although of an efficient type, is frequently breaking down. We have found that it is not reliable enough nor does it have sufficient capacity to supply the college needs.

The other source of supply is from a shallow well located northeast of the farm barns on the site of an old spring. At this point is located a triplex pump driven by an electric motor, the pump being within suction reach of the water. This pump gives satisfactory service but is too small to meet our full needs and it is useless to increase its size materially because the amount of water to be produced from this shallow well is limited. It frequently proves insufficient to supply our wants.

During the present season the united capacity of these two pumping stations has proved insufficient to supply the college demands and it has been necessary to hire a traction engine to supply steam and to put in a deep well pump on an old deep well not far east of the shallow well above mentioned.

It is now plainly evident that it has become absolutely necessary to increase our water supply facilities. At the site of the deep well the supply can be increased by putting in a large surface reservoir to which the water can be lifted from the deep well by an air lift pump, or by some other efficient type of pumping machinery. There should be located here a second pump to lift the water from the surface reservoir to the elevated tank.

Or, at the site of the shallow well, if borings to be made in the future should determine that sufficient water could be obtained within suction range of the surface, a large circular well, serving also as a reservoir, could be constructed and a larger pump installed.

With either of the above arrangements added fire protection would be secured from the pumps.

The present situation is somewhat desperate and money is needed for immediate improvements.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. MARSTON.

ASSOCIATION BUILDING OR ALUMNI HALL.

Not the least of the College equipment for improved service to its students is the Association Building, or Alumni Hall. This building will be the headquarters for the Young Men's Christian Association and for the Young Women's Christian Association and probably for a Secretary of the Alumni Association. The building to cost upwards of fifty thousand dollars when furnished, will be the gift of the students and the alumni and the faculty to the institution. The students themselves, who, without other assistance, subscribed upwards of ten thousand dollars at the inception of the enterprise three years ago, came forward again last winter with a subscription amounting to more than ten thousand dollars additional. Some of the alumni gave generous subscriptions. Mr. Charles N. Dietz of Omaha gave five thousand dollars and Mr. L. W. Noyes of Chicago gave five thousand dollars, making possible the completion of the building without debt. These gifts from alumni and friends and students are worthy of the highest praise, and it is to be hoped that larger gifts will be made in other ways to provide for the larger usefulness and efficiency of the institution to the people. The attitude of alumni and friends of eastern institutions should inspire the friends of the western schools to like munificence and forethought.

OUTSIDE WORK OF PROFESSORS.

It is in the highest degree important that men at the head of departments and giving instruction in technical and professional collegiate work should be, themselves, thoroughly familiar with the professional and technical fields of work to which their graduates must go. We must have men who are recognized as authorities in their respective fields. Men who would isolate themselves in college offices and lecture rooms and become mere abstract theorists would no longer be suitable for instructors. This is so generally recognized in technical schools that other institutions of the highest standing insist upon their head professors keeping active professional and responsible relations with the business world, especially as consulting engineers or as specialists in agricultural subjects or in fields of science. The following regulation was adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting June 5, 1906, upon the recommendation of the Faculty Committee of the Board:

> "No employee of the college shall undertake any outside engagement or employment detrimental to his college work, or which (in case of remunerative work done in term time) is not beneficial thereto.
>
> "During term time, written permission on proper blank forms shall be obtained from the President or his authorized representative for all outside work undertaken. On the forms particulars of the work shall be set forth, and copies shall be made matter of permanent record in the President's office."

It has been and is the policy of the College, as was explained to the Board when this action was taken, to encourage a close relationship between our professors and the industrial interests in the particular lines of their teaching. It is highly important that this vital interest and relationship should be maintained. It is, moreover, to be recognized that the compensation of professors who are engaged in technical lines of instruction is quite below the compensation secured in professional services and that it is clearly legitimate that professor's salaries should be somewhat supplemented, when it is possible to do so without injury to their college work, by professional and advisory services rendered outside the institution.

While this privilege is, of course, capable of abuse, we believe it has seldom been abused in the history of this institution and if it should be abused that fact would very soon reveal itself in the inefficient service in the College work. This would very soon lead to dissatisfaction with the work of any professor in the school.

For the protection of the College, the Faculty Committee of the Board felt that we should be able to say at all times that the College authorities were aware of whatever work is being done by its professors or instructors and that such work is approved. They, therefore, adopted the regulation, copy of which appears above.

It should be noted, however, that the work of our instruction force is so heavy that professors have very little time for outside engagements or work, even of a consultation character, except on Saturdays or in vacations. It should also be noted that very frequently the apparent compensation for consultation or expert service goes finally to advanced students who do the detail work of plans, specifications, and supervision. As a matter of fact, compensation for outside services, in most cases, amount to but little. In the great majority of instances the service which the college faculties render to the public is given without compensation. This is particularly true in matters of analyses, tests, examination of materials, etc. Our experiment stations make free analyses and tests where the advantage is to the public in general, and charge only the bare cost of the laboratory work for private individuals. Our men have a genuine enthusiasm in their desire to render service to the people of the State.

The fact that the College has the services of experts in engineering and in agriculture makes it possible for the College to dispense with the special employment of such services from outside sources. The services of Professor Marston, as College Engineer, and Professor Bissell in all matters pertaining to the construction of heating and power plants, tunnel construction, plumbing, lighting, etc., have been of special value to the College, as have been the services of Professor McKay in the construction of the Dairy Building, Professor Kennedy and Professor Curtiss in the purchase and equipment of the Dairy Farm and in all operations of the Station and the farm involving the purchase and selection of live stock. These men have been of service to the State and to the institution many times the value of their compensation, aside from the instructional and experimental work over which they have supervision and for which they are strictly responsible.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY DURING 1905-06.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE.

C. F. Curtiss, Dean of the Division of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station.
  Addresses before the following associations:
    National Dairy Association at Chicago.
    Annual Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.
    State Board of Agriculture—Minnesota.
    State Department of Agriculture—Iowa.

P. G. Holden, Vice-Dean of the Division of Agriculture, and Professor of Agronomy.
  "Selecting, Testing and Grading Seed Corn."
    Written for The Furrow.
  "Selecting and Preparing Seed Corn."
    Reissue of Experiment Station Bulletin No. 77.
  "The A B C of Corn Culture."
    Published by Simmons Publishing Company.
  "Practical Aspects on Corn Growing."
    Written for Enclycopedia of American Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
  Series of two articles on "Corn."
    Written for American Farmer.
  Series of four articles on "Corn."
    Written for The Furrow.

W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Director of the Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry.
  "Cattle, Sheep and Swine Feeding in Europe."
    Bulletin No. 77, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
  "Hunter Horse Breeding in Ireland."
    Bureau of Animal Industry, Annual Report, 1905.
  "The Shire Horse of England."
    The National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburg, Pa.
  "The Clydesdale Horse of Scotland."
    The National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburg, Pa.
  "The Irish Hunter Horse."
    The Horseman, Chicago, Ill.
  "The Channel Island Breeds of Cattle."
    The Canadian Thresherman, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Director of Experiment Station—Continued.

"Sheep Breeding in England."
The Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha, Neb.
"Animal Breeding in Europe."
American Breeders' Association Meeting, Lincoln, Neb.
"Shorthorn Cattle Breeding in Great Britain."
Nebraska Live Stock Breeders' Association.
"The Breeding of Jersey Cattle on the Island of Jersey."
The Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha, Neb.
"Beef Production in Scotland."
The Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.
"Bacon Production in Denmark."
The American Swineherd, Chicago.
"Dairy Farming in Denmark."
The Twentieth Century Farmer.
"Fitting Cattle for Show Purposes."
The Breeders' Gazette.
"Bacon Production in Ireland."
The Twentieth Century Farmer.
"Feeding Dairy Cattle in Holland."
The Twentieth Century Farmer.
"The Production of Baby Beef."
The Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.
"Compounding Feeding Rations."
The Drovers' Journal, Chicago.
"English Methods of Feeding the Breeding Flock."
The American Sheep Breeder, Chicago.
"Steaming, Cooking and Fermenting Feeding Stuffs."
The Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis, Minn.
"Fattening Cattle on Grass."
The Prairie Farmer, Chicago.
"The Feeding Value of Dairy By-Products."
The Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis.

W. H. Stevenson, Professor of Soils.

"Soil Physics Laboratory Guide.
Text-Book published by the Orange Judd Co., New York.
"Crop Rations."
The Furrow, October, 1905.
"The Physical Properties of Soils."
Cyclopedia of Agriculture, edited by L. H. Bailey.
"The Principal Soil Areas of Iowa."
The Iowa Agriculturist, October, 1905.
"Treatment of Peaty Swamp Lands."
Wallace's Farmer, August, 1905.
"Drainage of Farm Lands."
Series of articles in The Furrow.

S. A. Beach, Professor of Horticulture.

"Apples of New York," Volumes I and II.
Report of the General Fruit Committee before the Kansas City meeting of the American Pomological Society.

B. A. Beach, Professor of Horticulture—Continued.
Report to the Iowa State Horticultural Society on the Status of the Experiment Stations of the Society.
"Handling Fall Apples."
Address before annual meeting of Northwestern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"Winter Spraying."
Address before Southwestern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"Some Orchard Troubles and Their Treatment."
Address before Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"Apple Scab and Its Control."
Address before Southeastern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"The Bordeaux Mixture."
Address before Wisconsin Horticultural Society.
"The Management of Orchard Soils."
Address before Missouri Horticultural Society.
"The Relation of the Agricultural Expermient Stations to Some Economic Phases of Horticulture."
Address before Kansas Horticultural Society.
"Breeding Grapes."
Address before American Breeders' Association, Lincoln, Neb.

A. T. Erwin, Associate Professor of Horticulture.
"The Bush Fruits."
Booklet.
"Amelanchier Alnilolia and Allied Forms."
Address before Iowa Academy of Science.
"Street Trees for Iowa."
Address before Iowa Park and Forestry Association.
"Cherry Growing in the Prairie States."
Address before Illinois Horticultural Society.

H. P. Baker, Associate Professor in Charge of Forestry.
"The Holding and Reclamation of Sand Dunes and Sand Wastes by Tree Planting."
Address before the Iowa Academy of Science.
"A Forest Survey of Iowa."
Address before Iowa Horticultural Society.
"Improvement and Care of the Native Farm Woodlot."
Address before Southeastern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"The Growing of Trees for Posts, Fuel and Farm Repair Material."
Address before Northwestern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"Woodlots and Shelterbelts for Iowa Farms."
Address before Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society.
"Recent Progress of Forestry in the United States."
Address before State Horticultural Society.
"The Planting of Ten Acres of Trees from the Viewpoint of the United States Forest Service."
Address before Iowa Park and Forestry Association.
"The Planted Groves of Iowa."
Address before the Iowa Park and Forestry Association.

H. P. Baker, Associate Professor in charge of Forestry—Continued.
"Treatment of Fence Posts to Increase Durability."
Iowa Yearbook of Agriculture, 1905.
"Forestry in Iowa."
Mail and Times, Des Moines, Iowa.

J. B. Davidson, Assistant Professor in Charge of Agriculture Engineering.
"Tillage Machinery."
Cyclopedia or American Agriculture.

DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

W. A. Stuhr, Associate Professor of Histology, Pathology and Therapeutics.
"Pathology and Treatment of Fever."
R. R. Dykstra, Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Obstetrics.
"Disinfection."
George Judisch, Lecturer on Pharmacy.
"Dispensary Hints."

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

A. Marston, Dean of the Division of Engineering and Professor of Civil Engineering.
"Tests of Cement."
Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin Vol. III, No. 1.
"Roads and Pavements in Iowa."
Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Pavements of the Iowa Engineering Society, January, 1906.
"Brick vs. Asphalt Pavements."
Paper read before Iowa Brick and Tile Manufacturers' Association, January, 1906.
Reprinted in "Brick" and other journals.
"Sewage Disposal for the Iowa Farm Home."
Paper Read before State Agricultural Society, December, 1905.

A. Marston and M. J. Reinhart.
"Tests of Concrete Blocks."
Paper read before Iowa Cement Users' Association, March, 1906.

L. E. Ashbaugh, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.
"The Assessment of Drainage Districts."
Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 6.
Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Western Society of Engineers.

T. H. MacDonald, Assistant Professor in Charge of Good Road Investigations.
"First Annual Report of the Iowa Highway Commission."
"Proceedings of the Iowa Good Roads Association."
"Use of Concrete for Highway Culverts and Bridges."
Paper read before Iowa Good Roads Association, June 15-16, 1905.
"Solving the Good Roads Problem."
Suburban Life, May, 1906.

G. W. Bissell, Vice-Dean of Division of Engineering and Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
"Some Present Engineering Problems."
Iowa Engineering Society, Des Moines, Iowa, January 21, 1906.
"Gas Engines."
Iowa Brick and Tile Association, Des Moines, Iowa, January 11, 1906.
"Business Engineering."
Iowa Engineer, January, 1906.
"The Training of an Engineer."
National Asociation of Stationary Engineers, Des Moines, Iowa, November 17, 1905.
"Notes on Power Generation in Iowa." (With Professor Meeker.)
Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3.
"Depreciation of Electrical Properties."
Iowa Electrical Association, April 18, 1906.

W. H. Meeker, Association Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
"Notes on Power Generation in Iowa." (With Professor Bissell.)
Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3.

L. B. Spinney, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.
"Tests of Incandescent Lamps."
Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 4.
"Recent Advances in Electrical Engineering in the State of Iowa."
Iowa Engineering Society, Iowa City, Iowa.

Adolph Ahane, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.
"Determination of Faults in a Direct Current Armature."
Published in Iowa Engineer.

S. W. Beyer, Professor of Geology and Mining Engineering.
Supplementary Report on Portland Cement Materials in Iowa.
Iowa Geological Survey Bulletin, No. 3.
Mineral Statistics for Iowa for the Year 1905, published in the sixteenth annual report of the Iowa Geological Survey.

I. A. Williams, Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering.
"Physical Tests of Iowa Limes."
Transactions of American Ceramic Society, Vol. III.
Geology of Franklin County, Iowa.
Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. XVI.

DIVISION OF SCIENCE.

L. H. Pammel, Professor of Botany.
"Logging Camps a Menace to Water."
Seattle Times, July 29, 1906.
"Fungus Diseases of Plants in Iowa."
Experimental Station Bulletin.
"Some Mycological Contributions During the Year 1905."
Reprint Iowa State Horticultural Society, 40:218-230.
"Some of Our Neglected Wild Flowers."
Reprint, Iowa State Horticultural Society, 10:73-81.

L. H. Pammel, Professor of Botany—Continued.
"Quack and Wheat Grasses."
Experiment Station Bulletin, 83:395-416.
"Some Soil Binding Grasses."
Experiment Station Bulletin, 83:417-421.
"The Cedar Apple Fungi and Apple Rust in Iowa."
Experiment Station Bulletin, 84:1-36.
"The Present Viewpoint of Forestry and Civic Improvement."
Iowa Park and Forestry Association Proceedings, 1906.
"The Education of the Veterinarian and His Relation to the Commonwealth.
Reprint American Veterinary Review, 1906, 27-43.
"The Weeds of Roadsides."
Iowa Good Roads Association Proceedings, 1905, 30-35.

Charlotte M. King, Experiment Station Artist.
Phenological Notes for 1905.
Reprint Iowa State Horticultural Society, 40:204-212, 1906.

DIVISION OF SCIENCE.

The courses of study offered in the Division of Science are fundamental to those in the technical divisions. For example, students in Animal Husbandry are required to take certain courses in Zoology and Chemistry as preparation for their Animal Husbandry studies. Students in the Agronomy, Horticulture and Dairying courses give some attention to Botany, Chemistry and Bacteriology. Physics and Geology also become important in the courses in Agricultural Engineering. For all the courses in Engineering Mathematics and Physics, as well as Chemistry, are especially fundamental and important, and for all courses in all divisions there are certain essential requirements in English, Civics, History, Public Speaking, Economics, and Modern Languages. The departments of the natural sciences are, therefore, strongly developed and form the basis of the Scientific course for such students as desire a general course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The following are the changes of special importance in the Division of Science:

The Department of Botany, so long occupying temporary and inadequate quarters in the old dining-room of Margaret Hall, has been installed in its new laboratories, lecture rooms, and seminar rooms in the Central Building, occupying the greater portion of the fourth story. Work is now being given under favorable conditions in Histological and Pathological Botany, Cytology, Physiological Botany, Economic Botany and General Bacteriology. The valuable herbariums of ninety thousand mounted and cataloged specimens is now safely housed in a fireproof building. There is also quite a complete collection of grasses, containing excellent material from every part of the State and various parts of the United States and Europe. The specimens of woods, from which herbarium cases are made, the economics collection, the seed collection, and the fungi collection are of special value and importance.

In the Department of Zoology a new instructor has been added, made imperatively necessary by the increased number of students.

In Economic Science it has been found imperatively necessary to add an assistant instructor, who will take up his duties in the spring semester of 1907.

In the Departments of English, Domestic Science, Public Speaking, Modern Languages and Civics the lecture and class room work has been largely increased owing to the increased number in attendance and to the strengthening of the courses and the increasing number of courses offered. In the Modern Language Department Spanish has been added. This is in response to a very urgent demand from the technical students, particularly in Engineering and Agriculture. Our students are among the more enterprising advance guard of western civilization in our Spanish-speaking dependencies. Already upwards of one hundred students have elected Spanish.

In the immediate future it will be necessary to add to the instructing force in the Departments particularly of Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Economic Science, Domestic Economy, English, Public Speaking, Modern Language and History. The classes, as now organized, are in most instances far too large. No instructor can advantageously handle so many students in each class as they are now of necessity required to do and give to the students the personal attention which they need.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

During the Period July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

VACANCIES.

PROFESSORS.

1906.

W. J. Rutherford, B. S. A., Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, resigned.

E. E. Bugbee, E. M., Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering, resigned.

P. S. Pierce, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History, resigned.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

1905.

M. L. Merritt, B. S. A., Instructor in Horticulture, resigned.

G. I. Christie, B. S. A., Instructor in Soils, resigned.

E. B. Tuttle, B. S. in E. E., Instructor in Electrical Engineering, term expired.

F. Wenner, B. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering, term expired.

Ward Jones, B. C. E., Instructor in Mathematics, term expired.

John Travis, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics, term expired.

J. A. Kuesche, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, term expired.

J. H. Lawton, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, term expired.

C. E. Bartholomew, B. Sc., Instructor in Zoology, resigned.

Frances Williams, Instructor in Domestic Economy, resigned.

W. W. Smith, B. S. A., Assistant in Animal Husbandry, term expired.

M. L. Mosher, B. S. A., Assistant in Farm Crops, term expired.

J. A. Conover, B. S. A., Assistant in Animal Husbandry, term expired.

R. C. McKinney, B. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry, term expired.

W. A. Bevan, B. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry, term expired.

Effie McKimm, B. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry, term expired.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

1906.

H. M. Bainer, M. S. A., M. Sc., Instructor in Agricultural Engineering, resigned.

Jesse Suter, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics, term expired.

Bird Slater, B. Sc., Instructor in Chemistry, term expired.

Edith Stevens, B. Sc., Instructor in Chemistry, term expired.

Rose Abel, A. B., Instructor in English, resigned.

Mae Miller, B. Sc., Instructor in History, resigned.

Dorothea Beggs, Instructor in German, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. L. Bowman, B. S. A., Farm Superintendent, resigned.
Olive Stevens, B. L., Assistant Librarian, resigned.
W. T. MacDonald, M. S. A., Farm Superintendent, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROFESSORS.

1905.

J. B. Davidson, B. S. M. E., Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, in charge of Department.

1906.

J. A. McLean, B. A., B. S. A., Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.
H. G. Van Pelt, B. S. A., Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.
L. C. Hodson, B. C. E., E. M., Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering.
L. B. Schmidt, A. M., Assistant Professor of History.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

1905.

M. L. Bowman, B. S. A., Instructor in Farm Crops.
V. R. Gardner, B. S. A., Instructor in Horticulture.
E. B. Watson, B. S. A., Instructor in Soils.
R. R. Dykstra, D. V. M., Instructor in Veterinary Science.
W. B. Anderson, B. S., M. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.
A. H. Hoffman, B. S. in E. E., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.
Jesse Suter, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

1905.

Elizabeth Cronin, M. S., Instructor in Mathematics.
Keo Anderson, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.
Bird Slater, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.
Lola Stephens, B. S., Laboratory Instructor in Chemistry.
Edith Stevens, B. S., Laboratory Instructor in Chemistry.
Jeannette Bartholomew, B. S., Laboratory Instructor in Chemistry.
Dorothea Beggs, Instructor in German.
H. J. Quayle, A. B., Instructor in Zoology.
Anna M. Wilking, Instructor in Domestic Economy.
Julia Vaulx, A. M., Instructor in English.
E. T. Robbins, B. S. A., Assistant in Animal Husbandry.
J. T. Hoover, Assistant in Agricultural Engineering.
M. L. Mosher, B. S. A., Assistant in Farm Crops.
M. E. McCulloch, B. S. A., Assistant in Farm Crops.

1906.

A. E. Miller, B. A., M. E., Instructor in Agricultural Engineering.
John Bower, B. S. A., Instructor in Dairying.
H. C. Pierce, Instructor in Animal Husbandry.
R. L. Gribben, B. S. A., Instructor in Animal Husbandry.

Ward Jones, B. C. E., Instructor in Mathematics.
Laura Taggart, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.
Melissa Flynn, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.
A. E. Bobst, Assistant in Chemistry.
Grace Caldwell, Instructor in Spanish and German.
Ethyl Cessna, B. S., Instructor in History.
Eugene Humbert, B. S. A., Assistant in Farm Crops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1905.

W. T. MacDonald, M. S. A., Farm Superintendent.
J. T. Caine, Herdsman.
B. Durell, Assistant Herdsman.
George Mitchell, Farm Superintendent.
Carolyn Gabrielsen, B. S., Assistant Librarian.

PROMOTIONS.

PROFESSORS.

1905.

Frank French, B. C. E., C. E., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Civil Enginering.

1906.

F. G. Allen, B. S. in M. E., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

F. W. Bouska, M. S. A., from Assistant Professor of Bacteriology to Associate Professor of Dairy Bacteriology.

C. Larsen, B. S. A., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Dairying.

E. A. Pattengill, B. S., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Julia Colpitts, A. M., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

M. L. Bowman, B. S. A., from Instructor to Associate Professor in charge of the Department of Farm Crops.

J. B. Davidson, B. S. M. E., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor in charge of the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

H. P. Baker, B. S., M. F., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Forestry.

B. H. Hibbard, B. Ag., Ph. D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor in charge of Department of Economic Science.

J. H. McNeil, V. M. D., Dean of Division of Veterinary Medicine and Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, made Station Veterinarian.

R. E. Buchanan, B. S., from Instructor in Bacteriology to Assistant Professor of General Bacteriology.

Estelle D. Fogel, B. A., B. S., made Instructor in Botany.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

AMES, IOWA, *November* 27, 1906.

President A. B. Storms, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

DEAR DR. STORMS,—I would respectfully report as follows concerning the work of the Engineering Division during the college year ending July 1, 1906:

The year has been one of continued growth in attendance as appears from the following statistics of attendance of Engineering students:

ATTENDANCE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

Year.	M. E.	C. E.	E. E.	Mn. E.	Total
1894	44	35	68	0	147
1895	38	38	66	2	144
1896	23	32	77	3	135
1897	30	27	76	4	137
1898-99	65	52	135	2	254
1899-00	86	77	167	6	336
1900-01	117	119	180	12	428
1901-02	144	163	220	16	543
1902-03	165	176	216	20	577
1903-04	174	231	233	39	677
1904-05	155	263	249	39	706
1905-06	139	281	529	47	726

HISTORY OF ENGINEERING DIVISION.

A brief outline of the history of the Engineering Division will be of value in considering its present work, and its needs for the future.

Engineering work at our College was necessarily established at the opening of the College, in compliance with that clause of our organic law which devoted the College "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." To have omitted it would have been to defraud part of the industrial classes of their legal rights.

Hence the Engineering Division as it stands today is the result of thirty-eight years of steady and normal growth. The faculty have been trained to the work and to work together. No head of department has been with the College less than thirteen years. The equipment has been secured in answer to the urgent actual demands of the work. The students have come in increased numbers as the good repute of our engineering work made our school more and more widely known.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS.

At present the Engineering Division includes four distinct and carefully organized departments, each of which give a thorough, four years' course of instruction in its special line. These are the departments of—

Mechanical Engineering,
Civil Engineering,
Electrical Engineering,
Mining Engineering.

With these four departments is closely associated—

The Engineering Experiment Station.

The Engineering and Agricultural Divisions are associated in the work of—

The Iowa Highway Commission.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

This department was established when the College was opened and is under charge of Professor G. W. Bissell, also Vice Dean of the Engineering Division, whose invaluable service to the College has extended over a period of fifteen years. With him is Associate Professor Meeker of equal length of service. There are also three assistant professors, seven instructors, and three student instructors in the faculty of this department.

The Mechanical Engineering Department is of the greatest importance to the work of the Engineering Division, for it gives instruction not only to its own students, but in several most important subjects to the students of all the engineering courses. These subjects are, Mechanical Drawing, Shop Work, and Mechanics.

It also gives a large part of the instruction in Engineering Laboratory work.

The great need of this department at the present time is for more shop and laboratory facilities. The present facilities are swamped by the demands of our large number of Engineering students.

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

This department also was established when the College was opened and is under direct charge of myself, with Associate Professors Ashbaugh and French. In addition, there are three instructors; Assistant Professor MacDonald's time is required wholly for the Good Roads work of the Highway Commission.

The Civil Engineering Department now has the largest attendance of students of any of the engineering departments, and gives instruction in Descriptive Geometry to all the engineering students.

Its great need is for greatly increased instrumental equipment and laboratory facilities and draughting room. About 240 students take field work in surveying with this department each semester, and both the equipment and the instruction force should be greatly increased.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Electrical Engineering Department was established in 1891. It is under charge of Prof. L. B. Spinney, whose period of college service is already thirteen years. Associate Professor Fish, one assistant professor, and three instructors are associated with Professor Spinney.

The Electrical Engineering Department is a close second to the Civil Engineering in point of attendance, and has been one of our most prosperous courses since its first establishment.

It has very urgent need of greatly increased class room and laboratory facilities to accommodate its students.

MINING ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Mining Engineering Department, the youngest in the Engineering Division, was established in 1892 by special act of the State legislature. It is under charge of Professor S. W. Beyer, whose service for the College extends over a period of fifteen years. He is assisted by two assistant professors and one instructor.

While Mining Engineering Departments in general do not in any institution have such a large attendance as the other engineering courses, our Mining Engineering Department has had a remarkable rate of increase. It is associated very vitally with important sources of Iowa's wealth, and needs special equipment along the lines of coal mining, cement and clay manufacture.

The department needs much in the way of laboratory equipment along these lines.

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Engineering Experiment Station, of which the writer is Director, was established by act of the legislature in 1904. It was the natural outgrowth of the efforts of the Engineering Division to meet the repeated and increasing demands from the industries of Iowa for technical assistance in their development. The State appears now to have reached a point, as shown by the census statistics, when development of manufacturing industries is absolutely essential to her progress. In the present scientific age the aid of scientists skilled in technology, and of well-equipped technical laboratories, is absolutely essential to industrial development.

Our Engineering Experiment Station represents our attempt to assist Iowa in these lines.

Some idea of the work already accomplished with the limited means placed at our disposal can be gained from the titles of the bulletins already published, as follows:

Bulletin No. 1—The Iowa State College Sewage Disposal Plant and Investigations.

Bulletin No. 2—Bacteriological Investigations of the Iowa State College Sewage.

Bulletin No. 3—Data of Iowa Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

Bulletin No. 4—Bacteriological Investigations of the Iowa State College Sewage Disposal Plant.

Bulletin No. 5—The Chemical Composition of the Sewage of the Iowa State College Sewage Disposal Plant.

Bulletin No. 6—Tests of Iowa Common Brick.

Bulletin No. 7—Sewage Disposal in Iowa.

Bulletin No. 8—Tests of Dry Press Brick Used in Iowa.

Bulletin No. 9—Notes on Steam Generation with Iowa Coal.

Bulletin No. 10—Dredging by the Hydraulic Method.

Bulletin No. 11—An Investigation of Some Iowa Sewage Disposal Systems.

Vol. II, No. 6—The Good Roads Problem in Iowa.

Vol. III, No. 1—Tests of Cement.

Vol. III, No. 2—State Railroad Taxation.

Vol. III, No. 3—Steam Generation with Iowa Coals.

Vol. III, No. 4—Incandescent Lamp Testing.

Vol. III, No. 5—Steam Pipe Covering Tests.

Vol. III, No. 6—The Assessment of Drainage Districts.

Lines of work now under way may be mentioned briefly as follows:

Cement and Lime Investigations.—Tests and studies of Iowa materials and products are being made, and we attempt in every way to aid both manufacturer and user.

Clay Investigations.—We are constantly making analyses and reports on new and old materials, and studying possibilities in Iowa along this line.

Fuel Investigations.—Special studies and reports of Iowa fuels and the best methods of using them.

Power Investigations.—Studies of Iowa power plants and possible economies.

Electric Light Investigations.—The work of the station in electric lamp testing has been very extensive and is continuing. Plants are tested and studied with a view to improvements.

Pavements.—Special studies have been made of asphalt and brick pavements in Iowa. An asphalt testing laboratory, the only one in the West, has just been established.

Sewage Disposal.—Regular tests of all plants in the state are made each year. Experiments are under way with new methods. An efficient plant for private houses, costing less than $100, has been devised and tested. Purification of creamery sewage is being studied.

Tests.—Paving brick, cement, steel, stone, road materials, water sewage and many other things are tested for residents of Iowa for the bare cost of the work.

Transportation.—The great problems of steam and electric railway construction and management are being studied.

The Engineering Experiment Station needs most urgently increased funds for the work. The present small sum of $3,500 per annum is utterly inadequate to the work which we ought to do. It should be made at least $6,000 per annum at once, and $15,000 in the near future.

IOWA HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

The work of the Highway Commission, which is under the direction of Dean Curtiss and myself, will, in accordance with the law, be made the subject of a detailed separate report to the Governor. It is of very great and growing importance. We believe that a great deal of good has already been accomplished for Iowa roads by the Commission. In the future the State will be bound to deal more intelligently with its roads, and to realize better the importance to the community. A commission must be its instrument for this work.

GENERAL FEATURES OF WORK OF ENGINEERING DIVISION.

In addition to discussing the work of the Engineering Division in detail as above, I would say in general that during the year all the courses were completely revised as regards the Freshman years, and that the revision is being extended to the other years. The results so far are very satisfactory.

During the year a separate ENGINEERING LIBRARY has been established in Engineering Hall, through the generosity of the late G. W. Catt. It is proving most beneficial to our students and our work. We need an assistant Librarian to have charge of it.

NEEDS OF ENGINEERING DIVISION.

In my last biennial report (p. 80), I showed that the number of engineering students per instructor had increased from eighteen in 1894 to thirty in 1905. Only a slight relief has since been afforded, and our need for additional instructors is still great.

We pay much lower salaries than our sister engineering schools, and much lower than the State University of Iowa, for Engineering Professors of equal rank. These inequalities should be made good.

NEW SHOPS, LABORATORIES AND EQUIPMENT.

By far our most pressing need at the present time, however, is for new shops, laboratories and equipment. In these respects we have dropped far behind our growth in other respects.

I therefore ask that the College architect be instructed to prepare, for submission to the legislature and for immediate construction, plans for the following:

1. A two-story draughting room, and laboratory building with some offices and class rooms, say 200 feet by 50 feet.
2. Remodeling old engineering hall into a modern engineering laboratory building.

I would further urge our needs for equipment. A careful detailed estimate shows $40,000 urgently needed for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

A. MARSTON.
Dean of Engineering.

DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

November 22, 1906.

My Dear President Storms,—I herewith transmit this, my second annual report for the Division of Veterinary Medicine.

This division of the College is passing into a period of substantial growth and development, following slowly the great advancement made in Scientific Agriculture, which includes that most profitable branch, Animal Husbandry, the guardian of which is the Scientific Veterinarian.

The Division of Veterinary Medicine never received young men so well qualified to take up their work. Never were our best men turned out so well equipped, and never were they more needed in the public service and private practice than at the present time.

The new National Meat Inspection Laws, which recently went into effect, have extended the scope of usefulness of the Veterinarian and created positions which will not in years to come be filled by competent men, unless the State can be induced to recognize the necessity of appropriating funds sufficient to properly equip a school and maintain an adequate faculty to insure the graduation of men trained to the hour in the Science and Practice of Veterinary Medicine.

The position of the Veterinarian in the Army is gradually improving. The insular possessions offer positions with opportunities for work in research and preventive medicine at salaries, which, if not princely, can hardly be said to be meager.

Municipal, State and National authorities are gradually but surely awakening to the value of the services which can be rendered only by efficiently trained Veterinarians.

At the close of the last school year, there was graduated from the Veterinary Division, the first men from a school in America maintaining a graded four-year course of study in Veterinary Medicine.

The present school year opens under the most encouraging conditions. With the lengthening of the course of study, and the very material advance made in the entrance requirements, the attendance has gradually increased, and I am pleased to report that for the first semester of the present school year there have been matriculated in the Veterinary Division 43 Freshmen, making a total of 85 straight Veterinary students.

I beg to include the following comparative report for each year since 1902.

Students matriculated in the Veterinary Division for the year 1902 and 1903:

Veterinary Course:			
Freshmen	36		
Juniors	8		
Seniors	4	48	
Agricultural Course:			
Agricultural students taking Veterinary work	38	38	
	—	—	—
Total			86

1903 and 1904.

Veterinary Course:			
Freshmen	30		
Sophomores	3		
Juniors	15		
Seniors	4		
Post Graduates	1	53	
Agricultural Course:			
Agricultural students taking Veterinary work	64	64	
	—	—	—
Total			117

1904 and 1905.

Veterinary Course:			
Freshmen	35		
Sophomores	14		
Juniors	5		
Seniors	12	66	
Agricultural Course:			
Agricultural students taking Veterinary work	71	71	
	—	—	—
Total			137

1905 and 1906.

Veterinary Course:			
Freshmen	27		
Sophomores	15		
Juniors	9		
Seniors	4		
Special	1	56	
Agricultural Course:			
Agricultural students taking Veterinary work	64	64	
	—	—	—
Total			120

First Semester 1906 and 1907.

Veterinary Course:			
Freshmen	43		
Sophomores	16		
Juniors	17		
Seniors	8		
Post Graduates	1	85	
Agricultural Course:			
Agricultural students taking Veterinary work	42	42	
Total			127

The Veterinary Hospital, conducted in connection with the school, furnishes a large number of patients and quite a variety of cases for clinical instruction, which is a very important factor in the education of the veterinary student.

The management of the Veterinary Hospital has remained the same since my last report—a free or out clinic and a paid or in clinic is conducted for the care and treatment of sick animals. The results upon the whole have been very satisfactory, considering the lack of equipment, operating and clinic room; owing to which lack of room most of the operations must of necessity be performed out in the open air, causing, especially during the fall, winter and spring months, quite an amount of inconvenience and exposure, not only for the operator and the patient, but for the students as well, who are in a body required to pay strict attention to all surgical operations as well as do a large share of the dressing.

The Hospital practice is not confined within the narrow limits of the immediate vicinity as many animals are sent for treatment from a distance.

Two years ago an appropriation was made for a temporary structure to be erected south of the present main building, which at that time accommodated the cases, but since then the Hospital practice has increased and necessitates the turning away of some new cases, as well as dismissing older cases before they are really ready to be removed. During the winter months it is necessary to have on hand a large number of horses for dissection purposes, and as these must be sheltered during the inclement weather they have to be tied in halls and upon the main floor. From the above statement of fact it is very evident that something must be done at once to relieve this congested condition and maintain the prestige already established.

It is obvious to the most careless observer that a new Veterinary Building is one of the most imperative needs of the College at this time. The Veterinary Division has established itself as one of the foremost Veterinary schools on the American continent and this prominence is largely due to the efficient, loyal and painstaking members of the Veterinary faculty. In order to retain the Veterinary faculty and maintain this high standard, it will be necessary to materially increase the maintenance fund and make some preparation for the construction of a new building and the purchase of necessary equipment.

Because of a lack of space and the proper arrangement of Lecture and Clinic room, much of the practical instruction, so necessary for the education of the student, must be omitted. The laboratory classes have been divided and subdivided in order that the individual student may receive proper attention, and our largest class room is crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Veterinary Division of Cornell University at Ithaca and the College of Veterinary Medicine of the Idaho State University have commodious, well-equipped Veterinary buildings. Through the generosity and foresight of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the Veterinary Department of the University has received the princely sum of $200,000, with which to construct and equip a modern Veterinary building; and the great State of Iowa, with her extensive agricultural and kindred interests, can ill afford to be behind in appropriating funds for her Veterinary School, when in other lines she is so far in advance of all other States. $150,000 could be used for this purpose and not one cent squandered, and I most respectfully urge that some effort be directed towards securing such an appropriation.

The live stock interests of this State are enormous, aggregating more than any sister State, and the breeder and feeder should have the advice of competent men regarding the control of existing diseases and the adoption of measures necessary for the exclusion of infectious animal diseases or their extinction should they accidentally appear. There are not at this time enough competent men in private practice to care for these vast interests, and for that reason great losses have been sustained from such controllable infectious diseases as hog cholera and tuberculosis.

With the finest and most improved breeds of cattle and hogs, and the most magnificent types of horses in the world, and a teeming population whose wealth and health are largely centered in these, we have, because of an almost utter lack of knowledge or appreciation, neglected to protect them to the fullest extent from the ravages of insidious disease, by forgetting to foster and encourage that science which alone can accomplish this. This apparent neglect has cost the stock raiser of Iowa untold millions, and until this condition is righted and Veterinary Medicine placed upon an equal footing with the other professions, we shall continue to record annually the irreparable damages, both to health and wealth of the State and Nation, inflicted by the influence of the contagious animal diseases. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. H. McNeil,
Dean of Veterinary Division.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE.

Ames, Iowa, November 27, 1906.

President A. B. Storms, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dear President Storms,—The Division of Agriculture has been materially strengthened in its scope and organization during the present year, by the provision for the extension work and the addition of the Poultry and Dairy Farm work, and the addition to the Experiment Station fund by the Congressional appropriation known as the Adams act. This additional support has enabled us to organize our instruction work on a basis more nearly independent and free from the interferences of Farmers' Institutes, County Fairs, and other forms of outside work, and to a large extent, independent of the investigation work. The best results can be secured in teaching, only where the members of a faculty are able to give the work practically their undivided attention. The same is true of the investigations of the Experiment Station and of the extension work.

The last legislature made an appropriation of $15,000 for the present year, for the organization of an Agricultural Extension Department. This work was organized by placing Professor P. G. Holden in charge, as Superintendent of Agricultural Extension, with the following staff of Assistants: Mr. R. K. Bliss, in charge of Animal Husbandry; Mr. M. L. Mosher, in charge of Farm Crops; Mr. J. W. Jones, in charge of Horticulture; Mr. A. H. Snyder, in charge of Soils; Mr. J. C. Guthrie, in charge of Dairying, and Miss Mary F. Rausch, in charge of Domestic Science.

The Agricultural Extension Staff, under the leadership of Professor Holden, has taken immediate charge of the Farmers' Institute, Stock and Grain Judging, Short Course, County Farm experiments and other forms of extension work. Short courses covering a period of one week, corresponding in the method and scope of their instruction to the two weeks Short Course at this institution, have been established at Red Oak and Mount Pleasant. The Red Oak Short Course has now been established two years and has proved to be eminently popular and successful. Both of these courses draw upon our staff for most of their instructors and the demand upon our Extension staff for help in various forms of Extension work throughout the State, has been far greater than could be met by the present force. The heads of our instruction departments have not entirely severed their connection with this work, as it seems desirable to have them keep in touch with the interests of the State represented by their departments. The amount of this work conducted by heads of instruction departments, however, has been limited to such an extent as to avoid interferences with their duties in instruction and investigation work.

A full report will be made upon the Extension work at the close of the year. It is already apparent, however, that a much larger force will be needed to meet the demands made upon the College in this field. There is also a constantly growing demand for correspondence instruction in agriculture. This demand is evident from the fact that there are, at a conservative estimate, not less than twenty-five or thirty thousand residents of this State now enrolled in correspondence schools established in other localities. To make even fairly adequate provision for carrying on the Agricultural Extension work in a satisfactory manner, we should have an annual appropriation of at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

The enrollment during the first semester of the present year is larger than we have ever had before. Our classes and laboratories have been crowded to their utmost capacity and in many cases the numbers have been entirely too large for satisfactory work.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

In the Animal Husbandry Department we have a total enrollment of five hundred and twenty-nine students during the present semester. All of these students, with the exception of two classes, take both lecture and laboratory work. The Animal Husbandry Department gives instruction during the Freshman and Sophomore years to all students enrolled in the Agricultural courses and in addition to all students in the Veterinary courses. The live stock equipment on the College Farm is used for laboratory work. It serves the same purpose as laboratories equipped with scientific apparatus in other departments. The live stock equipment constitutes an exceedingly important adjunct to the Animal Husbandry instruction. The transfer of the dairy stock to the Dairy Farm will enable us to carry a larger amount of stock on the College Farm proper and to handle it in a more satisfactory and practical manner.

Some colleges are more fortunately situated with reference to accessibility to good collections of live stock in the vicinity of the college than we are at Ames. It is practically impossible for us to make use of any live stock for class instruction purposes, except that owned by the College, and aside from the annual trip made by the advanced class in stock judging to the American Royal Show at Kansas City. The indications are that we shall not be able to get railroad rates that will make it possible to take even our advanced class to that show in the future.

The Armour Scholarships, referred to elsewhere, afford an additional reason for strengthening our live stock equipment. Iowa is the foremost live stock State in the Union and its Agricultural College is expected to lead in live stock instruction. If this institution is not able to take the foremost rank in the Armour scholarship competition, it will be a direct reflection upon the work of the institution in Animal Husbandry lines. The Armour scholarships will bring the various agricultural colleges into direct competition at the International and Iowa can not afford to lose.

For the next biennial period we shall need an additional appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase and maintenance of live stock for Animal Husbandry instruction. This is a very meager sum, in comparison with the magnitude of the live stock industry in this State. Illinois appropriates $25,000 annually for live stock work at their agricultural college, and the Ohio legislature last winter appropriated $25,000 for a horse barn, $25,000 for a cattle barn, and $10,000 for the purchase of live stock, notwithstanding the fact that their students have access by interurban railway within a few hours' ride of the institution to a great number of the best flocks and herds of pure bred animals that are available in any section of the country.

The work of equipping the Dairy Farm and Poultry Department has been delayed on account of the appropriation being payable quarterly and only about one-half of it being available during the present season. The work will be completed so far as the present funds will permit, early in the spring. The appropriation for this work, however, was entirely inadequate. It was recommended originally that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for the Poultry Department and $10,000 for the Dairy Farm. This was reduced to $10,000 for both departments. The high price of labor and building material during the past season has made it impossible to secure more than half of the buildings needed on the Dairy Farm for the maintenance and care of the dairy herd, and the same is true with reference to the buildings for the Poultry Department. The additional appropriation of $10,000 for equipping and stocking the Poultry and Dairy Farm will be required to complete these departments.

FARM CROPS DEPARTMENT.

A Farm Crops Department has been established as a separate department during the past year. It has an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-nine students during the present semester. The Farm Crops laboratory which has been in an incomplete state for several years, is being furnished with suitable equipment, which will greatly strengthen that feature of the work. A small chemical laboratory has been made available, by which students taking advanced research work can pursue investigations in this line. A class in Farm Management is carrying on an extensive investigation of the system and methods of the most successful farmers of the State.

There are no text-books covering the Farm Crops and Farm Management work as it is taught in this institution and it is necessary in this as in various other branches of our agricultural work, to prepare the material for the classes from day to day in the form of mimeographed outlines of lectures. It is also necessary in training students in Farm Crops work, as in Animal Husbandry, to have access to a large amount of material for instruction and judging. To this end it is necessary to secure samples of corn of various types grown in different parts of the State and other localities. The laboratory work in the Farm Crops Department has been extended to the fields during the summer season, where the students make personal observations and notes on growing crops and conduct various tests of educational value.

The Farm Crops Department is in urgent need of at least one additional instructor. Some of the sections are now fully twice as large as they should be for giving instruction in the most successful manner.

SOIL DEPARTMENT.

The Soil Department has also been established as an independent department during the past year. In this department there are now sixty students enrolled. The soil Department of this institution now leads all other institutions in this country in the number of courses it offers and the value and character of its equipment. The laboratory recently fitted up has been taxed to its utmost capacity and the next class will undoubtedly be larger than can be accommodated with the present facilities. The department will be seriously hampered for room and equipment until the new Agricultural Building is finished. The Soil bacteriology work to be taken up at that time will enable the department to carry on its instruction and investigations in a more scientific manner and make them of greater service to the agricultural interests of the State. A thorough system of instruction in the properties, management and fertility of soils is of comparatively recent origin in college work, but no department of instruction is of more vital service to the resources of the State or more important as a system of agricultural education. The strength of the equipment for soil study in this institution has already attracted advanced students from other States and the farmers of Iowa have manifested a deep interest in the work of the Soil Department of the Iowa State College.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Horticultural Department has a total enrollment of two hundred and nineteen students during the present semester. About half of these students are taking laboratory work and the facilities for instruction are by no means adequate, nor can they be made adequate until the completion of the new Agricultural Building and the department gets into its new quarters. The encroachment of new buildings upon the Horticultural grounds has interfered seriously with the orchard and nursery work of the department during the past few years. The purchase of fifty-five acres of additional land will enable the department to extend this work on a larger and more permanent basis. This new tract will be put under cultivation and extended, as soon as the funds will permit, and will enable the department to greatly strengthen its field and laboratory work along practical lines.

The inevitable increase of students in this department during the next year will make it necessary to increase the teaching force by one instructor.

This department is seriously in need of better nursery and laboratory equipment and more extensive plantings to serve for the practical instruction of students in spraying, pruning and other orchard operations.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The Dairy Department is now provided with excellent quarters in the new Dairy Building, but the building has not yet been fully equipped with laboratory and other instruction material. On account of the present overcrowded condition of the Agricultural buildings, it has been found necessary to house the Extension Department in two rooms of the Dairy Building until the completion of the new Agricultural Building. These rooms are needed for the dairy work and should be made available as early as practicable.

The manufacture of butter and cheese under present conditions presents some comparatively new and unsolved problems. Within the past five years there has been almost a complete change from the factory separator system, where milk was hauled direct from the farms to the factory and separated at the creamery and the skim-milk returned, to a system of farm separators, by which the milk is separated on the farm and only the cream delivered to the factory. The conditions under which the cream is separated on the farm and the product handled until it reaches the craemery are very variable and in many cases are detrimental to the best results and there has been a marked deterioration in the butter of this State. It has been found exceedingly difficult to control these conditions and manufacture a product of uniformly high grade. Hand separator cream is being shipped to the College Dairy Department and a careful study and investigation made of the problems confronting the creameries of the State and instruction is given to our students along this line. The department also receives butter manufactured at the various creameries of the State for examination and scoring and criticism as to methods employed. The Dairy students are given practical work in the processes of making butter and cheese in connection with their studies of the principles of dairying. The demand for competent, well educated, well trained men to manage large central creameries has become very urgent and made it necessary to establish a correspondingly higher standard of efficiency in dairy instruction.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Agricultural Engineering has been established on a separate basis as a full department during the past year. The work in this department includes forge and shop work, in addition to lectures and laboratory instruction. The work also includes farm drainage and field observations and practice. The total enrollment of students during the present Semester is one hundred and ten. The drawing room accommodates only seventeen students at a time. It is exceedingly difficult to give the required instruction under present conditions. A drawing room with accommodations for at least forty is urgently needed. The department is also short of room for storage of agricultural implements and machinery for laboratory and demonstration work.

The instruction in this department covers a wide range of subjects. It is intended to make students familiar with the mechanical principles involved in the various forms and types of agricultural machinery from the standpoint of economy of operation, durability and value for practical service. It embraces a careful study of the various forms of power applied to farm work and the adaptation of each under varying conditions. Considerable attention is being given this semester to the use of alcohol for motive power and the probability of its coming to general use on the farm. Instruction is given in the care, management and repairing of machinery and farm implements.

The present cramped condition of the Agricultural Engineering Department can not be relieved until the completion of the new building, when a part of the present Agricultural building can be devoted to that purpose.

ARMOUR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago has offered $5,000.00 a year in the form of twenty scholarships of $250.00 each, to be competed for annually by agricultural colleges at the International Livestock Exposition. The competition for these scholarships is to be based upon student stock and grain judging contests and exhibits of stock and grain products by the colleges at the International Exposition.

This may be regarded as the most significant and far-reaching recognition that has yet been recorded of the colleges giving instruction in agriculture and it promises to serve as a decided stimulus to agricultural education. The first competition for these scholarships will take place in 1907.

SHORT COURSES.

The students enumerated in the foregoing pages under the heads of the various departments include only those enrolled in the regular collegiate course and some special students taking collegiate course work. In addition to this enrollment we have annually about seven or eight hundred short course students enrolled for two weeks' work each year during the winter vacation immediately following the holidays. This work has proven to be exceedingly popular and has annually brought together a body of the brightest and most aggressive men of the State who take a keen interest in the instruction which has been mainly confined in the past to stock and grain judging and to special instruction for butter-makers, given in the Dairy Department. The stock-judging work has been supplemented by a course of veterinary lectures by Dr. McNeal. His lectures have been particularly popular with the stockmen of the State, and this year, in response to a demand for horticultural instruction, the Horticultural Department will offer instruction in horticulture, in connection with other short course work.

The field covered by the various lines of work embraced in the Division of Agriculture is constantly widening and extending. The number of people looking to the institution for instruction and practical assistance has increased by leaps and bounds and the educational work of the department is no longer confined to a limited number of students, but covers a field far beyond the borders of the State and a multitude of problems arising on the farms of Iowa are presented to the college authorities for solution. The personal inquiries and correspondence has become very extensive in some lines of our work.

We have from a thousand to twelve hundred students, including those in short courses, coming to the college class rooms and laboratories each year for instruction and our bulletins and press notices reach, at a conservative estimate, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand readers. There is a constantly increasing number of people engaged in agricultural pursuits looking to the colleges and experiment stations for assistance and instruction, and the work of these institutions has unquestionably exerted a large influence in modifying and improving the methods of American agriculture. Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture show that land values in the United States have increased on an average of 38 per cent in the past five years. Lands in this and other older settled localities that fifteen or twenty years ago were considered so high as to be unprofitable at $25.00 an acre are now returning a good income on a valuation ranging from $100.00 to $125.00 per acre. There is every indication that this progress and advancement of advanced methods is to go on and that the work of the colleges and experiment stations will become a more and more important factor with each succeeding year. The advancement and support of these institutions on a liberal basis is therefore an economic necessity and a profitable investment from the standpoint of the material interests of the State. Respectfully submitted.

C. F. CURTISS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, as now organized, includes the following lines or divisions: Animal Husbandry, including poultry and dairy stock; Farm Crops; Soils; Horticulture and Forestry; Dairying; Botany; Entomology, and Agricultural Engineering.

The income of the Experiment Station is derived from the following sources:

Congressional Act of 1887	$15,000.00	annually
State Appropriation	25,000.00	"
Congressional Act of 1906	7,000.00	"
Making a total of	$47,000.00	"

We now have a total of thirty-five persons, including administrative officers, connected with the Experiment Station staff devoting their time wholly or partially to agricultural investigations. There are thirteen members of the staff who give their entire time to the Experiment Station work. The heads of departments divide their time between the instruction work of the college and the Station investigations and the salary is apportioned accordingly. It has been the policy, so far as our funds will permit, to employ competent assistants in each department, who give their entire time to instruction or investigation. The passage of the Adams' act by the last Congress in June, 1906, has enabled us to carry out this policy to a larger degree than has prevailed in the past.

To do the most efficient work in the field of investigation, men should be free to devote their time solely to that kind of work. Many of the investigations carried on by the Experiment Station are necessarily of long duration and laborious and involve the expenditure of a large amount of money and extend over a period of years. Such investigations may produce either positive or negative results. A number of the experiments conducted by the Experiment Station involve both field and laboratory work on an extensive scale. We have been and are still handicapped by lack of funds in the conducting of our experimental work, on account of not being able to plan and carry on investigations on a sufficiently extensive scale to be of greatest service.

In the Soils Section investigations are being conducted, not only on the Experiment Station grounds and in the laboratories of the department, but at various points in the State, with a view to studying local conditions and problems. A careful and quite thorough preliminary soil survey of the State has been made and a bulletin published, which has been received with general favor throughout the State. These investigations both at the college and at other points in the State will need to extend over a period of several years before anything in the way of definite results can be secured. In many parts of Iowa our soils are already beginning to give evidence of exhaustion and the conserving of fertility and the productive capacity of the farm lands of Iowa is a problem of vital interest and of vast economic importance to the welfare of all citizens of the State.

In Horticulture our resources are practically undeveloped; however, it has been conclusively demonstrated that fruits can be grown in Iowa comparing favorably with the best that can be grown in regions making a specialty of Horticultural products. We are urgently in need of more information about the adaptability of species and varieties of Horticultural plants and the production of new species and varieties adapted to Iowa conditions. The Horticultural Section is doing considerable work in the breeding of plants, particularly orchard fruits, to secure improved varieties for Iowa. Many of our present varieties are hardy and productive, but lack in keeping qualities for winter use and extensive investigations are being conducted, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, to determine the keeping qualities of Iowa green fruit under cold storage conditions.

The approximate number of varieties in the Station orchards is as follows:

Apples,	about	800	trees,	including	about	300	varieties.
Pears,	"	35	"	"	"	20	"
Plums,	"	400	"	"	"	200	"
Cherries,	"	150	"	"	"	50	"
Peaches,	"	30	"	"	"	10	"

Total orchard trees of named varieties under test about 1,400, including about 580 varieties. Besides this there is being tested about 180 varieties of grapes and small fruits. There are also the following seedlings of known parentage being tested:

Plum Seedlings,	about	1,400
Peach Seedlings,	"	250
Cherry Seedlings,	"	120

Making a total of....1,170 seedlings.

The Forestry Section is giving attention to the treatment and preservation of soft wood post timber to increase durability; to restoration of the trees growing on the campus; to forming new plantations of trees adapted to the production of posts, poles, repair material and fuel; breeding forest trees; to reforesting areas of land in various parts of the State are adapted for anything except tree growing, and the preservation of stream erosion by tree planting.

The Chemical Section has been engaged for the past year and a half in making an extensive study of the commercial feed stuffs and manufactured products on the market throughout the State and shipped in by outside firms. Many of the products have been found to be adulterated and sold under gross misrepresentation, thereby causing a heavy loss to the purchasers of feed stuffs. A bulletin is now in print, giving a result of this investigation, which will undoubtedly be the means of effecting a large saving to the farmers and stockmen of the State.

The Botanical Section has been engaged in making an extensive study of the injurious weeds of Iowa and methods of eradication and preventing their spread and distribution. Investigation pertaining to this subject has been of deep interest to the farmers of the State. The Botanical Section has also made an extensive study of the impurities of clover and other grass seeds and identified a great many varieties of weed seeds commonly found in commercial grass seeds. The diseases of plants has been a subject of careful inquiry and the State has been mapped, showing the extent of injury from fungus diseases. Information has been furnished in the Station bulletins concerning methods of combatting fungus diseases.

The subject of farm water supply has been under investigation for two years, with particular reference to the purity of water on the farm for family and live stock use, including a qualitative and quantitative study of the bacteria and algea in farm water supplies, particularly those that contaminate water.

The head of the Entomology Section of the Station, in addition to his duties as Station Entomologist is also State Entomologist and has charge of the inspection of the nurseries of the State for San Jose scale and other injurious diseases of a serious nature. The section is also conducting fumigation experiments to determine the resistance of various plants and insects to insecticides used in the eradication of insect pests; the methods of generation of gases and their rate of diffusion through soil of different character and through air compartments of different sizes. The Entomology Section has rendered assistance to the farmers in various localities of the State who send in reports of depredation of insects.

The Animal Husbandry Section is carrying on extensive feeding experiments with cattle and swine to determine the value of new feed stuffs on the market and combinations of feed stuffs giving the best and most economical results. In these investigations, the value of grasses and feed stuffs grown on the farm have received special attention.

The Section has also been conducting a feeding test, using creamery skim-milk containing germs of tuberculosis, with a view to determining the danger of extending the disease through the use of skim-milk without pasteurization. The Animal Husbandry Section gives direct assistance to a great many farmers and feeders of the State in response to personal inquiries addressed to the Station. This section is also preparing to take up investigations with poultry and with the feed, care and management of dairy stock as soon as the equipment for the poultry and dairy plants can be completed.

The Dairy Section has continued its study of the keeping qualities of butter made at different temperatures when put in cold storage, with a view to determining the causes of the different abnormal flavors which develop in butter when stored. The effect of different degrees of racidity of cream upon the keeping qualities of butter has been a subject of investigation and the question of the percentage of moisture that can be incorporated in butter with good results has received special attention at this Station. The results of the Station investigations in this line have been of incalculable value to the butter-makers of the State. It has been clearly demonstrated that butter may contain as high as fifteen to seventeen per cent of moisture and be superior in flavor and keeping qualities to butter containing only ten or twelve per cent moisture. The incorporation of five or six per cent of additional moisture without diminishing the value of the product is an economic item of tremendous importance when applied to the output of the creameries of the State. Butter from over a hundred of the different creameries has been sent to the College Creamery for storage and chemical analysis and investigation and the samples forwarded to market for final scoring and rating. This work has been of direct practical value and has enabled the butter-makers of the State to improve their product and correspondingly increase its market value.

The Farm Crops Section is conducting extensive field experiments with corn, particularly with reference to the improvement of the quality and by the elimination of barren stocks and the breeding of purer and better types. The injury caused by the corn root worm and methods of preventing the depredations of this insect have received special attention and a bulletin giving the results is being prepared. The Station is also conducting extensive experiments in the cross-fertilization and breeding of the small grains, with a view to increasing the resistance of our cereal crops to rust and growing stiffer straw and a better yield.

The Agricultural Engineering Section has given special attention to investigation of various forms of power for use on the farm, including windmills, gasoline and steam engines, electric motors, and alcohol engines. The construction, mechanism and duration of all of the leading types of farm machinery is studied and draft tests in field operations have been conducted under varying conditions. The section has also conducted drainage and irrigation experiments, including the use of machines for ditching and laying tile.

The Veterinary Section deals with the health of the live stock of the State and advises with stockmen in cases of an outbreak of contageous diseases or the appearance of new diseases. The sanitary care and treatment of domestic animals is outlined in bulletins and other publications and precautionary measures recommended to guard against the spread of diseases. Many post-mortem cases are sent to the Station laboratory for investigation.

Bulletins and press reports and press notices are issued, giving the results of experiments from time to time. Nearly all of the bulletins previously issued are now out of print and some have been printed a second time. These bulletins are furnished free to all residents of the State and press notices calling attention to them are sent to all the newspapers of the State. Quite a number of the Station bulletins are being used in the schools of the State, as a means of giving elementary instruction in agriculture. The heads of the various sections of the Experiment Station take up from time to time new problems that present themselves in their respective lines.

The present organization of the Station staff will enable the Station work to be carried on more extensively and efficiently than in the past, yet many of the problems arising in the several lines are of such magnitude that the limitations of the Station funds and equipment are soon reached. With better facilities and larger means for conducting these investigations, the solution of many problems could be reached in a much shorter time.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. CURTISS,

Director.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a complete statement of the transactions of the accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Account	Balance July 1, 1905		Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund		Balance June 30, 1906	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Support funds, balance July 1, 1905		$5,695.75				$ 5,695.75		$ 5,695.75		
Interest on lands belonging to Congressional grant				$ 72.00		72.00		72.00		
Interest on investment of endowment fund				34,013.40		34,013.40		34,013.40		
Interest on lands obtained by foreclosure				85.00		85.00		85.00		
Morrill support fund				25,000.00		25,000.00		25,000.00		
State additional support funds				128,958.32		128,958.32		128,958.32		
Agricultural fellowship		391.71	$ 350.00		350.00	391.71				$ 41.71
Agricultural journalism			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00				
Diploma fund		685.17	676.91	692.72	676.91	1,377.89				700.98
Donation fund		259.83		37.20		297.03				297.03
Hospital		332.58	3,180.20	3,543.00	3,180.20	3,875.58				695.38
Piano rent			192.00	194.00	192.00	194.00				2.00
Railroad damages		88.00				88.00				88.00
Room rent		293.26	2,089.94	1,856.96	2,089.94	2,150.22				60.28
State fair scholarship		75.00	275.00	200.00	275.00	275.00				
Tuition			299.43	1,308.00	299.43	1,308.00				1,008.57
Salaries Morrill support			25,000.00		25,000.00		$ 25,000.00			
Salaries support funds			55,484.70		55,484.70		55,484.70			
Agricultural Dean's office			398.52		398.52		398.52			
Agricultural engineering			2,835.95	1,522.09	2,835.95	1,522.09	1,313.86			
Agronomy			2,154.08	1,052.84	2,154.08	1,052.84	1,101.24			
Animal husbandry			4,172.58	2,586.32	4,172.58	2,586.32	1,586.26			
Botany			2,861.68	912.06	2,861.68	912.06	1,949.62			
Chemistry			6,871.90	3,854.34	6,871.90	3,854.34	3,017.56			
Civics			50.95		50.95		50.95			
Civil engineering			4,322.86	1,493.90	4,322.86	1,493.90	2,828.96			
Dairy			8,866.20	6,704.31	8,866.20	6,704.31	2,161.89			
Dairy farm			1,048.12	1,395.00	1,048.12	1,395.00		346.88		
Domestic economy			2,838.86	759.70	2,838.86	759.70	2,079.16			
Economic science			40.17		40.17		40.17			
Electrical engineering			4,072.78	986.40	4,072.78	986.40	3,086.38			
Engineering Dean's office			351.09		351.09		351.09			

English			3,176.64	545.00	3,176.64	545.00	2,631.64			
Farm			16,912.66	14,455.31	16,912.66	14,455.31	2,457.35			
Farm crops			2,123.12	784.00	2,123.12	784.00	1,339.12			
Geology			418.36	223.00	418.36	223.00	195.36			
History			944.28		944.28		944.28			
Horticulture			3,756.09	1,384.32	3,756.09	1,384.32	2,371.77			
Junior college Dean's office			689.01		689.01		689.01			
Library			3,132.67	180.00	3,132.67	180.00	2,952.67			
Mathematics			4,944.88		4,944.88		4,944.88			
Mechanical engineering			11,212.63	4,498.98	11,212.63	4,498.98	6,713.65			
Military			434.13		434.13		434.13			
Mining engineering			949.68	39.75	949.68	39.75	909.93			
Modern languages			3,021.34		3,021.34		3,021.34			
Music			630.39		630.39		630.39			
Preceptress' fund			169.01	3.00	169.01	3.00	166.01			
Public speaking			1,099.85	165.00	1,099.85	165.00	934.85			
Soils			1,085.39	315.76	1,085.39	315.76	769.63			
Veterinary			2,988.53	2,168.75	2,988.53	2,168.75	819.78			
Zoology			2,219.55	534.20	2,219.55	534.20	1,685.35			
Catalog, compendium and advertising			2,515.50		2,515.50		2,515.50			
Contingent expense			1,566.26		1,566.26		1,566.26			
Fires, lights and incidentals		11.81	56,613.17	32,599.26	56,613.17	32,611.07	24,002.10			
President's office			2,339.60		2,339.60		2,339.60			
Public grounds			2,034.23	128.85	2,034.23	128.85	1,905.38			
Purchasing committee			1,272.67		1,272.67		1,272.67			
Sabbath services			488.26		488.26		488.26			
Secretary's office			1,283.04		1,283.04		1,283.04			
Treasurer's office			2,215.18		2,215.18		2,215.18			
State appropriations		889.84	264,683.68	266,022.43	264,683.68	266,912.27				2,228.59
Total		$8,722.95	$524,353.72	$542,275.17	$524,353.72	$650,998.12	$172,649.49			$ 5,122.54
Balance support funds							21,521.86			21,521.86
Cash to balance as follows:										
Support funds	$5,695.75		15,826.11		21,521.86				21,521.86	
State appropriations	889.84		1,338.75		2,228.59				2,228.59	
Miscellaneous accounts	2,137.36		756.59		2,893.95				2,893.95	
Total	$8,722.95	$8,722.95	$542,275.17	$542,275.17	$650,998.12	$650,998.12	$194,171.35	$194,171.35	$ 26,644.40	$26,644.40

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Experiment Station.

Account	Balance July 1, 1905		Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund		Balance June 30, 1906	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Caedit
Government appropriation — Adams fund				$ 5,000.00		$ 5,000.00		$ 5,000.00		
Government appropriation—Hatch fund				15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00		
State support fund		$4,426.03		27,083.33		31,509.36		31,509.36		
Salaries			$ 17,551.03		$ 17,551.03		$ 17,551.03			
Agricultural engineering section			1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00			
Agronomy section			5,928.75	2,188.57	5,928.75	2,188.57	3,740.18			
Animal husbandry section			11,383.53	7,633.80	11,383.53	7,633.80	3,749.73			
Artist			570.00		570.00		570.00			
Botanical section			1,282.92		1,282.92		1,282.92			
Emergence and buildings section			66.66		66.66		66.66			
Bulletin section			2,032.49	7.50	2,032.49	7.50	2,024.99			
Chemical section			3,148.97	778.24	3,148.97	778.24	2,370.73			
Dairy section			1,002.68	27.03	1,002.68	27.03	975.65			
Director's section			1,142.78		1,142.78		1,142.78			
Entomological section			1,390.50		1,390.50		1,390.50			
General expenses section			1,739.31		1,739.31		1,739.31			
Horticultural section			1,928.60	72.42	1,928.60	72.42	1,856.18			
Photography section			1,066.89	730.02	1,066.89	730.02	336.87			
Soils section			1,143.03		1,143.03		1,143.03			
Veterinary section			174.18		174.18		174.18			
Total		$4,426.03	$ 52,752.32	$ 58,520.91	$ 52,752.32	$ 62,946.94	$ 41,314.74	$ 51,509.36		
Balance	$4,426.03		5,768.59		10,194.62		10,194.62			$10,194.62
Cash to balance									$ 10,194.62	
Total	$4,426.03	$4,426.03	$ 58,520.91	$ 58,520.91	$ 62,946.94	$ 62,946.94	$ 51,509.36	$ 51,509.36	$ 10,194.62	$10,194.62

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Account	Balance July 1, 1905	Drawn From State Treasury	Expended During Year	Balance June 30, 1906
Books and periodicals	....	$ 520.00	$ 363.84	$ 156.16
Central building additional	....	59,913.02	59,913.02	....
Central heating plant	....	20,641.31	20,641.11	.20
Dairy building, farm and equipment	$ 8.35	29,873.65	29,882.00	....
Engineering experiment station (old)	874.36	3,000.00	3,344.55	529.81
Engineering experiment station (pro rata)	....	758.33	....	758.33
Good roads experimentation (old)	7.13	3,500.00	3,507.13	....
Good roads experimentation (pro rata)	....	1,083.33	622.99	460.34
Land additional	....	5,500.00	5,500.00	....
Repairs and improvements	....	23,000.00	22,676.81	323.19
Special building tax	....	118,232.79	118,232.23	.56
Total	$ 889.84	$ 266,022.43	$ 264,683.68	$ 2,228.59

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex-officio—HON. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, *Governor of Iowa.*
Ex-officio—HON. JOHN F. RIGGS, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

	Term Expires.
First District—Hon. H. M. Letts, Columbus Junction	**1910**
Second District—Hon. Vincent Zmunt, Iowa City	**1910**
Third District—Hon. E. A. Alexander, Clarion	**1908**
Fourth District—Hon. Ellison J. Orr, Waukon	**1910**
Fifth District—Hon. E. R. Moninger, Marshalltown	**1912**
Sixth District—Hon. W. O. McElroy, Newton	**1908**
Seventh District—Hon. Chas. R. Brenton, Dallas Center	**1912**
Eighth District—Hon. Geo. S. Allyn, Mt. Ayr	**1910**
Ninth District—Hon. James H. Wilson, Menlo	**1908**
Tenth District—Hon. J. B. Hungerford, Carroll	**1912**
Eleventh District—Hon. W. J. Dixon, Sac City	**1912**

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. J. B. Hungerford, Carroll	**Chairman**
E. W. Stanton, Ames	**Secretary**
Herman Knapp, Ames	**Treasurer**
W. A. Helsell, Odebolt	**Financial Agent**
Ben Edwards, Ames	**Custodian**

STANDING COMMITTEES.

(A) GENERAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Faculty and Course of Study—Trustee McElroy, Superintendent Riggs, Trustees Hungerford, Dixon, Letts, Zmunt.

Finance Committe—Trustees Allyn, McElroy, Hungerford, Alexander, Dixon and Governor Cummins.

Building Committee—Trustees Dixon, Hungerford and Letts; additional members, Trustees Wilson and Brenton.

Committee on Rules—Trustees Orr, Zmunt and McElroy.

Committee on Bonds and Contracts—Trustees Moninger and Wilson.

Committee on Endowments—Trustees Moninger, Allyn and Governor Cummins.

Purchasing Committee—E. W. Stanton, Herman Knapp, Trustee Moninger, W. H. Meeker, Trustees Orr, McElroy and Wilson.

(B) DEPARTMENT COMMITTEES.

Committee on Agriculture—Trustees Letts, Brenton, Moninger, Allyn, Orr, Dixon and Governor Cummins.

Committee on Engineering Departments—Trustees Zmunt, Superintendent Riggs, Trustees Orr, McElroy and Alexander.

Committee on Scientific Departments—Trustees Alexander, Superintendent Riggs, Trustees Allyn, Orr and Brenton.

Committee on Literary Departments and Library—Trustees Wilson, Zmunt, Superintendent Riggs, Trustees Brenton and Alexander.

Committee on Public Grounds and Assignment of Rooms—Trustees Hungerford, Zmunt and Letts.

Committee on College Hospital and Sanitary Arrangements—Superintendent Riggs, Zmunt and Wilson.

This report includes:

First: A brief history of the financial operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Second: An exhibit of the resources of the College and the funds available for the year ending June 30, 1907; also a division of the fund for that year.

Third: A brief outline of the method of conducting the financial affairs of the College.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

These relate to:

1. The endowment fund.
2. The building and improvement funds.
3. The support or maintenance funds.

I. THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following shows the amount of the fund and the method of investment:

Invested in Land	$ 2,418.55
Invested in Farm Mortgages	680,500.00
Cash awaiting investment	789.97
Total	$683,708.52

Three tracts of endowment fund land containing 336.02 acres were patented during the year. The College interest in this land, determined by contracts of sale made in the early years of the land agency, amounted to $1,744.08. This amount was remitted by Agent Knapp to the State Treasurer and credited by him to the funds of the Financial Agency. This closes out the land agency of Mr. Knapp and, with a single exception, places the entire endowment fund under the charge of Agent W. A. Helsell. One forty-acre tract of land in Polk county, obtained under foreclosure, and carried on the College books at an appraised value of $2,418.55, is managed directly by the Board. It is leased at present on short time at $85 per annum.

The following is a summary of the work of the financial agency for the year:

Uninvested balance at beginning of year		$ 2,745.89
Loans paid during the year		71,600.00
Lands patented and proceeds credited to the agency		1,744.08
Total to be loaned		$ 76,089.97
The agent has loaned during the year:		
On 5 per cent mortgages		75,300.00
leaving balance uninvested:		
In hands of State Treasurer	$ 89.97	
In hands of Agent Helsell	700.00	$ 789.97
Total		$ 76,089.97

Loans amounting to $25,600.00 were renewed during the year, making a total of new and renewed loans of $100,900.00.

The delinquent interest amounts to $1,335.00. This is not a large sum considering the aggregate of the loans involved.

II. THE BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUNDS.

A natural line of division exists between the funds devoted to the permanent enlargement and improvement of the College plant and those used to meet current expenses and maintain the various departments.

The amounts drawn from the State Treasury, under the first class, for the fiscal year are as follows:

Special Building Tax	$118,232.79
Special Appropriation for completing the Central Building	59,913.02
Special appropriation for Dairy Building, Farm and equipment	29,873.65
Special appropriation for Central Heating Plant	20,641.31
Special appropriation for purchase of additional land	5,500.00
Annual repair and improvement fund	23,000.00
Total	$257,160.77

The following are the expenditures for the year along the line of these permanent improvement accounts. They are arranged under the special funds to which they are chargeable:

Special Building Tax:		
New Central Building	$102,405.94	
Dairy Building	10,773.97	
Horticultural Cottage	5,018.68	
New Agricultural Hall	33.64	$118,232.23
Additional appropriation for completing and furnishing Central Building		$ 59,913.02
Central Heating Plant Appropriation		20,641.11
Dairy Building, Farm and Equipment		29,882.00
Additional land		5,500.00
Annual Repair and Improvement Fund		22,676.81
Total		$256,845.17

Taking these up for consideration under the headings of the different buildings, we have first the

NEW CENTRAL BUILDING.

The expenditures on this account, for the year, as shown in the foregoing statement are as follows:

Charged to the Special Building Tax	$102,405.94
Charged to the Special Appropriation of the Thirtieth General Assembly for completing and furnishing the building	59,913.02
Total	$162,318.96

The following is a more detailed statement of these expenditures:

Charged Special Building Tax:

New Central Building—

H. W. Schlueter on contract for erection of building	$ 83,594.93
Extras on contract	1,656.94
Holbrook Marble & Tile Co. on their contract of $4,050 for marble for toilet rooms	3,465.00
S. A. Berkemeyer on contract for slate blackboards: Amount of contract $1,692; deducted because of omission of 472 sq. ft. at 25c, $108.56	1,583.44
St. John & Barquist, tile on dome	97.00
Stoner Wallpaper Co., finishing hardwood floors and extra painting	255.00
Labor and material in connection with installing heating system	224.42
Westinghouse Electric Company for motors for heating and ventilating system	847.22
Part of the cost of labor and material in connection with the installation of electric lighting system; work done under the direction of the Mechanical department, balance of cost charged to the special legislative appropriation for the completion of the Central Building	2,151.31
Proudfoot & Bird, architects, on their contract of 3 per cent on cost of construction.	3,000.00
Mitchell Vance Company, on their contract of $3,000 for electric light fixtures	2,500.00
Art Metal Construction Co., on their contract of $4,664.80 for steel filing cases for business offices; balance charged to special appropriation for completion of building	1,742.30

Lewis & Proctor, installing gas plant for botanical department		325.00	
Stenographic help in office of superintendent, at $35 per month		420.00	
Inspection for the year		515.80	
Express, freight, drayage and testing cement.		9.78	
Expenses of Trustee Letts visiting Chicago to consult contractor regarding options in contract		17.80	$102,405.94
Charged Central Building Additional Appropriation:			
Paid H. W. Schlueter on contract of $22,500 for restoring dome, attic story, east portico, four pilasters on the west side and the pediment over same		$ 18,000.00	
Paid for heating, lighting and plumbing and fixtures:			
L. H. Kurtz on contract of $26,800 for heating, ventilation and plumbing	$13,675.04		
Labor and material installing conduit system and wiring building	2,002.55		
Three 15 k. w. transformers...	407.69		
Miscellaneous bills on heating account	57.45		
Telephone and Telegraph	1.60	16,144.38	
Paid for furnishings and fixtures:			
L. Harbach on contracts of $10,840.43 for filing cabinets, bookcases, tables, desks, and office fixtures.	$ 8,789.07		
Des Moines Cabinet Co. on contract of $10,835.75 for special furniture, including lockers, shelves, recitation room platforms, laboratory tables, cases and fixtures, counter for Treasurer's office, toilet racks, etc.	5,832.51		
Art Metal Construction Co. on contract of $4,664.80 for steel filing cases for business offices and for balcony and stairway in Treasurer's vault	2,922.50		

Grand Rapids School Furniture Co. for 1,140 Columbia tablet arm chairs for recitation rooms, in place at $4.25 each, and 148 portable chairs at $1.50 each, less deduction of $2.25	5,064.75		
Younker Brothers for 39 rugs and 84 mats.......	1,630.91		
Woods for botany cases....	300.00		
Desk for Secretary's office..	70.00		
Advertising for bids.........	28.92		
Express, freight, telephone and telegrams	16.78		
Expenses of committee of Board purchasing furniture	186.45		
Proudfoot & Bird, architects, 3 per cent on cost......	926.80	$25,768.69	$59,913.02
Total expenditures on Central Building during the year.			$162,318.96

The following exhibit gives the total expenditures on account of this building to date, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to complete and furnish it:

Expended during the biennial period ending June 30, 1903, as shown on page 91, Twentieth Biennial Report of College	$ 1,803.55
Expended during the biennial period ending June 30, 1905, as shown on pages 119 and 120 of the Twenty-first Biennial Report............................	190,628.99
Expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as shown above	162,318.96
Total expended prior to July 1, 1906..............	$354,751.50

Estimate of expenditures necessary to complete and furnish the building:

Chargeable to Special Building Tax:	
Balance due H. W. Schlueter:	
On contract	$ 16.605.31
On extras	89.34
Balance due Holbrook Mantel & Tile Company on contract for toilet rooms......	585.00
Balance due Mitchell-Vance Co. on contract for electric light fixtures...........	500.00
L. Harbach, extra on tables............	232.00
Balance due Proudfoot & Bird, Architects	580.35
Younker Brothers' contract for shades....	358.00

Stoner Wallpaper Co. for tinting and decorating	3,300.00	
Extras on contract	168.06	
Lettering doors and finishing cases	116.60	
Payment on Kurtz contract on plumbing	1,703.08	
Additional plumbing, principally in the Botanical laboratory rooms	2,850.29	
Base fixtures for electric lights on east portico	700.00	
Minor items including office help and extras on heating and lighting	290.47	$ 28,078.48

Chargeable to Central Building Additional Appropriation:

H. W. Schlueter's contract for granite base	$ 12,000.00	
Balance of H. W. Schlueter's contract for dome	4,000.00	
Balance of Des Moines Cabinet Co.'s contract for special furniture	4,897.24	
Balance of L. Harbach's contract for office furniture	1,287.36	
Balance of Kurtz contract on plumbing	6,140.48	
Minor items	46.71	$ 28,371.79
Total cost of building, fixtures and furnishings		$411,201.77

This exceeds the estimate on page 122 of the Twenty-first Biennial Report by some $4,300. This excess is fully accounted for by the additional plumbing found necessary, especially in the botanical laboratory, the base fixtures for electric lights for the front portico and the additional expense of the better quality of tinting and decorating decided upon by the Board. It will be noticed that the furnishings for which a special appropriation was made by the legislature are included in the total given. Such total might therefore be divided as follows:

Buildings and fixtures	$379,201.77
Furnishings	32,000.00
Total	$411,201.77

An examination of the items making up the aggregate will show that they include the expense of moving the old heating plant which occupied the site of the present building, the cost of the heating, lighting and plumbing systems and all fixtures necessary to the complete equipment of the building.

DAIRY BUILDING, FARM AND EQUIPMENT.

The expenditures under this head, for the year amount to $40,655.97 divided between funds as follows:

Charged to the Special Building Tax	$10,773.97
Charged to the special State appropriation	29,882.00
Total	$40,655.97

The following statement shows somewhat in detail the purposes for which these amounts were used.

Charged Special Building Tax:

Dairy Building and Equipment:

Extras on L. H. Kurtz Co.'s contract for plumbing	$ 309.44	
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., 1 motor and 3 transformers	1,145.61	
General Electric Co. for 11 small motors	619.86	
The Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co. for 1 k. w. generator	945.52	
Supplies and labor installing motors	79.65	
Supplies and labor connecting motors and machinery, belting included	208.45	
Electric lighting	44.14	
Part of cost of foundations for ice machine	119.90	
Kimball Bros. for elevator	1,100.00	
Freight	4.24	
Vermont Farm Machine Co. for 11 cheese and milk vats	228.00	
Toledo Desk & Fixture Co., balance on contract of $1,344 for 14 laboratory tables after deducting $50 for painting same	644.00	
Toledo Desk & Fixture Co., contract for special furniture, including lockers, desks, tables, shelving, etc.	2,937.00	
Labor putting up shelving at 30c per hour	34.50	
Baker-Trisler Co.'s contract for filing cabinets, bookcases, and laboratory stools and chairs	1,448.29	
Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., 108 Columbia tablet arm chairs	455.75	
Architect, 3 per cent on furniture purchased	203.40	
Robbins Mfg. Co. on contract of $267 for window screens and screen door less $20.78 deducted freight and work not completed	246.22	$ 10,773.97

Charged Special State Appropriation:

Dairy Building and Equipment:

Balance of Schlueter's contract of $43,192 for erection of building.......	$ 3,050.00	
Extras on Schlueter's contract........	503.99	
Toledo Desk & Fixture Co. on contract of $1,344 for 14 laboratory tables.	650.00	
Installation of electric motors........	266.29	
Connecting apparatus	100.26	
Ice machine foundations.............	382.48	
Electric lighting	56.95	
Door checks	62.18	
Painting	8.50	
Telephone and express..............	1.04	$ 5,081.69
Total expended during the year on building and equipment.......		$ 15,855.66

Dairy Farm:

190 acres purchased by Trustees.......	$ 19,258.74	
10 acres condemned by Executive Council	2,160.15	
Improvements made by former owners under agreement with College after contract for purchase was entered into	527.86	
Paid for termination of lease..........	30.00	
Recording deeds and continuing abstract	14.25	
Locating corner stones...............	9.00	$ 22,000.00

Dairy Herd and Equipment of Dairy Farm:

Ditching, tiling, building fences, etc...	$ 1,202.20	
Machinery and harness	339.30	
3 cows, 3 heifers, and 1 calf..........	580.00	
Holstein bull	250.00	
Shorthorn cow and calf..............	195.00	
Seeds, grading, plowing, planting trees, etc.	127.32	
Freight and telephone...............	45.13	
Pasturage and feed for cattle..........	24.45	
Surveying, plotting, etc...............	23.85	
Prof. Kennedy's expenses purchasing cattle	13.56	$ 2,800.31
Total for Dairy Building, farm and equipment during the year		$ 40,655.97

The total expenditures on account of the Dairy Building and its equipment to date, and the estimated cost of completing the building, are as follows:

Expended during the biennial period ending June 30, 1905, as shown on pages 124 and 125 of Twenty-first Biennial Report..		$ 49,918.31
Expended during year ending June 30, 1906, as shown by this report................		15,855.66
Estimate of unpaid bills:		
Balance of Kurtz Co. plumbing contract..	$ 487.00	
Extras on Kurtz contract...............	408.42	
Additional plumbing, Kurtz Co...........	571.74	
Vilter Mfg. Co., contract for refrigerator..	3,220.00	
Harris-Emery contract for shades........	274.00	
Amount set aside for electric light fixtures, switchboard and meters.............	350.00	
Amount set aside for laboratory tables....	50.00	
Fitting up rooms for Agrl. Extension work	650.00	
A. L. Potter, plumbing.................	72.05	
Elevator gates	200.00	
Rugs for five offices...................	128.70	$ 6,411.91
Total estimated cost of building and fixtures		$ 72,185.88

This amount exceeds the estimate on page 126 of the Twenty-first Biennial Report by about $1,000. This difference is due to the fitting up of rooms for college extension work and certain additional plumbing found necessary.

It will be noticed in the statement that the $22,000 appropriated for the purchase of a dairy farm, which is the second item in this special appropriation, has been entirely expended. Of the appropriation of $7,000 for dairy herd and equipment of farm, $2,800.31 was expended, leaving a balance of $4,199.69, which, under the orders of the Board, will be expended about as follows:

For herd	$ 2,392.01
On farm cottage..................................	1,052.01
Two silos and setting up same........................	478.14
Farm shed	231.82
Other improvements	45.71
Total	$ 4,199.69

There have been no expenditures to date on the appropriation of $500 for poultry buildings and equipment.

HORTICULTURAL COTTAGE.

The expenditures on this account, as shown in the statement, amount to $5,018.68. The trustees gave careful consideration to the advisability of erecting this cottage. The advantage it offered in securing a desirable man for the head of the Horticultural Department and the benefit to the College in his residing near the department and station grounds decided them to build. In July, 1905, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated from the millage tax for this purpose. The Building Committee was given power to secure bids and award contract. The contract was let to W. J. Gordon on his bid of $4,130. This did not, however, provide for heating, lighting or plumbing. In final settlement, $10.00 was reserved from the contract price for the work not completed, while extras to the amount of $160.75 were allowed. Bills amounting to $18.68 in excess of the sum first appropriated were allowed by the Board. The following is a summary of the expenditures to date on account of the Cottage:

Gordon contract for erection of cottage less $10 reserved for work not completed	$ 4,120.00	
Extras on contract	160.75	
Plumbing	277.88	
Range boiler and laundry tub	39.14	
Extension of water main	68.15	
Electric lighting	92.50	
Lenox furnace, including installation and piping	259.36	
Telephone	.90	
Total		$ 5,018.68

Certain fixtures and plumbing items are to be taken care of, for which the Board has set aside $500 from the repair and improvement fund.

HALL OF AGRICULTURE.

The General Assembly, at its last session, authorized the erection of this building from the proceeds of the Special Building Tax. The Legislative Act provided that the cost should not exceed $250,000.00, including heating, lighting and plumbing. The Board employed Proudfoot & Bird as architects, fixing their compensation at 3 per cent of cost, for plans and specifications and superintendence, they agreeing to visit the College twice each month, or oftener at the request of the Building Committee.

The plans prepared by them were submitted to the Executive Council and approved. The Assembly room is not included. Bids were secured and opened by the Board at its meeting August 10, 1906.

The following are the bids on the building, exclusive of heating, lighting and plumbing. They are listed under the system of fireproofing, specified:

Expanded Metal:	
James Rowson & Sons, Iowa City, Iowa	$274,200.00
Henry W. Schlueter, Chicago, Ill	225,000.00
Chas. Weitz Sons, Des Moines, Iowa	225,621.90
Tri-City Construction Co., Davenport, Iowa	239,500.00
Fred Andres Company, Milwaukee, Wis	227,357.00
Johnson Wide Span:	
H. Eilenberger & Company, Chicago, Ill	249,383.00
Concrete:	
Lauritzen Brothers, Waterloo, Iowa	229,640.90
Twisted Steel:	
Bartlett & Kling, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	249,982.00

Sectional bids were also received, but the aggregate of the lowest of these bids exceeded the lowest bid on the building as a whole.

The Building Committee was authorized to make contract with Henry W. Schlueter, the lowest bidder, on the basis of such changes in the plans and specifications as would bring the aggregate cost within the limit of $212,000.00. An agreement was reached with Mr. Schlueter under which deductions were made on those portions of the work on which lower sectional bids had been received, as follows:

Stone	$ 1,860.00	
Steel	1,060.00	
Fireproofing	4,661.00	
Ornamental Iron	1,640.00	$ 9,221.00

The following deductions were made because of changes in the plans:

Granite	$ 200.00	
Reinforcement of terrazzo floor	460.00	
Omitting bookcases	250.00	
Changing border in terrazzo floors in ground story and second and third stories	690.00	
Reducing three-fourths columns to pilasters and change in masonry on account of said change	3,274.00	$ 4,874.00
Total deductions		$ 14,095.00

Subtracting these from Schlueter's bid of $225,000.00, we have $210,905.00 as the contract price for the building.

Bids were also taken on heating, lighting and plumbing. No contracts were entered into, but upon the basis of these bids, the cost of the building complete may be safely estimated as follows:

Schlueter's contract	$210,905.00
Heating and ventilating	19,379.00
Plumbing	5,690.00
Electric wiring	2,300.00
Electric fixtures	2,000.00
Architects' fees	7,200.00
Supervision and minor expenses	1,500.00
Total	$248,974.00

The bond of the contractor was fixed at $52,750.00. Professors Marston and Curtiss were appointed local superintendents. The building was located on the east campus, one hundred feet east of the site recommended by the landscape gardeners, Olmsted Brothers, of Boston, Massachusetts; this change being made in deference to the general sentiment that the college buildings should not encroach upon the central campus.

The expenditures during the year in connection with this building amounted to only $33.64, covering advertising for bids, surveying, telephone, express, and other minor items.

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

The Thirtieth General Assembly made an appropriation of $54,500.00 for the erection and equipment of a central heating plant. After endeavoring in vain to secure bids for the work, which would come within the appropriation, the trustees gave up the idea of trying to erect the plant with the means at their command. They decided simply to make such temporary provisions at that time as seemed absolutely necessary. These included:

1. A tunnel from the present power station to the new Central Building and Morrill Hall.

2. The installing of two additional boilers in connection with the present plant and the erection of a temporary shed for their protection and for the storage of coal.

3. The installing of a pipe system and such additional power station equipment as this temporary plan necessitated.

It was estimated by Professor Bissell that it would cost $21,200.00 to carry out this plan and that some $16,000.00 of this amount would count toward the permanent plant, when erected. The following shows in detail the expenditures, under this plan, during the last fiscal year:

James Horrabin for constructing tunnel 6 ft. high by 5 ft. wide. First 500 ft. at $6.90 per foot	$ 3,450.00	
336 ft. additional at $6.00 per ft.	2,016.00	
	$ 5,466.00	
Less amount reserved because of work not completed	100.00	$ 5,366.00
Labor and material equipping tunnel; labor $ 343.14, including common labor at 15c per hour and plumbers at 20c to 27c per hour; material $4,022.91, including pipe, racks, fitting, freight, etc.		4,366.05
Superintendence and inspection		266.51
2 Sterling Co. 260 H. P. boilers set in battery		4,400.00
Foundation for boilers, setting new boilers and generator, and connecting plant with heating system		3,597.01
1 140-inch fan for boiler house		374.00
Castings for 2 Dorrance Smokeless furnaces, two sets of grates and two rocking grates		625.00
Switchboard and installing same		434.46
1-pound 205 Oster power machine		171.00
Boiler and coal sheds 40x40x24 ft and 40x20x16 ft.		1,006.62
Telephone, telegrams, freight and express		12.50
Surveying and advertising for bids		21.96
Total		$ 20,641.11

The expenditures prior to last year amounted to $76.42, making the total to date, $20,717.53. This leaves an unexpended balance on this appropriation of $33,782.47.

The Thirty-first General Assembly, having failed to make an additional appropriation for the work, the Board found itself, last spring, forced to either continue the policy of making temporary provision for all the new demands upon the heating, lighting and power system, or else to use the funds available, in building and equipping in a permanent way, simply such portion of the plant as was most needed. The policy of permanent construction was decided upon and at the meeting of the Board in April, action was taken looking to the beginning of work at once upon the following:

1. The erection of that portion of the power plant designed to contain the engine room, the auxiliary and shop room and so much of the boiler room as could be erected with the funds available; this last room to be so planned as to admit readily of an addition.

2. The installation of an engine and boiler and such other equipment as will enable the plant to furnish light and motor service, leaving the heating arrangements as at present until additional funds are secured.

In pursuance of this policy, bids were obtained on the power station and opened by the Board at its meeting, June 5, 1906.

The bids were as follows:

H. W. Schlueter, Columbian fireproofing	$ 32,969.00
Bartlett & Kling, twisted steel fireproofing	29,632.00
C. E. Atkinson, Approved fireproofing	36,747.00
James Rowson & Sons, Reinforced Concrete fireproofing	45,925.00

The contract was awarded to Bartlett & Kling on their bid of $29,632.00.

Bids were also secured on a portion of the equipment, and contracts let to the lowest bidders. Taking into account these contracts, the probable cost of the remaining equipment and the cost of the power station, the following is a fair estimate of the amount required to carry out the plans of the Board as outlined:

Bartlett & Kling, contract on power station	$ 29,632.00
Extras estimated	500.00
Allis-Chalmers Co., contract for one 150 k. w. generator and switchboard in place and connections made	4,225.00
Murray Iron Works, contract for one 18x36 250 h. p. Corliss engine, in place and connections made	2,985.00
Stirling Consolidated Boiler Co., contract for one 264 h. p. horizontal boiler, delivered, and superintendence of erection of steel work furnished	2,640.00
Westinghouse Machine Co., contract for one Roney Mechanical Stoker, f. o. b. factory	1,066.00
Engine foundations	1,200.00
Boiler foundations and connections and contingences	2,360.00
Induced draught apparatus	800.00
Feed water heater	500.00
Feed pumps	400.00
Piping and fitting	1,500.00
Tunnel construction	800.00
Architect's fee	1,000.00
Minor items	7.47
Total	$ 49,615.47

To meet this expense, the Board appropriated the following:

Balance of special appropriation for Central Heating Plant.	$ 33,783,47
From Special Building Tax	15,832.00
Total	$ 49,615.47

Professor Bissell estimates that to complete the boiler room, install the necessary boilers and construct tunnels to the College buildings upon the campus will necessitate an additional expenditure approximating $100,000.00.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

The last Legislature appropriated $11,000.00 for the purchase of land adjoining the College farm. Contracts were made as follows:

J. E. Campbell, 10 acres	$ 600,00
Ellen Gilchrist, 27 acres	2,500.00
E. E. Little and A. P. Whitmore, 20 acres	1,300.00
J. L. Stevens, 80 acres	6,000.00
Total—137 acres	$ 10,400.00

The cost of certain improvements to be made under the direction of the College should be added to the above.

Payments amounting to $5,500 were made on these contracts. This exhausted the portion of the appropriation available during the fiscal year. The balance of the contract price bears interest at 6 per cent. Payments will be made as the appropriation becomes available. The interest, and the cost of the improvements to be made by the present owners, will exhaust the appropriation.

ANNUAL REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The annual fund for repairs and minor improvements is $23,000.00. The following exhibit shows the expenditures for the year:

Part of the expense of remodeling boarding cottages	$ 2,824.37
Water main extension to old pumping station	2,326.70
Moving and remodeling Custodian's cottage	1,202.36
Repairs of heating, lighting and water plants	5,874.52
Furniture for public rooms	958.29
President and Professors' houses, repairs	621.32
Margaret Hall, repairs	629.50
Farm improvement and farm buildings	544.82
Morrill Hall, repairs	510.87

Soil laboratory gas machine	461.92
Agricultural Hall, repairs	609.25
Engineering building, repairs	194.66
Chemistry Building, repairs	166.05
Horticulturl buildings, repairs	153.11
Veterinary buildings, repairs	48.09
Other departments buildings, repairs	614.95
Sewage Disposal maintenance	197.16
Sewer repairs	308.43
Campus map	114.78
Fence on west side of campus	151.07
Wrecking old creamery	156.06
Drain to hoghouse cistern	186.08
Engine "Iowa"	179.00
Custodian's storeroom	263.90
Grading around Dairy Building	305.19
Contract book and ledger	59.65
Surveying for highway and electric line	91.90
Electric motors for Agricultural Hall	57.89
Corn laboratory equipment	287.27
Push buttons, President's and Secretary's offices	41.19
Part of custodian's salary	300.00
Part of carpenter's salary	520.00
Part of second carpenter's salary	333.36
Part of Treasurer's salary	100.00
Part of engineer's salary	200.00
Part of salary of superintendent of heating, lighting and plumbing	200.00
Salary of Secretary of Building Committee and accountant	350.00
Miscellaneous repairs	533.10
Total	$22,676.81

This leaves a balance unexpended of $323.19, which is needed to pay outstanding bills. To meet the fixed charges against this account and take care of the improvements ordered for the ensuing year, the following sums have been set aside:

Fixed Charges:	
One-fourth salary of custodian	$ 300.00
Two-thirds salary of carpenter	520.00
Two-thirds salary of second carpenter	400.00
Part salary of treasurer for handling funds	100.00
Part salary of Supt. Bissell of heating, lighting and plumbing plant	200.00
Part salary of Prof. Erwin, in charge of improvements on public grounds	100.00
Salary of secretary of Building Committee and acountant	350.00
Fires and lights repairs	3,000.00
Part salary of college engineer	200.00

Maintenance of sewage disposal system		350.00	
Sewage maintenance		50.00	
Ordinary minor repairs of buildings		600.00	
Emergencies, estimated		2,000.00	
Salary of painter	$648.15		
Painters' supplies	131.85	780.00	$ 8,950.00
Completion of improvements ordered last year:			
Campus lights	$	37.00	
Chapel chairs		184.20	
Defective electric wiring		36.00	
Cutters and conductors		51.28	
Chemical repairs		1.29	
Horticultural office furniture		54.55	
Domestic Economy dept. stoves, desks, etc.		27.45	
Grading around Dairy building		82.76	
Ornamental electric light poles		18.43	
Farm cottage		18.23	
Music Hall heating		139.41	
Chapel floors, etc		290.45	
Domestic Economy Gas Machine		25.00	
Margaret Hall rugs		350.00	
Engineering library		517.50	
Agricultural Hall plumbing (sewing room)		35.88	
Electric motor for Agricultural Hall		117.34	
Custodian's house		51.15	$ 2,037.92
New Appropriations:			
Botanical woods (additional)		75.00	
Hinges for storm windows (Agrl. Hall)		10.00	
Repairing horse barn floor		150.00	
Building and repairing fences		300.00	
Tiling		50.00	
Bell tower repairs		25.00	
Margaret Hall fire escape		185.00	
Partition in Engineering Hall		200.00	
Mining Engineering lantern screen, etc.		30.00	
Pavilion		3,185.46	
Farm Crops Shed		190.00	
Beach House (extras), estimated		500.00	
Public grounds sign		117.00	
Professor Noble's house		103.00	
Cold Storage Dairy Building		130.00	
Silo for farm		200.00	
Doors, etc., Farm Mechanics		41.50	
Shop for carpenter		300.00	
Furnishing guest room (estimated)		50.00	
Remodeling Horticultural Laboratory		214.00	
Veterinary repairs		250.95	
Repairing Summers' house		200.00	
Track for blueprint frame		25.00	

Ventilating Chemical Laboratory		240.00	
Speaking tubes, Chemistry		20.00	
Plumbing cement laboratory		25.00	
Borings for new well		250.00	
President and Music Hall heating		500.00	
Repairs Economic Department		20.00	
Domestic Economy lockers		30.00	
Music Hall repairs		115.00	
Rug and linoleum for Music Hall		40.00	
Classification tables		24.00	
Agricultural Hall roof		100.00	
Noble's house (additional)		10.00	
Soil bins, cases, etc., for Farm Crops greenhouse		150.00	
Sink in drawing room and cinder floor for machinery shed in Agrl. Eng. dept.		23.00	
Closet, Preceptress' room		65.00	
Revolving bookcases for Veterinary Dept.		15.00	
Aditional for campus map		36.00	
Installing pump in well in pasture		100.00	
Agrl. Hall partitions Agronomy & An. Husb.	$110.00		
Farm Crops	40.00	150.00	
Partition in Soils Department		72.00	
Pipe to hoghouse cistern		30.29	
Central Building bulletin board		15.00	
Painters' supplies		200.00	
Gymnasium rooms and other repairs in Margaret Hall		100.00	
Chemical Laboratory locks		65.00	
Watermain extension		300.20	
Greenhouse repairs		6.35	
Fitting up sewing laboratory		93.16	$ 9,326.91
Total			$ 20,314.83

A large number of urgent demands are awaiting the action of the Building Committee.

This concludes the statement of the expenditures on account of the buildings and improvements constructed during the year. In connection therewith, a showing has been made of the probable cost of completing such improvements and the funds available for that purpose.

The portion of this estimated cost, not including the new Hall of Agriculture, chargeable to the Special Building Tax, is as follows:

Central Building	$28,078.48
Dairy Building	6,411.91
Central Heating Plant	15,832.00
Total	$50,322.39

The balance to the credit of this fund at the close of the year was $38,039.11. The demands upon it mentioned above, will therefore exhaust the balance and trespass upon the receipts of the coming year by approximately $12,300.00.

The remaining expenditures for the year represent the cost of maintaining the College in its numerous departments. They are presented in connection with a brief history of the financial operations of the year relating to the

III. SUPPORT FUNDS.

These funds may be classified, according to the purposes to which they are devoted, as follows:

1. Educational Support Funds.
2. Experiment Station Support Funds.
3. Highway Commission.

The following are the receipts charged against these funds for the fiscal year:

Educational Support Funds:		
From National Government—		
Interest on endowment fund	$ 34,170.40	
Morrill Fund	25,000.00	$ 59,170.40
From State—		
Annual appropriation drawn from State Treasury	128,958.32	
Special fund for books and periodicals	520.00	129,478.32
From students—		
Janitor and laboratory fees	29,582.45	
Tuition of students outside of the State	1,308.00	
Diplomas	692.72	
Rent of pianos	194.00	
Rental of rooms in dormitories	1,856.96	
College Hospital fee of $2.50 per term insuring hospital privileges free in case of sickness	3,535.50	37,169.63
From other sources—		
Rental of donated land	37.20	
Clay Fund for support of Agricultural Journalism	1,000.00	
State Fair scholarship	200.00	$ 1,237.20
Total educational support fund		$227,055.55

Experiment Station Support Funds:		
For Agriculture—		
From National Government—		
Hatch Appropriation Bill..........	$ 15,000.00	
Adams Appropriation Bill	5,000.00	20,000.00
From State—		
Balance on previous appropriation..	2,083.33	
Annual appropriation (1905-6).....	25,000.00	$ 27,083.33
Total Agrl. Experiment Station..		$ 47,083.33
For Engineering—		
From State—		
Annual appropriation, old............	$ 3,000.00	
Part of annual appropriation, new.....	758.33	
Total for Engineering Experiment Station		3,758.33
Total for experimental work		$ 50,841.66
Highway Commission Support Fund:		
Annual appropriation, old..............	$ 3,500.00	
Part of annual appropriation, new.......	1,083.33	
Total		$ 4,583.33

SUMMARY OF SUPPORT FUND RECEIPTS.

Educational Support Funds		$227,055.55
Experiment Stations—		
Agriculture	$ 47,083.33	
Engineering	3,758.33	50,841.66
Highway Commission		4,583.33
Total for all purposes..................		$282,480.54

The sales of departments, amounting to $38,312.13, are not included in the above for the reason that the proceeds of such sales are immediately re-invested by the departments and thus constitute a revolving fund, representing as it goes and comes, simply a change in the form of department assets.

It may be said that some of the items remaining in the list are much the same in their nature. This is true. The laboratory fees, for instance, cover simply material used by the student in laboratory, shop and field. He might have bought such material elsewhere, as he buys his books; he makes his purchases through the College because it is more convenient and saves him money.

The hospital fee does not go to the support of any educational department; it simply insures to the student the privileges of the hospital in case of sickness. These items are, however, included among the support fund receipts in order that there may be no question as to the statement being full and complete.

The following is a summary of the expenditures on account of these several support funds for the year:

For educational purposes		$210,316.69
For experimental work:		
Agriculture	$ 41,314.74	
Engineering	3,344.55	44,659.29
For highway commission		4,130.12
Total		$259,106.10

The exhibit which follows gives these expenses more in detail:

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FUNDS.
EXPENDITURES.
1905-06.

	Paid from Student Fees	Paid from National anD State Support Funds
1. Salaries:		
Professors, assistant professors and administrative officers		$ 80,484.70
Instructors and assistants		32,334.26
2. Department expenses and equipment:		
Agricultural department		1,643.59
Agricultural dean's office		398.52
Agricultural engineering	$ 779.40	613.86
Agronomy	958.50	1,101.24
Animal husbandry	2,181.50	1,076.26
Dairy department	872.00	1,961.89
Farm crops	765.00	279.24
Horticulture	162.90	1,255.11
Soils	311.00	369.77
Veterinary science	370.00	769.78
Civil Engineering	1,178.00	1,228,96
Electrical Engineering	954.00	1,286.38
Engineering, Dean's Office		351.09
Mechanical Engineering	2,819.29	1,858.65

Mining Engineering			909.93
Botany		836.10	688.62
Chemistry		2,884.71	817.56
Civics, including expenses of Entrance Requirements Committee			150.38
Domestic Economy		734.60	679.16
Economic Science			40.17
English Literature and Rhetoric		538.75	281.64
Geology			195.36
History			144.28
Library		176.00	2,127.67
Mathematics			180.88
Military Tactics			134.13
Modern Languages			21.34
Music			130.39
Zoology and Physiology		327.80	1,035.35
Public speaking		149.00	159.85
Books and Periodicals, special appropriation by the State			363.84
3. Administrative and general expenses:			
Including clerk hire and other expenses of the executive and administrative offices, cost of catalogs, compendiums, advertising, telephone service, proctors, ringing chimes, commencement, Sabbath services, high school inspection work, etc.			12,538.53
4. Maintenance of buildings and grounds:			
Buildings; heat, light and janitor service		12,583.90	24,013.91
Grounds; labor and supplies			1,905.38
5. Special student funds:			
Cost of diplomas and expense of keeping student records		676.91	
Tuning pianos and part of purchase price of new one		192.00	
Part of expense of repairing and furnishing student dormitories		2,089.94	
Maintenance of College hospital		3,172.70	
6. Special trust funds:			
Clay - Robinson fellowship fund; paid graduate assistants in Animal Husbandry according to terms of trust	$ 350.00		
Iowa State Fair Scholarship; paid students per terms of scholarship	275.00		

Clay Fund for support of Agricultural Journalism; paid Prof. W. H. Ogilvie as instructor	1,000.00		
Totals	$1,625.00	$35,714.00	$173,552.57
Less—			
Dairy Farm credit	$346.88		
Preceptress' fund credit	3.00		
Transfer from Public Speaking to salary account	225.00		574.88
			$172,977.69

SUMMARY.

Salaries	$112,818.96
Department expenses and equipment	38,699.46
Administrative and general expenses	12,538.53
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	38,503.19
Special student funds	6,131.55
Special trust funds	1,625.00
Total	$210,316.69

Charged against the following:	
National and State Support Funds	$172,977.69
Student fees	35,714.00
Special trust funds	1,625.00
Total	$210,316.69

EXPERIMENT STATION SUPPORT FUNDS.

AGRICULTURAL STATION EXPENDITURES—1905-1906.

Salaries of Station staff	$ 17,551.03
Salaries of Station Assistants	4,976.44
Labor	9,630.20
Publications	1,733.44
Postage and stationery	1,032.09
Freight and express	584.87
Heat, light, water and power	2,047.15
Chemical supplies	522.26
Seeds, plants and sundry supplies	2,223.38
Fertilizers	103.42
Feeding stuffs	4,734.71
Library	2.50
Tools, implements and machinery	592.26
Furniture and fixtures	409.80
Scientific apparatus	1,381.40
Live stock	4,147.01
Traveling expenses	594.06

Contingent expenses	20.65
Buildings and repairs	466.30
Total	$ 52,752.32
Less sales, and transfers between sections	11,437.58
Net expenditures	$ 41,314.74

The foregoing shows the net expenditures and represents the cost of maintenance. The books and vouchers of the station are examined annually by an expert accountant representing the National Government, and a report of the financial condition is made each year to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION EXPENDITURES—1905-06.

Salaries:		
A. Marston, part of annual salary	$ 250.00	
G. W. Bissell, part of annual salary	200.00	
L. B. Spinney, part of annual salary	200.00	
S. W. Beyer, part of annual salary	100.00	
I. A. Williams, part of annual salary	100.00	
M. J. Reinhart, part of annual salary	100.00	$ 950.00
Equipment		774.96
Miscellaneous supplies for research work		113.08
Labor collecting and completing data for bulletins including testing material of various kinds, installing testing apparatus, making drawings, etc		704.97
Lamp testing		84.59
Halftones, photographs, etchings, negatives and engravings		68.48
Printing bulletins		299.25
Blanks, envelopes, postage, drayage and express		92.05
Paid J. Q. Wickham for inspecting and reporting upon sewage systems and conditions in Iowa		183.85
Traveling expenses of professors and students, testing gas engine at Algona		73.32
Total		$ 3,344.55

HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
EXPENDITURES.
1905–06.

Salaries:		
Thos. H. MacDonald	$ 1,200.00	
H. M. Bainer, part time	199.91	
J. T. Hoover, part time	120.00	$ 1,519.91
Equipment		1,243.57
Publications		300.13
Investigations		138.10
Experimental work		120.11
Office expenses		341.14
Tabulating road census cards		211.51
Expenses of Road School		255.65
Total		$ 4,130.12

A statement in detail of these expenditures will be found in the report of the College to the Executive Council. See Executive Council report, page 341.

For convenient and ready reference the receipts of the College for the past year *from all sources* and its expenditures *for all purposes* are given below in one exhibit.

RECEIPTS OF COLLEGE—1905-06.

Buildings and Improvements:			
Building tax		$118,232.79	
Special Appropriations—			
Completion of Central Building		59,913.02	
Dairy Building, farm and equipment		29,873.65	
Central heating plant		20,641.31	
Purchase of additional land		5,500.00	
Annual repair and improvement fund		23,000.00	$257,160.77
Support Funds:			
Educational—			
National	$ 59,170.40		
State	129,478.32		
Students	37,169.63		
Special funds	1,237.20	$227,055.55	
Experiment Stations:			
Agriculture	$ 47,083.33		
Engineering	3,758.33	50,841.66	
Highway Commission		4,583.33	$282,480.54
Total receipts			$539,641.31

EXPENDITURES.

Buildings and Improvements:		
New Central Building	$162,318.96	
Dairy Building, farm and equipment	40.655.97	
Horticultural Cottage	5,018.68	
Hall of Agriculture	33.64	
Central Heating Plant	20,641.11	
Purchase of additional land	5,500.00	
Repairs and improvements	22,676.81	$256,845.17
Support:		
Educational purposes	$210,316.69	
Experimental work	44,659.29	
Highway Commission	4,130.12	259,106.10
Total expenditures		$515,951.27

It will be noticed that the receipts for the year exceeded the expenditures by $23,690.04, thus increasing the cash balance to $36,839.02 divided among the funds as follows:

State Appropriations	$ 323.95
Highway Commission	460.34
Educational support funds including special student and trust funds	24,483.97
Experiment Station	11,482.76
Railway Damages trust fund	88.00
Total	$ 36,839.02

Annual appropriations are payable quarterly, at the *end* of each quarter. Those due June 30th were drawn promptly to prevent any legal question arising regarding their reverting with the close of the year. The money thus drawn constitutes the fund from which the expenses of the first quarter are largely paid. During the year the College Treasurer carries, in general, only a small working balance averaging, outside of student deposits, about $11,000. It is the policy of the College to leave both the National and State funds in the State Treasury until needed.

COLLEGE RESOURCES AND AVAILABLE FUNDS.

As stated at the beginning of this report, it is one of its purposes to give an idea of the permanent financial investments made by the Nation and State in the College; and also a summary of the funds available for its maintenance and development during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

THE COLLEGE INVESTMENT.

The nation endowed the college; the State furnished the buildings and grounds; together they purchased the department equipment. The books of the secretary give the financial value of the investment as follows:

Endowment Fund	$ 683,708.52
College plant	1,656,751.48
Total	$2,340,460.00

The following shows the condition of the endowment fund at the close of the fiscal year:

CONDITION OF COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Polk county tract, rented at $85 per annum	$ 2,418.53
Farm mortgages bearing 7 per cent interest	3,600.00
Farm mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest	91,950.00
Farm mortgages bearing 5½ per cent interest	23,300.00
Farm mortgages bearing 5 per cent interest	561,650.00
Total	$682,918.55
Cash balance	789.87
	$683,708.52

The following is a summary of the college inventories:

SUMMARY OF COLLEGE INVENTORIES SHOWING VALUE OF COLLEGE PLANT.

Farm proper, 660.38 acres, at $100	$ 66,038.00	
Dairy Farm, 200 acres	20,000.00	
Experiment Station Grounds, 60 acres at $100	6,000.00	
Plots for Horticultural experiments, 13 acres at $100	1,300.00	
Orchard and Arboretum, 25 acres at $100	2,500.00	
Horticulture and Forestry, 55.50 acres at $100	5,550.00	
College campus, 125 acres at $100	12,500.00	
College park, 37 acres at $60	2,220.00	
Total for 1,175.88 acres		$116,108.00

Buildings—		
Central Building, including furnishings	$410,000.00	
Margaret Hall	60,000.00	
Morrill Hall	40,000.00	
Chemical and Physical Building	35,000.00	
Music Hall	5,000.00	
Chime and Clock Tower	7,000.00	
College Hospital	5,500.00	
Office Building	7,000.00	
Book Department Building	1,800.00	
Boarding Cottages	10,000.00	
Engineering Hall (not including furnishings)	195,000.00	
Engineering Laboratory	12,000.00	
Carpenter Shop	5,000.00	
Forge Shop	5,000.00	
Power Station	8,200.00	
Old Pumping Station Plant	1,075.00	
Fire Department Building	400.00	
Foundry Store House	75.00	
Greenhouses	19,000.00	
Horticultural Laboratory	8,000.00	
Veterinary Hospital	8,000.00	
Agricultural Hall	11,000.00	
Dairy Building, including equipment	72,000.00	
Horticultural Barn	5,500.00	
Cattle Barn	15,000.00	
Feeding Sheds	2,500.00	
Experiment Station Barn	18,000.00	
Horse Barn and Stock Judging Pavilion	15,000.00	
Corn and Stock Judging Pavilion	15,000.00	
Hog House	1,500.00	
Movable Hog Houses (fifteen)	150.00	
Sheep Barn	1,400.00	
North Hall	2,500.00	
Residences occupied by—		
President Storms	13,000.00	
Professor Curtiss	5,000.00	
Professor Beach	5,000.00	
Professor McKay	2,500.00	
Professor Bissell	2,500.00	
Professor Summers	2,500.00	
Professor Noble	3,000.00	
Professor Stanton	5,000.00	
Professor Marston	5,000.00	
Professor Holden	1,500.00	
Horticultural foreman	1,000.00	
Experiment Station foreman	1,000.00	
Farm laborer	800.00	
Boarding Club	800.00	
Total Buildings		$1,150,200.00

General Equipment—

Waterworks, including water-tower, deep well, pumping machinery and piping system	$ 36,500.00	
Power Plant, including boilers, four high-speed engines, piping, boiler and engine-room appliances, etc.	17,600.00	
Electric Light, including switchboard appliances, pole line and transformers	8,750.00	
Heating tunnel	10,000.00	
Sewage system	5,500.00	
Sewage disposal system	3,000.00	
Furniture of Public Rooms	3,289.59	
College Hospital furniture	1,236.05	
Fire Department	1,500.00	
Total General Equipment	$	87,375.64

Experiment Station Equipment—

Bulletin Rooms	$ 484.00	
Agronomy Section	1,505.84	
Animal Husbandry Section	6,690.10	
Horticultural Section	1,076.05	
Chemical Section	4,673.59	
Botanical Section	1,182.10	
Dairy Section, including Bacteriology	562.43	
Entomological Section	1,567.00	
Veterinary Section	848.33	
Photographic Section	1,563.10	
Total Station Equipment	$	20,152.54

Department Equipment—

Farm Department	$ 28,465.96
Agronomy Department	567.50
Agricultural Engineering Department	9,047.32
Farm Crops Department	1,209.81
Soils Department	3,973.77
Animal Husbandry Department	1,249.89
Dairy	1,614.28
Horticultural Department	1,099.37
Veterinary Department	3,378.65
General Chemistry	15,581.72
Zoology	16,843.47
Botany	20,098.32
Physics and Electrical Engineering, including equipment and furniture	26,918.22
Civil Engineering, including equipment and furniture	15,952.42
Mechanical Engineering, including equipment and furniture	34,050.07
Mining Engineering and Geology, including equipment and furniture	12,631.47

Domestic Economy	1,789.16	
Military Department	275.00	
Public Grounds	93.40	
Library	75,411.00	
Music Department	1,914.50	
Pipe Organ and Piano	1,750.00	
Chimes and Clock	9,000.00	
Total Department Equipment		$282,915.30
Total value of College plant		$1,656,751.48

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1906-7.

The funds available for the fiscal year ending next June consist of the unexpended balance of improvement and support funds together with the estimated receipts for the year. The following is the showing:

BALANCES.

Building and Improvement Funds:			
Central Building, completing and furnishing		$ 28,371.79	
Dairy Building, farm and equipment		4,699.69	
First half of additional appropriation for buildings and equipment of dairy farm and poultry plant		5,000.00	
Central Heating Plant		33,782.47	
Building Tax		38,039.11	
Annual repair and improvement fund		323.19	
			$110,216.25
Of the above $323.95 is in the hands of the College treasurer; the balance is in the State treasury.			
Support and Trust Funds:			
Educational support funds, including special, student and trust funds		$ 24,483.97	
Experiment Stations—			
Agriculture	$ 10,194.62		
Engineering	1,288.14		
		11,482.76	
Railway damages, trust fund		88.00	
Highway Commission		460.34	
			36,515.07
Total of balances brought forward from previous year			$146,731.32

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Buildings and Improvements:			
Second half of appropriation for buildings and equipment of Dairy Farm and Poultry Plant		$ 5,000.00	
Second half of appropriation for purchase of additional land		5,500.00	
Annual repair and improvement fund		23,000.00	
Building tax		125,000.00	
			$158,500.00
Educational Support Funds:			
From National Government		$ 59,000.00	
From State—			
Annual for general support	$135,000.00		
Annual purchase of books and periodicals	2,400.00		
Annual for five years for cataloger	600.00		
		138,000.00	
Special equipment of College departments		5,000.00	
From Student Fees, including room rent and hospital insurance (estimated)		37,000.00	
From outside parties for special purposes		1,200.00	
			$240,200.00
Experiment Stations:			
Agriculture—			
From national government, annual	$ 22,000.00		
From State, annual	25,000.00		
		$ 47,000.00	
Engineering—			
From State, annual		3,500.00	
			$ 50.500.00
Highway Commission—			
From State, annual			5,000.00
Agricultural Extension and Experiment Work—			
From State, special			15,000.00
Total estimated receipts for the year, for all purposes, including annual and special appropriations and student fees			$469,200.00

The purposes to which the building and improvement funds are to be devoted have been in most part already explained in this report. The balances brought forward will be required, in every case, to meet the contracts and other obligations incurred in connection with the work now in progress. The new amounts available in 1906-7 are to be used as follows:

1. The entire appropriation for dairy farm buildings and poultry plant, including the portion which became payable last year, will be needed for the dairy farm barn and poultry buildings planned by the architect under the direction of the board of trustees.
2. The balance of the appropriation for additional land will no more than complete the purchase of the 137 acres with the improvements contracted for.
3. The repair and improvement fund, minus a reasonable reserve for contingencies, has already been set aside for definite purposes, which are exceedingly urgent. These are given in detail in the discussion of this fund in an earlier part of this report.
4. Regarding the building tax, it was shown on page 90 that $12,300 of the income of this fund for 1906-7 will be needed to complete improvements already under contract, exclusive of the new Hall of Agriculture. The demand upon the year's income will be about as follows:

Old improvements under contract..........		$ 12,300.00
Amount set aside for forge shop............		5,500.00
Hall of Agriculture—		
Amount of Schlueter's contract payable during the year..........................	$ 80,000.00	
Architects' fee..........................	4,000.00	
Inspection, office help, advertising, and other minor items	1,200.00	
		85,200.00
Total		$103,000.00

Estimating the annual proceeds of the building tax at $125,000, this would leave a balance at the end of the year of $22,000 to the credit of the fund. The contract with Mr. Schlueter calls for the completion of the Hall of Agriculture August 1, 1908. The cost of the building, exclusive of furnishings, is limited by legislative act to $250,000. Taking this sum as representing the cost and bearing in mind the dates of the semi-annual payment of taxes, the account at the time of the completion of the building will stand about as follows:

Balance of fund on hand July 1, 1907.......	$ 22,000.00
Income during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908	125,000.00
Total	$147,000.00

Cost of building	$250,000.00	
Amount provided for, prior to July to July 1, 1907	85,200.00	
Balance		$164,800.00

This will leave $17,800 due on the Agricultural Hall contract. In the above, no account is taken of the furnishing of this building; nor, of course, is any provision made for continuing work on the central heating plant, erecting the much needed shops for the engineering departments, furnishing additional dormitory accommodations for women, or meeting in any way the other building needs of the college which in their urgency ask early attention.

The tax collections are considerably larger in the spring than in the fall. Judging by the past the tax collected in the second half of the calendar year of 1908 may be estimated at $50,000. Deducting the $17,800 needed to complete the payments on the Schlueter contract, there remains a balance of $32,200. Aside from what direct aid may be granted by the next legislature, it constitutes the only fund that will be available for furnishing or erecting buildings prior to the meeting of the Thirty-third General Assembly in 1909.

In the annual division of the State support funds, which are payable in quarterly instalments, at the end of each quarter the Board of Trustees found it necessary to leave a considerable sum unappropriated in order to always have on hand a working balance sufficient to insure prompt payment of bills. The reserve considered necessary in the educational support funds was $12,000. After reserving this amount, setting aside, for their special purposes, the trust funds received from outside parties, and assigning the fees paid by students to the departments on account of which they were collected, there remained of the educational support funds for appropriation the sum of $214,483.97.

This amount was divided among the different sections of the work as follows:

EDUCATIONAL FUND BUDGET—1906-7.

		Totals.
1. Salaries—		
Professors, assistant professors and administrative officers	$ 86,858.66	
Instructors and assistants	41,031.90	
		$127,890.56

2. Department Expenses and Ordinary Additions to Equipment—

	Balances Reverting Reappro.	Additional Appro. for Cur. Exp. and Equipment.	Totals.
Agricultural Department..	$ 285.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,285.00
Agricultural Dean's Office.		500.00	500.00
Agricultural Engineering.	53.00	510.00	563.00
Animal Husbandry Dept..	297.00	1,200.00	1,497.00
Animal Husbandry Short Course	47.00	150.00	197.00
Dairy Farm	346.88	800.00	1,146.88
Poultry		100.00	100.00
Dairy	175.00	2,583.33	2,758.33
Farm Crops	83.00	700.00	783.00
Soils		550.00	550.00
Horticulture	42.00	1,400.00	1,442.00
Veterinary Science	22.00	1,022.75	1,044.75
Mechanical Engineering...	131.00	1,020.00	1,151.00
Civil Engineering........	134.00	1,200.00	1,334.00
Electrical Engineering and Phy.	264.00	1,667.00	1,931.00
Mining Engineering and Geology	12.00	850.00	862.00
Engineering Dean's Office.		320.00	320.00
Botany		1,070.00	1,070.00
Chemistry	149.00	745.00	894.00
Civics, high school inspection and entrance information bureau		700.00	700.00
Domestic Science	133.00	450.00	583.00
Domestic Science Short course		300.00	300.00
Economic Science	15.00	150.00	165.00
English, Literature and Rhetoric	172.00	425.00	597.00
History	20.00	175.00	195.00
Library	269.00	575.00	844.00
Mathematics	49.00	202.00	251.00
Military Tactics	128.00	225.00	353.00
Modern Languages	3.00	35.00	38.00
Music	13.00	150.00	163.00
Zoology	25.00	800.00	825.00
Public Speaking	6.00	50.00	56.00
	$ 2,873.88	$ 22,625.08	
Total balances reappropriated		$ 2,873.88	
Total new appropriations..		22,625.08	
Total of current expenses and ordinary equipment		$ 25,498.96	

3. Special Department Equipment:

	Appro. Direct by Board.	Apportioned by Deans.	
From Support Fund—			
Agricultural Engineering..		$ 169.55	
Animal Husbandry.......		169.55	
Botany	$ 150.00		
Chemistry	500.00		
Civics	150.00		
Civil Engineering		500.00	
Dairy		83.00	
Domestic Economy	225.00		
Electrical Engineering....		500.00	
Farm	350.00		
Farm Crops	350.00	158.35	
Horticulture		169.55	
Library books and departments of History and English	200.00		
Mechanical Engineering ..		500.00	
Mining Engineering		500.00	
Public Speaking	100.00		
Veterinary Science	375.00		
Public Grounds	334.05		
	$ 2,734.05	$ 2,750.00	
Total appropriation direct by board.......		$ 2,734.05	
Apportioned by deans..		2,750.00	
Total		$ 5,484.05	
From State, Special Appropriation—			
Botany	$ 350.00		
Soils	350.00		
Agricultural Engineering..	350.00		
Dairy	350.00		
Animal Husbandry.......	350.00		
Horticulture	100.00		
Civil Engineering........	500.00		
Mechanical Engineering...	900.00		
Electrical Engineering....	900.00		
Mining Engineering......	475.00		
Agricultural Department..	375.00		
		$ 5,000.00	
From State on account of annual appropriation for library books and periodicals		$ 2,556.16	
Total special equipment.........			$ 13,040.21

4. Maintenance of Public Buildings and Grounds:

Heating, lighting and water supply	$ 15,500.00	
Janitor service and supplies	12,100.00	
Care and improvement of public grounds, including special appropriation of $1,000 for grading and sidewalks	3,634.00	
		$ 31,234.00

5. Administrative and General Expenses:

President's office	$ 2,607.00	
Treasurer's office	1,570.50	
Registrar and Recorder's office	700.00	
Secretary's office	1,354.00	
Purchasing Committee	1,652.00	
Junior College Dean's office	1,000.00	
Catalogs and compendiums	2,400.00	
Advertising	650.00	
Class Enrollment and Assignment Committee	264.00	
Harvest Home Excursion	340.50	
Commencement week expenses	171.64	
Telephone service	170.00	
Address before College trustees	100.00	
Ringing chimes	126.00	
Preceptress' fund	215.00	
Proctors	1,751.00	
Annual fee of Agricultural College Association	15.00	
Graduate School of Agriculture	25.00	
Sabbath services	531.00	
Reserved for contingencies, subject to further order of the Board	671.00	
		$ 14,737.64
Total appropriations from educational support funds		$212,401.37

Summarizing the foregoing so as to give a clear idea of how the educational support funds for 1906-7 are to be used, and the probable expenditure along different lines, we have

1. Salaries of educational and administrative officers	$127,890.56
2. Current expenses of departments and ordinary additions to equipment	25,498.96
3. Special equipment	13,040.21
4. Maintenance of buildings and grounds (exclusive of repairs and improvements of buildings)	31,234.00
5. Administrative and general expenses	14,737.64
Total	$212,401.37

The principal item in the educational budget is, of course, the cost of instruction. In the exhibit which follows the total salaries of professors, assistant professors, members of the station staff and administrative officers are given. The salaries are at the same time divided so as to show the amount charged to the different funds, the division being based upon the service rendered each. The schedule covers the school year beginning September 1, 1907. This has been chosen because changes in salary have then gone into effect and the showing gives the running expense basis for the future.

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS, ASSISTANT PROFESSORS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906; SEPTEMBER 1, 1907.

	Support fund	Agriculture Experiment station	Other College funds	Totals
A. S. Storms, president and dean of science	$ 5,000.00	$	$	$ 5,000.00
E. W. Stanton, mathematics, dean of junior college and secretary of the board of trustees	3,000.00			3,000.00
C. F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture and director of Experiment Station	2,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00
J. R. Lincoln, military science	1,000.00			1,000.00
A. A. Bennett, chemistry	2,100.00			2,100.00
L. H. Pammel, botany, station botanist	1,700.00	300.00		2,000.00
G. W. Bissell, mechanical engineering	1,900.00		* 200.00 † 200.00	2,300.00
A. Marston, civil engineering, dean of engineering, college engineer	2,350.00		† 200.00 * 250.00	
Lizzie M. Allis, French and German	1,400.00			1,400.00
L. B. Spinney, physics and electrical engineering	1,800.00		* 200.00	2,000.00
W. J. Kennedy, animal husbandry, vice-director experiment station	1,250.00	1,250.00		2,500.00
S. W. Beyer, geology and mining engineering	1,900.00		* 100.00	2,000.00
A. B. Noble, rhetoric and English literature	1,800.00			1,800.00
H. E. Summers, zoology, station entomologist	1,500.00	300.00		1,800.00
A. M. Newens, public speaking	1,700.00			1,700.00
G. L. McKay, dairying	1,800.00	400.00		2,200.00
O. H. Cessna, history and ethics, college chaplain	2,300.00			2,300.00
J. H. McNeil, veterinary science, dean of veterinary division	1,700.00	300.00		2,000.00
R. C. Barrett, civics	2,000.00			2,000.00
Georgetta Witter, domestic science	1,500.00			1,500.00
S. A. Beach, horticulture and forestry	1,250.00	1,250.00		2,500.00
W. H. Meeker, mechanical engineering	1,900.00			1,900.00
L. E. Ashbaugh, civil engineering	1,600.00			1,600.00
Frank French, civil engineering	1,700.00			1,700.00
F. A. Fish, physics and electrical engineering	1,800.00			1,800.00
Marion H. Kilbourne, dean of women	900.00			900.00
W. E. Harriman, college physician	1,100.00			1,100.00
(Receives in addition $300 from College Hospital fund)				
Maria M. Roberts, mathematics	1,350.00			1,350.00
Herman Knapp, treasurer, recorder and registrar	1,550.00	250.00	100.00	1,900.00
(Receives in addition $500 as superintendent of book department)				
A. T. Erwin, horticulture	900.00	800.00	† 100.00	1,800.00
J. A. McLean, animal husbandry	980.00	720.00		1,700.00
L. C. Hodson, mining engineering	1,600.00			1,600.00
J. B. Davidson, agricultural engineering	850.00	850.00		1,700.00
W. H. Stevenson, soils	1,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00
W. E. Stuhr, veterinary science	1,500.00	100.00		1,600.00
R. R. Dykstra, veterinary science	1,300.00			1,300.00
L. M. Hurt, veterinary science	1,300.00			1,300.00
B. H. Hibbard, economic science	1,700.00			1,700.00
Lola A. Placeway, chemistry	1,200.00			1,200.00

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* Engineering Experiment Station.
† Repairs and Improvements.
‡ Good Roads.

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS AND ASSISTANTS—CONTINUED.

	Support fund	Agriculture Experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
Vina E. Clark, librarian	800.00	100.00		900.00
Bessie B. Larrabee, English	1,000.00			1,000.00
Elizabeth Maclean, English	1,000.00			1,000.00
W. M. Wilson, mechanical engineering	1,400.00			1,400.00
I. A. Williams, mining engineering	1,400.00		* 100.00	1,500.00
Louis B. Schmidt, history	1,100.00			1,100.00
J. E. Guthrie, zoology	1,300.00			1,300.00
Fred Rasmussen, dairying	600.00	600.00		1,200.00
F. M. Bouska, bacteriology	1,000.00	500.00		1,500.00
Adolph Shane, electrical engineering	1,200.00			1,200.00
J. R. Watson, physical director	900.00			900.00
(Receives in addition $900 from Athletic Council)				
W. F. Coover, chemistry	1,500.00			1,500.00
E. E. Little, horticulture		1,000.00		1,000.00
E. S. Gardner, station photographer		1,700.00		1,700.00
I. O. Schaub, soils		1,500.00		1,500.00
L. G. Michael, station chemist	100.00	1,500.00		1,600.00
Wayne Dinsmore, animal husbandry	1,700.00			1,700.00
M. P. Cleghorn, mechanical engineering	1,200.00			1,200.00
H. P. Baker, forestry	425.00	425.00		850.00
T. H. MacDonald, good roads			‡1,600.00	1,600.00
($1,200 to Jan. 1, 1907; $1,600 after Jan. 1, 1907)				
M. L. Bowman, farm crops	750.00	750.00		1,500.00
H. G. Van Pelt, farm dairying	750.00	750.00		1,500.00
F. G. Allen, mechanical engineering	1,200.00			1,200.00
R. E. Buchanan, botany	1,200.00			1,200.00
E. A. Pattengill, mathematics	1,200.00			1,200.00
Julia Colpitts, mathematics	1,000.00			1,000.00
Totals	$87,905.00	$18,345.00	$ 3,050.00	109,300.00

* Engineering Experiment Station.
† Repairs and Improvements.
‡ Good Roads.

Houses on the college grounds are occupied by President Storms and Professors Curtiss, Noble, Summers, Stanton, Marston, Bissell, McKay and Beach.

The following is the list of instructors and assistants for the coming year with the salary of each and the fund to which it is chargeable:

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS, 1906-7.

	Support fund	Agriculture Experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
Geo. H. Mitchell, farm foreman	$ 1,000.00	$	$	$ 1,000.00
E. T. Robbins, animal husbandry		1,200.00		1,200.00
H. C. Pierce, poultry, 2 months	97.90	97.90		195.80
L. C. Opperman, poultry, 9 months	267.00	267.00		534.00
M. L. Gribben, assistant in poultry	400.00			400.00
(Receives in addition $200 from Clay-Robinson fellowship)				
Eugent Humbert, farm crops	700.00			700.00
M. E. McCullough, farm crops (10 mo. @ $100)	1,000.00			1,000.00
A. E. Miller, agricudltural engineering	700.00		‡ 200.00	900.00
J. T. Hoover, agricultural engineering	600.00		‡ 120.00	720.00
E. B. Watson, soils	900.00			900.00
John Bower, dairying	600.00			600.00
V. H. Gardner, horticulture	700.00			700.00
J. Erdmann, horticulture	750.00			750.00
George Judisch, veterinary	50.00			50.00
J. G. Hummel, mechanical engineering	900.00			900.00
E. C. Potter, mechanical engineering	900.00			900.00
E. M. Spangler, mechanical engineering	450.00			450.00
R. H. Porter, mechanical engineering	700.00			700.00
H. H. Urmston, mechanical engineering	800.00			800.00
C. W. Clements, mechanical engineering	450.00			450.00
A. C. Gaugh, mechanical engineering	800.00			800.00
M. G. Lewis, mechanical engineering	600.00			600.00
Student assistants, mechanical engineering	135.00			135.00
John Berg, civil engineering	950.00			950.00
M. J. Reinhart, civil engineering	900.00		* 100.00	1,000.00
M. I. Evinger, civil engineering and engineering experiment station	330.00		† 120.00 * 420.00	870.00
C. E. Ellis, mining engineering	600.00		* 400.00	1,000.00
W. B. Anderson, electrical engineering	1,100.00			1,000.00
A. H. Hoffman, electrical engineering	1,000.00			1,000.00
G. E. Marsh, electrical engineering	800.00			800.00
Jeannette Bartholomew, chemistry	700.00			700.00
Lola Stevens, chemistry	700.00			700.00
Laura Taggart, chemistry	‡ 500.00			500.00
Melissa Flynn, chemistry	500.00			500.00
A. E. Bobst, chemistry	500.00			500.00
L. E. Carter, bulletin editor		383.32		383.32
(Receives in addition $383.32 from John Clay fund)				
H. J. Quayle, entomology, 4 mo		333.32		333.32
Assistant in entomology		800.00		800.00
C. E. Bartholomew, entomology	765.00			765.00
(Part of year at $900)				
Henry Ness, zoology	500.00			500.00
Harriette Kellogg, botany	300.00	300.00		600.00
Estelle Fogel, botany	700.00			700.00
Charlotte King, artist, botany		720.00		720.00
Student assistants, botany	250.00			250.00
Elizabeth Moore, English	800.00			800.00
Dora Tompkins, English	800.00			800.00
Julia Vaulx, English	800.00			800.00
C. L. Mundhenk, military, band instructor	300.00			300.00
Clara Baker, English	600.00			600.00
Grace Norton, modern languages	800.00			800.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS—CONTINUED.

	Support fund	Agriculture Experiment station	Other college funds	Total
Florence Lucas, modern languages	800.00			800.00
Lisle McCollom, modern languages	800.00			800.00
Grace Caldwell, modern languages	1,000.00			1,000.00
Nellie Ford, modern languages (part time)	200.00			200.00
Ethyl Cessna, history	600.00			600.00
Margaret Stanton, history	400.00			400.00
Ward Jones, mathematics	1,000.00			1,000.00
Anna Fleming, mathematics	800.00			800.00
Elizabeth Cronin, mathematics	600.00			600.00
Keo Anderson, mathematics	600.00			600.00
Student assistant, mathematics	162.00			162.00
Instructor of vacation classes, mathematics	100.00			100.00
Assistant, economic science	500.00			500.00
Sybil Lentner, public speaking	900.00			900.00
Winifred Tilden, public speaking	600.00			600.00
Helen Donovan, domestic science	950.00			950.00
Ruth Morrison, domestic science	750.00			750.00
Mabelle Campbell, domestic science	200.00			200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Resler, music	500.00			500.00
Carolyn Gabrielsen, library	600.00			600.00
Margaret Forgeus, library			§ 600.00	600.00
Student assistants, library	275.00			275.00
M. L. King, agricultural engineering		1,000.00		1,000.00
L. C. Burnett, farm crops		400.00		600.00
H. O. Buckman, chemistry		600.00		600.00
Supt. of field experiments (half year)		500.00		500.00
Student assistants, chemistry		900.00		900.00
Totals	$41,031.90	$ 7,501.54	$ 1,960.00	$50,493.44

* Engineering experiment station.
† Repairs and improvements.
‡ Good roads.
§ Special fund.

The totals of the foregoing exhibits differ somewhat from the amounts chargeable to the different funds during the coming fiscal year, for reasons already explained. The actual amounts payable during the year and therefore the amounts which appear in the support fund budget are as follows:

Educational support funds, including administrative officers	$127,890.56
Agricultural Experiment funds	26,053.83
Engineering Experiment fund	1,770.00
Highway Commission	1,720.00
Repairs and improvements	720.00
Special State appropriation for cataloger	600.00
Total	$158,754.39

As a matter of convenience, the salaries of the workers in the experiment stations have been given in connection with the educational salaries. A clear line of division should be drawn, however, between the two. The work of the station is quite distinct from that of the college. The law makes it so; and the government bureau having charge of the experiment stations sees to it that the law is enforced. The station fund is intended for experimental work and is so used.

Near the close of the last fiscal year Congress passed the Adams act granting an additional annual appropriation to the experiment stations. Beginning with $5,000 the appropriation is increased each year in the sum of $2,000 and finally by $1,000, until the limit of $15,000 is reached. The appropriation bill did not pass until late in June so that it was within a few days of the end of the fiscal year when the first annual instalment of $5,000 was received by the college. This accounts in part for the large balance of $10,194.62 with which the station closed the year. It is also necessary, as has been shown, to bring a considerable balance forward to the new year to meet the bills sure to be presented before the first instalment of the annual appropriation of the State becomes available, which is not until September 30. A working balance of $3,500 is not too large. The remainder of the amount on hand, $6,694.62, together with the income of $47,000, gives, as the amount available for appropriation, $53,694.62. The Board of Trustees made appropriations from this fund as follows:

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BUDGET—1906-7.

Salaries of station staff and assistants as given in salary schedules for the year....		$ 26,053.83
Expenses of Sections:		
Bulletins and bulletin office.............$	4,000.00	
General expenses, including heat, water and janitor service	1,800.00	
Director's office	1,500.00	
Animal husbandry	3,750.00	
Farm crops	2,600.00	
Soils	2,500.00	
Agricultural engineering	1,000.00	
Horticulture and forestry	3,000.00	
Dairying	1,083.33	
Veterinary science	600.00	
Chemistry	1,500.00	
Botany	1,000.00	
Entomology	1,000.00	

Photographic supplies	600.00	
Dairy farm	1,000.00	
Poultry	600.00	
		$ 27,533.33
Total		$ 53,587.16

The accounts of the station are subject to inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture and are examined, at least once each year, by an agent of that department.

The fund at the disposal of the Engineering Experiment Station for the year consists of its annual appropriation of $3,500 and a balance brought over of $1,288.14, making a total of $4,788.14. A considerable portion of the balance is needed to meet old bills representing last year's expenses. The fund under the action of the board is appropriated as follows:

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION BUDGET—1906-7.

Salaries as shown in the salary exhibit	$ 1,770.00
For equipment, research work, compiling data, fitting up rooms and installing apparatus, printing, office expenses, etc.	3,018.14
Total	$ 4,788.14

The fund is a small one considering the work demanded of the station by the industries of the State and the provision for quarterly payments seems to be a special hardship in this case.

The college, under the law, acts as a highway commission for the State. The annual fund of $5,000 for its support is appropriated by the Board of Trustees in the same way as other funds. Considerable leeway, however, is given the professors in charge as to the portions of the work they shall make most prominent. The following is the budget for the coming year:

HIGHWAY COMMISSION BUDGET—1906-7.

Salaries as stated in salary exhibit	$ 1,720.00
For equipment, investigation, collection of data, tabulating road census cards, preparing plans, expenses of Good Roads School at College and demonstrations for instruction of county supervisors and township trustees, printing, etc.	3,280.00
Total	$ 5,000.00

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

The purposes for which the special appropriation of the last General Assembly for agricultural extension and experimental work by the college can be used is set forth in the following sections of chapter 185, laws of 1906:

Section 1. Agricultural Extension Work.—The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is hereby authorized to undertake and maintain a system of agricultural extension work. Under this system the said college shall be authorized to conduct experiments in the various portions of the State, and in giving instructions wherever, in the the judgment of the college authorities, it shall be advisable, in reference to the various lines of agricultural work maintained upon the college grounds at Ames, Iowa. The college authorities are authorized to give instruction in corn and stock judging at agricultural fairs, institutes and clubs, and to aid in conducting short courses of instruction at suitable places throughout the State; to give lectures and demonstrations on the growing of crops and fruits, on stock raising, dairying, land drainage, and kindred subjects, including domestic science. This work shall be so planned as, in the judgment of the college authorities, is best calculated to carry to the communities remote from the college the benefits of the skilled instruction given by the teachers of said school and the results reached in the work of the experiment station.

Sec. 2. Experimental Work.—Especially shall this work include an analysis of soils and experiments in reference to the growing of crops upon the same, investigations relating to the improvement of corn, small grains and forage plants; the maintenance of the fertility of the soil; the breeding, feeding and management of live stock; investigations relating to animal diseases; the origination, introduction and management of fruits, the production and marketing of dairy and other farm products.

Section three provides that the $15,000 appropriated by the act shall be expended according to plans agreed upon by the President, the Dean of Agriculture and the Board of Trustees of the college. The plans adopted are embodied in the following rules and regulations:

1. The Agricultural Extension Department shall sustain the same relation to the Division of Agriculture and to the institution as a whole as the other agricultural Departments.
2. The funds of the Agricultural Extension Department shall be used for disseminating information and for carrying instruction to parts of the State remote from the college, in the form of lectures and demonstrations, demonstrating experiments, assistance in short course and other forms of agricultural education.

3. The local expenses of all such lectures, demonstrations, short courses, and other forms of agricultural education shall be borne by the communities in which they are held, and so far as possible the traveling expenses of lecturers and workers in attending to such work shall be met by the communities or organizations served.

4. The Agricultural Extension funds shall not be used for supporting any feature of education or experimental work that is carried on at Ames, except such assistance as may be rendered in connection with the special two weeks short courses.

In accordance with these regulations the board made the following apportionment of the fund:

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BUDGET—1906-7.

Salaries—		
P. G. Holden, superintendent	$ 3,200.00	
A. W. Snyder, soils, 10 mo. @ $1,400 per annum	1,166.60	
R. K. Bliss, animal husbandry, 10 and 17-30 mo. @ $1,200 per annum	1,069.71	
Mary Rausch, domestic science, 10 1-2 mo. @ $900 per annum	787.50	
J. C. Guthrie, dairy, 8 mo. @ $800 per annum	533.33	
J. W. Jones, horticulture	1,500.00	
M. L. Mosher, farm crops, 11 mo. @ $1,000 per annum	933.33	
G. E. Stayner, secretary	900.00	
		$ 10,090.47
General Expenses—		
Stenographic and other help	$ 1,100.00	
Furniture for offices	400.00	
Maps, charts and supplies	600.00	
Books	60.00	
General expenses, stationery, printing, bulletins and traveling expenses	2,749.53	
		$ 4,909.53
Total		$ 15,000.00

The foregoing exhibits make clear the purposes for which the funds of the college available for 1906-7 are to be used. A word of explanation as to the method of determining this apportionment and a brief sketch of the business system under which the expenditures are to be made, may not be out of place in closing this report.

BUSINESS METHODS.

The conduct of the business affairs of the college naturally includes the erection, repair and improvement of buildings and the maintenance and development of the various college departments. The funds for building purposes are provided by the General Assembly, in part by direct appropriation and in part through the law authorizing the levying of a one-fifth mill tax. In either case the particular buildings to be erected are approved by the legislature. Plans, specifications and estimates are submitted to and passed upon by that body before the construction is undertaken. Upon the basis of these approved plans, bids are secured by the Board of Trustees. These are carefully considered by the building committee and the architect employed by the board. If reported upon favorably the contract is let by the trustees to the lowest responsible bidder. If all the bids exceed the funds available the plans are modified and new bids advertised for. The building committee has general oversight of the contract when made. The work is inspected two or three times each month by the architect and oftener if necessary to fully protect the interests of the college. Prof. Marston, college engineer, generally acts as local superintendent in direct charge of the construction. Payments are made on the engineer's estimates.

This contract system of erecting large buildings is the one generally employed by the government, corporations and individuals. It is possible for bidders to combine, but if a competent and reliable architect is employed who is acquainted with the cost of buildings and has had experience in the making of estimates, the interests of the college are safeguarded against loss. It is doubtful, at least, whether the danger from such combination equals that which would attend an attempt upon the part of the institution to employ labor, purchase material, and oversee the details of the erection of a large building. In general there have been a number of bidders on each building with marked differences in the amount of the bids. The accepted bid, for instance, on the new central building was $21,000 less than the next higher and $40,000 less than the highest bid. The contract system would seem to be justified by results. It has given the college substantial buildings at a comparatively low cost. The trustees invite their most careful inspection. The original bids are entered of record; the plans, specifications, contracts, bonds and estimates are on file, while the vouchers of the treasurer show all expenses of whatever character, fully itemized.

The college plant is kept in repair and minor improvements made from the annual repair and improvement fund of $23,000 provided by the State. The heads of the different departments report to the President, in writing, the repairs and improvements needed in conection with the department buildings. The President transmits these reports to the board with his recommendations. After investigation and report upon these askings by the department committees, the board passes upon the desirability of making these repairs or improvements. If it is considered best to undertake them, they are, in general, referred to the building committee for execution, for further examination and report, or with power to order if the State fund and the demands upon it make the work advisable. Ordinary emergency repairs are left to the judgment of the building committee. It is the policy of the committee before proceeding with any improvement to secure estimates of cost. These are made by the custodian of buildings, the college engineer, or, if heating, lighting and plumbing are in question, by Professor Bissell, professor of mechanical engineering, who has charge of this class of work. Bids are secured and contracts made when the character of the work is such as to make this method desirable.

It often happens, however, in these smaller jobs that the improvements can be made to better advantage by purchasing the material directly and having the work done under the supervision of the custodian, college engineer, or the superintendent of the construction and job department. The building committee has general oversight of all these matters and adopts the plan which seems, after investigation, to be the most economical. Material needed is purchased under the authority of the purchasing committee, all bills are approved by the local superintendent and the chairman of the building committee. They are then passed upon by the Board of Audit. The minutes of the building committee are submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval and the board is kept posted as to the condition of the fund, the work under way, and the character and amount of the improvements ordered. It is only by close economy that the board can keep the college plant in first class condition with the fund at its disposal.

In the matter of the support funds, a distinct line of division is drawn between those intended for educational purposes and those designed for experimentation, the State Highway Commission and the agricultural extension work. In making appropriations from the educational fund, the instructional needs are first considered. The personnel and salaries of the instructing force are carefully considered by the President of the institution and the deans in charge of the different divisions of the work. The President then presents his recommendations to the faculty committee of the trustees, who after careful investigation report to the board, which body takes final action. In the experiment stations the heads of the various sections report to the director the number of assistants needed and the names of the parties recommended for these positions. The director submits to the board through the President of the college, his recommendations regarding such assistants and their salaries. Other employes in the college departments, the station sections and in the other lines of college work are in general employed and their compensation fixed by the heads of their respective departments or sections, after consultation with the President. All such salaries are, however, subject to revision by the board.

After deducting from the available funds an amount sufficient to cover the salaries and make provision for care of buildings and grounds, and general administrative expenses, the balance is divided among the departments and sections for their maintenance and upbuilding. The amount appropriated to each is determined by the board after careful investigation by its committees of the comparative importance and urgency of its needs. In the expenditure of these appropriations it is the idea of the board that the professor in charge is best fitted to determine the character of the purchases which are essential to the maintenance and development of his department. In a scientific and technical institution reaching out into experimental work this constructive and executive judgment is an absolute necessity. The building up of a department involves not only a knowledge of books but a knowledge of apparatus, shop and laboratory equipment and perhaps an expert acquaintance with soils, grains and cattle. It is, moreover, not ordinary but superior judgment that is required. The professor of physics must know more about the machines by which electricity is made to serve men than the ordinary electrician; the professor of mechanical engineering must have more than a commonplace knowledge of shop equipment; the professor of animal husbandry know more about the strong points of animals and their comparative values than stockmen in general, and the professor of dairying be better posted on the products of the dairy and the details of purchase, manufacture and sale than the ordinary dairyman. Building a department means building its theoretical and practical sides in unison and the man who does not possess the executive ability and judgment to do this has no legitimate place in a college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Acting on this fundamental proposition the trustees place upon the heads of departments the responsibility of planning the expenditure of the limited sums which are placed at their disposal.

The problem of utilizing the expert knowledge of the heads of departments in connection with a businesslike system of joint purchase under which the college can realize the benefits of buying in large quantities and upon competitive bids has been worked out in a satisfactory manner. Some three years ago the trustees established a purchasing committee. It consists of the secretary of the board, the treasurer of the college, a member of the faculty and four members o the board, appointed by its chairman. It is the duty of this committee to obtain, whenever practicable, competitive bids on all supplies to be purchased by the college. This committee has full authority and it is its duty to purchase or direct the purchase of all supplies, apparatus and equipment necessary for the maintenance of the college and it has full authority as to how, of whom and by whom these purchases shall be made, and to formulate such methods of handling the business as it shall find to the best interests of the college, subject to such rules as the board shall enact. No purchase is made by any department except upon the written consent of this committee.

The committee is in close touch with all lines of college work. It authorizes the heads of departments to make purchases where they can do it to better advantage than the committee; and it always stands ready to avail itself of the expert knowledge of these men who often know best where to buy the particular thing needed. The great bulk of college purchases are made, however, by the committee. It receives bids and awards contracts for stationery, printing, laboratory supplies and apparatus, coal, lumber, tools, hardware, electrical supplies, oil, gasoline, pipe and fittings and all other ordinary commercial articles required in the maintenance and support of the college. The prices obtained are believed to be as low as those which can be secured by any other method, while in the convenience and dispatch of business this plan is found to be in every way satisfactory. The records of the committee are open to inspection and the results of the system can readily be determined by the legislature or any committee desiring to make investigation. As stated in the last report to the Governor, no bills are paid until they are approved by the board of audit, which consists of the President of the college and the secretary of the Board of Trustees. Before such bills are presented to the auditing board they are certified to as correct by the respective heads of departments. This certificate signifies that the goods have been received and that the quality and price are satisfactory; it constitutes an excellent check upon the purchasing committee. The secretary of the Board makes monthly settlement with the treasurer, and the accounts of his office are examined and reported upon each year by a committee of the Board of Trustees and biennially by the Board of Control.

It is the aim of the trustees to make full report to the legislature of all financial transactions and of the general method adopted in the conduct of college business. The foregoing is respectfully submitted as carrying out this policy.

E. W. STANTON,
Secretary.

INDEX.

Page
Academic or Preparatory Course 10
Additional Land.. 86
Administration and Control of College Interests 11
Agriculture, Division of, Dean's Report 52-60
Agriculture, Hall of..81-83
Agricultural Building, New...81-83
Agricultural Engineering Department 58
Agricultural Experiment Station—
  Report of Director 60-65
  Expenditures 94-95
  Budget for 1906-07 113-114
Agricultural Extension Department 52-53, 115-116
Agricultural and Mechanical High Schools............................19-21
Agricultural Fellowship Fund... 93
Alumni Hall 29
Animal Husbandry Department.. 53
Armour Scholarship. 54-58
Association Building, or Alumni Hall.................................. 29
Athletic Field 27
Attendance of Students, 1905-06....................................... 25
Attendance of Engineering Students.................................... 42
Available Funds...101-104

Board of Trustees—
  List of 70
  Committees of.. 71

Buildings and Equipment..22-24
Building and Improvement Fund..73-90
Budgets for 1906-07—
  Educational Fund 104-108
  Agricultural Experiment Station 113-114
  Engineering Experiment Station 114
  Highway Commission 115
  Agricultural Extension 52-53, 115-116
Bulletins, Engineering Experiment Station 45
Business Methods..117-121

Campus.. 27
Campus, Improvement of 27

Page
Cement walks, Grading, Etc 27
Central Building 74-76
Central Heating and Power Plant 28, 83-86
Changes in Faculty 39-41
Civil Engineering Department 44
Clay Fund for Agricultural Journalism 94
Clerical Help 13
Clerks and Stenographers, List of 14-15
College Campus 27
College Departments Run on Educational Basis 15-16
College Education a Good Business Investment 17
College Investment 98-101
Committees, Membership 71
Control and Administration of College Interests 11
Correspondence Schools 22
Courses of Study in Land Grant College 6-9

Dairy Building 78-80
Dairy Building Farm and Equipment 78-80
Dairy Department 57
Dairy Farm, Needed Equipment 54-55
Deans' Reports—
    Division of Agriculture 52-60
    Division of Engineering 42-47
    Division of Science 37-38
    Division of Veterinary Medicine 48-52
Department Funds 12-13
Diploma Fund 90
Division of Agriculture, Dean's Report 52-60
Division of Engineering, Dean's Report 42-47
Division of Science, Dean's Report 37-38
Division of Veterinary Medicine, Deans' Report 48-52

Educational Support Fund 92-94, 104-106
Electric Railway and Motor Line 27
Endowment Fund 72-73, 98
Engineering Division—
    Dean's Report 42-47
    General Features of Work 46
    Needs of 47
    New Shops, Laboratories, Etc., needed 47
Engineering Experiment Station 45, 95, 114
Enrollment of Students, 1905-06 25
Entrance Requirements 9-10
Equipment 24
Estimated Receipts 102
Experiment Station Funds 68, 94-95

Faculty, Changes in 39-41
Farm Crops Department 55
Fees 90, 92, 102

Page

Financial Policy—
    Clerical Help.....13-15
    Department Funds.....12-13
    Purchasing Committee..... 12
Funds Available.....101-104

General Features of Work in Engineering Division..... 46
Grading, Cement Walks, Etc. 27

Hall of Agriculture 81-83
Highway Commission..... 46, 96, 114
Horticulture, Department of..... 56
Horticultural Cottage..... 81

Improvement of Campus 27
Influence of College 16-17
Inventories.....98-101
Iowa Highway Commission.....46, 96, 114
Iowa State Fair Scholarship 93

Land, Additional..... 86
Land Grant College, The..... 5-6
    Courses of Study..... 6-9

Mechanical Engineering Department..... 43
Mechanical and Agricultural High Schools.....19-21
Methods, Business.....117-121
Mining Engineering Department 44
Motor Line and Electric Railway..... 27

Needs of the Engineering Division 47

Outside Work of Professors 30

Preparatory or Academic Course..... 10
President's Report.....5-41
Power and Heating Plant.....28, 83-86
Poultry Department, Needed Equipment 55
Purchasing Committee..... 12

Receipts and Disbursements 96-97
Repairs and Improvement Fund 86-90
Reports of Deans 52-60, 42-47, 37-38, 48-52
Report of Director.....60-65
Report of President.....5-41
Report of Secretary.....70-121
Report of Treasurer 66-69
Resources and Available Funds 98-116

Salary Rolls.....109-112
Sales..... 91
Science, Division of.....37-38
Scientific Contributions.....32-37
Secretary's Report.....70-121
Shops Needed..... 47
Short Courses 59

Page
Special Building Tax 71-76
Soils, Department of 56
Special State Appropriations 75, 77, 79, 83, 86
State Support 90
State Highway Commission 46, 96, 114
Student Enrollment, 1905-06 25
Student Enrollment, Veterinary Division 49
Summer Session 21
Support Funds 90-97

Treasurer's Report 66-69

Veterinary Division, Dean's Report 48-52
Veterinary Division, Student Enrollment 49

Walks 27
Water Supply 28
Women in the College 25

Y. M. C. Building or Alumni Hall 29

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Iowa State Normal School

AT

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

SCHOOL YEAR 1905-1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1907

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Governor of Iowa:

As required by Section 2680 of the Code of Iowa, the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmits its report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1906.

A. GRUNDY,
Secretary.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

JOHN T. HAMILTON, Cedar Rapids	Term expires 1908
JOHN COWNIE, South Amana	Term expires 1910
G. S. ROBINSON, Sioux City	Term expires 1912

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN F. RIGGS, *Ex-Officio*, Des Moines, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

W. A. MCINTIRE, Ottumwa C. H. MCNIDER, Mason City	Term expires May 1, 1908.
B. F. OSBORN, Rippey E. H. GRIFFIN, Iowa City	Term expires May 1, 1910.
I. J. MCDUFFIE, LeMars ROGER LEAVITT, Cedar Falls	Term expires May 1, 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, 1906-1907.

JOHN F. RIGGS, *Ex-Officio*, Des Moines	*President*
I. J. MCDUFFIE, LeMars	*Vice-President*
HOMER N. SILLIMAN, Cedar Falls	*Treasurer*
ALFRED GRUNDY, Cedar Falls	*Secretary*
LILIAN G. GOODWIN, Cedar Falls	*Assistant Secretary*

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1906-1907.

Executive Committee—I. J. McDuffie, B. F. Osborn, W. A. McIntire.
Finance Committee—B. F. Osborn, E. H. Griffin.
Building Committee—I. J. McDuffie, Roger Leavitt, W. A. McIntire.
Auditing Committee—Roger Leavitt.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND COMPENSATION OF EACH PAID DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD FOR THE REGULAR SCHOOL YEAR FALL, WINTER AND SPRING TERMS.

NOTE—Where salaries are very small, they are either for part time or part year.

	1906	1907
Homer H. Seerley, President	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
David S. Wright, Mathematics	1,800.00	1,800.00
Anna E. McGovern, Methods	1,200.00	1,200.00
Sara M. Riggs, History	1,200.00	1,200.00
Julia E. Curtiss, Music	250.00	250.00
Abbott C. Page, Chemistry	1,800.00	1,800.00
Melvin F. Arey, Natural Science	1,800.00	1,800.00
Leonard W. Parish, Political Science	1,800.00	1,800.00
Mary E. Simmons, English	1,300.00	1,300.00
George W. Samson, Psychology	1,800.00	1,800.00
Arthur W. Rich, Mathematics	1,800.00	....
Etta Suplee, Training School	1,200.00	1,200.00
G. W. Walters, Didactics	1,800.00	1,800.00
Henrietta Thornton, Drawing	1,200.00	1,200.00
Myra E. Call, Latin	1,200.00	1,200.00
Bertha L. Patt, Drawing	1,000.00	1,000.00
Eva L. Gregg, English	1,000.00	1,000.00
Chauncey P. Colgrove, Psychology	1,800.00	1,800.00
Frank A. Fitz Gerald, Instrumental Music	1,000.00	1,000.00
Wilbur H. Bender, Training School	1,800.00	1,800.00
Edith C. Buck, Methods	1,200.00	1,200.00
Laura Falkler, Elocution and Reading	1,000.00	1,000.00
George W. Newton, Natural Science	1,800.00	1,800.00
Charles A. Fullerton, Vocal Music	1,800.00	1,800.00
Sara F. Rice, History	1,200.00	1,200.00
Harry C. Cummins, Penmanship	1,200.00	1,200.00
F. C. Eastman, Latin	1,800.00	1,800.00
Ira S. Condit, Mathematics	1,800.00	1,800.00
Jennie G. Hutchison, Latin	1,000.00	1,000.00
Elizabeth Hughes, Training School	1,000.00	1,050.00
Laura Seals, Mathematics	1,000.00	1,000.00
Louis Begeman, Physics	1,800.00	1,800.00
Jennette Carpenter, English	1,200.00	1,200.00
Carrie B. Parker, English	1,000.00	1,000.00

Ruth Adsit, Training School	850.00	....
S. Freeman Hersey, Physics	1,500.00	1,500.00
Mamie F. Hearst, English	950.00	950.00
W. W. Gist, English	1,800.00	1,800.00
Karl F. Geiser, Political Science	....	1,800.00
John B. Knoepfler, German	1,800.00	1,800.00
Ida Fesenbeck, Training School	1,000.00	1,050.00
George B. Affleck, Physical Training	1,800.00	....
Margaret Oliver, English	1,000.00	1,000.00
Laura Bowman, Training School	750.00	900.00
Emma F. Lambert, Mathematics	850.00	900.00
Charles A. Pell, Physical Training	1,000.00	....
Alison Aitchison, Physiography	900.00	....
B. W. Merrill, Instrumental Music	800.00	900.00
Harriette E. Gunn, Kindergarten	1,100.00	....
Mrs. Alma L. McMahon, Domestic Science	1,000.00	1,000.00
Emma B. Paffendorf, Physical Training	1,000.00	1,200.00
Henrietta D. Plock, German	750.00	800.00
Mary Williamson, Kindergarten	360.00	....
Elsie Long, Training School	360.00	....
Ellen Hull, Training School	360.00	....
Etta Hildebrand, Training School	360.00	....
Floe Correll, Training School	360.00	....
Clara V. Carter, Physical Training	1,000.00	1,100.00
Bertha Martin, Elocution	1,400.00	1,400.00
Thos. W. Todd, Oratory	1,200.00	1,400.00
Clara L. Cressey, Vocal Music	1,100.00	1,100.00
Anna Gertrude Childs, Vocal Music	183.34	300.00
Mrs. Katharine E. Gray, Vocal Music	183.34	....
C. L. Hawk, Manual Training	345.00	350.00
Emmett J. Cable, Physiography	900.00	1,000.00
Chas. H. Bailey, Manual Training	1,400.00	1,600.00
William J. Oppold, Civics	150.00	....
Harry H. Huffman, Vocal Music	99.99	....
Margaret Bowes, Vocal Music	133.33	....
Eva J. Weatherbe, Penmanship	70.00	....
Merritt Wheeler, Physical Science	60.00	....
Arthur D. Coffman, Physical Science	25.00	....
Total	$79,450.00	

George S. Dick, Mathematics		1,600.00
Elizabeth Kaye, Geography		800.00
Minnie Godfrey, Kindergarten		360.00
Sybil Lincoln, Training School		360.00
Clara Hancock, Training School		360.00
Eva Luse, Training School		700.00
Edgar K. Chapman, Physical Science		900.00
Clark H. Brown, Manual Training		225.00
Florence E. Ward, Kindergarten		1,000.00
Ethel Shafer, Training School		360.00

Bess G. Streeter, Training School	600.00
Alice Gordon, Training School	360.00
Winifred Barker, Drawing and Penmanship	120.00
R. F. Seymour, Physical Training	1,250.00
A teacher in Vocal Music	700.00
Total	$82,345.00

SUMMER SCHOOL SALARIES.

	1906
David S. Wright, Mathematics	$ 350.00
Anna E. McGovern, Methods	270.00
Sara M. Riggs, History	250.00
Julia E. Curtiss, Music	50.00
Abbott C. Page, Chemistry	350.00
Melvin F. Arey, Natural Science	350.00
Leonard W. Parish, Political Science	350.00
Mary E. Simmons, English	280.00
George W. Samson, Psychology	350.00
Arthur W. Rich, Mathematics	350.00
Etta Suplee, Training School	300.00
G. W. Walters, Didactics	350.00
Henrietta Thornton, Drawing	250.00
Myra E. Call, Latin	250.00
Bertha L. Patt, Drawing	210.00
C. P. Colgrove, Psychology	450.00
F. A. Fitz Gerald, Instrumental Music	200.00
Wilbur H. Bender, Training School	350.00
Laura Falkler, Elocution and Reading	200.00
George W. Newton, Natural Science	350.00
C. A. Fullerton, Vocal Music	350.00
Sara F. Rice, History	250.00
Harry C. Cummins, Penmanship	250.00
F. C. Eastman, Latin	350.00
Ira S. Condit, Mathematics	350.00
Elizabeth Hughes, Physiography	200.00
Laura Seals, Mathematics	200.00
Louis Begeman, Physics	350.00
S. F. Hersey, Physics	300.00
W. W. Gist, English	350.00
J. B. Knoepfler, German	350.00
Ida Fesenbeck, English	200.00
George B. Affleck, Physical Training	350.00
Emma F. Lambert, Mathematics	170.00
B. W. Merrill, Instrumental Music	200.00
Harriette E. Gunn, Kindergarten	220.00
Mrs. Alma L. McMahon, Domestic Science	200.00
Emma B. Paffendorf, Physical Training	200.00
Henrietta D. Plock, German	150.00
Ellen Hull, Training School	35.00

Clara V. Carter, Physical Training	200.00
Bertha Martin, Elocution	280.00
Thomas W. Todd, Oratory	280.00
Clara L. Cressey, Vocal Music	220.00
Anna Gertrude Childs, Vocal Music	60.00
C. L. Hawk, Manual Training	120.00
E. J. Cable, Physiography	200.00
Charles H. Bailey, Manual Training	300.00
H. H. Savage, Political Science—four weeks	200.00
Johanna Hansen, Drawing	160.00
Amy F. Arey, Methods	200.00
C. O. Bates, Physics	250.00
Fannie Dickey, Vocal Music	125.00
Minnie Godfrey, Kindergarten	72.00
E. S. Hamm, Political Science—two weeks	100.00
David Patten, Political Science—one hour daily	25.00
Otis Weigle, assistant in laboratory	30.00
A. L. Mathews, assistant in laboratory	30.00
Sena West, assistant in gymnasium	5.00
Anna M. Baker, Library	150.00
Ethel L. Arey, Library	120.00
Isabel McIntosh, Library	55.00
Sara Rhodes, Library	50.00
Mrs. Katharine Gray, Vocal Music	60.00
Total	$14,177.00

SALARIES PAID OTHER EMPLOYES SINCE JUNE 30, 1905.

Anna R. Wild, president's secretary	$ 1,080.00
Lilian G. Goodwin, president's secretary	1,080.00
Millicent Warriner, stenographer	706.67
Ada Pelton Mecham, stenographer	525.00
Mary Zillen, stenographer	125.00
Jessie Rundlett, stenographer	72.50
Beatrice Wilbur, clerk	252.00
Ruth Spicer, clerk	11.00
Clem C. Seerley, clerk	116.00
Delpha Davis, clerk	42.00
James E. Robinson, superintendent, with residence	1,750.00
J. C. Cook, electrical engineer	798.10
I. J. Wright, electrical engineer	166.66
Hans Rasmussen, engineer	520.00
G. E. Palmer, assistant engineer	780.00
A. P. Christensen, carpenter	713.00
Hans Hansen, carpenter	585.00
James Shields, night watchman	630.00
F. S. Stimson, night watchman	55.00
Charles G. Wiler, janitor	231.50
Thomas N. Justice, janitor	600.00
James Justice, janitor	600.00

I. G. Long, janitor	275.00
W. B. Hoats, janitor	600.00
M. T. Coleman, janitor	600.00
H. R. Graham, janitor	33.00
Peter Christensen, janitor	424.50
John McLain, janitor	246.00
Elmer Maxson, janitor	575.00
R. M. Bickford, janitor	315.00
A. M. Cleveland, fireman and yardman	590.00
William Wallace, fireman and yardman	570.00
H. G. Klinefelter, fireman	457.60
E. L. Sibert, fireman	50.00
Mrs. T. N. Justice, matron women's gymnasium	220.00
Mrs. M. T. Coleman, matron women's gymnasium	21.70
Anna M. Baker, librarian	985.00
Ethel L. Arey, assistant librarian	805.00
Clara A. Drenning, library cataloger	583.44
Jessie Melvill, library cataloger	65.00
Mary Stuart, library cataloger	7.50
Isabel McIntosh, assistant in library	60.00
Total	$18,924.09

ANNUAL SALARIES CONTRACTED TO BE PAID OTHER EMPLOYES THAN TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

	Contingent Fund.
Anna R. Wild, president's secretary	$ 1,080.00
Lilian G. Goodwin, president' secretary	1,080.00
Millicent Warriner, stenographer	720.00
Ada Pelton Mecham, stenographer	330.00
Beatrice Wilbur, stenographer	240.00
Jessie Rundlett, stenographer	480.00
James E. Robinson, superintendent, with residence	1,800.00
I. J. Wright, electrical engineer	1,000.00
Hans Rasmussen, engineer	780.00
G. E. Palmer, assistant engineer	780.00
A. P. Christensen, carpenter	720.00
Hans Hansen, carpenter	720.00
James W. Shields, night watchman	660.00
Charles G. Wiler, janitor	600.00
Thomas N. Justice, janitor	600.00
W. B. Hoats, janitor	600.00
James Justice, janitor	600.00
M. T. Coleman, janitor	600.00
Peter Christensen, janitor	590.00
John McLain, janitor	570.00
Elmer Maxson, janitor	600.00
R. M. Bickford, janitor	575.00
A. M. Cleveland, fireman and yardman	600.00

William Wallace, fireman and yardman......	600.00	
E. L. Sibert, fireman......................	600.00	
Mrs. T. N. Justice, matron women's gymnasium	220.00	
Total		$17,745.00

Librarian's Salary Fund.

Anna M. Baker, librarian..................	$ 1,000.00	
Ethel L. Arey, assistant librarian...........	820.00	
Mattie Fargo, cataloger in library...........	900.00	
Total		$ 2,720.00
Total to be paid other employes..................		$20,465.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOOKKEEPER.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOL FOR ONE YEAR, 1905-1906.

Amounts on Hand in Different Funds, July 1, 1905.

Contingent Fund	$ 2,233.85	
Millage Fund	373.81	
Library Fund	528.64	
Librarians' Salary Fund...................	26.87	
Commencement Contingent Fund...........	285.52	
Students' Contingent Fund.................	4,669.06	
Summer Contingent Fund.................	5,468.60	
Additional Boiler Fund...................	15.13	
Grading, Paving and Walks Fund No. 1......	251.48	
Total		$13,852.96

Received from State Appropriations for One Year, 1905-1906.

Teachers' Fund, permanent................	$72,500.00	
Teachers' Fund, pro rata up to June 30, 1905	4,166.66	
Teachers' Fund, pro rata since June 30, 1905	2,645.83	
Contingent Fund, permanent...............	34,000.00	
Contingent Fund, pro rata up to June 30, 1905	3,125.00	
Contingent Fund, pro rata since June 30, 1905	1,041.67	
Summer Term Fund, permanent...........	7,000.00	
Summer Term Fund, pro rata since June 30, 1905	216.65	
Millage Fund, one-tenth mill tax..........	45,000.00	
Library Fund	2,500.00	
Librarians' Salary Fund..................	2,500.00	
Grading, Paving and Walks Fund No. 1....	750.00	
Paving and Walks Fund No. 2.............	750.00	
Total		$176,195.81

Received from Other Sources for One Year, 1905-1906.

Students' Contingent Fund, fees collected	$16,215.25	
Summer Contingent Fund, fees collected	5,861.70	
Commencement Contingent Fund, fees collected	300.00	
Library Fund, fines and books lost	102.75	
Contingent Fund, material sold and laboratory fees	813.34	
Millage Fund—freight refunded	15.90	
Independent District of Cedar Falls, paid for teaching in training school, 1904-1905	1,955.07	
Independent District of Cedar Falls, paid for teaching in training school, 1905-1906	1,916.75	
Independent District No. 5, Cedar Falls township, paid for teaching in training school	333.87	
Transfers between funds, no additional income—		
Teachers' Fund from Students' Contingent Fund	6,000.00	
Contingent Fund from Students' Contingent Fund	6,800.00	
Summer Term Fund from Summer Contingent Fund	5,139.47	
Summer Term Fund from Students' Contingent Fund	540.53	
Total		$45,994.63

RESUME.

Amount on hand July 1, 1905	$13,852.96	
State Appropriations	176,195.81	
Other sources	45,994.63	
Total		$236,043.40

SUPPORT OF SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1906-1907.

Teachers' Fund, permanent	$ 77,500.00	
Contingent Fund, permanent	34,000.00	
Millage Fund, one-tenth mill tax	....	
Summer Term Fund, permanent	8,000.00	
Library Fund	2,500.00	
Librarians' Salary Fund	2,000.00	
Paving, Walks and Improvement Fund No. 2	750.00	
Total		$124,750.00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Students' Contingent Fund, in fees	$ 16,000.00	
Summer Contingent Fund, in fees	5,800.00	
Commencement Contingent Fund, in fees	300.00	
Library Fund, in fines and books lost	100.00	
Contingent Fund, material sold and laboratory fees	800.00	
Total		$ 23,000.00
Independent District of Cedar Falls, for teaching in training school	$ 2,000.00	
Independent District No. 5, Cedar Falls township, for teaching in training school	325.00	
Total		$ 2,325.00
Total estimated receipts from all sources		$150,075.00

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS, 1905-1906.

REGULAR COURSES.

	Gentlemen	Ladies	Total
Professional	4	3	7
Fourth Year Class	28	20	48
Third Year Class	36	82	118
Second Year Class	37	151	188
First Year Class	121	521	642
Unclassified Summer Term Students	51	499	550
Special Students	8	31	39

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE COURSES.

	Gentlemen	Ladies	Total
Bachelor of Arts Class	13	10	23
Third Year Class	17	40	57
Second Year Class	41	226	267
First Year Class	36	371	407
Total Normal Students	392	1,954	2,346

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Preparatory Pupils	86	58	144
Grammar School Pupils	75	78	153
Primary Pupils	25	29	54
Kindergarten Pupils	14	25	39
Total	200	190	390
Grand Total	592	2,144	2,736

On account of the change of date for closing the biennial fiscal period of the State, this report covers but one year, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906. The Board of Trustees has given faithful attention to the business and the work of the institution during the year and can commend the Normal School to the officers and the people of the State as being conducted on a superior plan, as meeting the demands of students desiring to get the best preparation for the vocation of teaching and as being managed with efficiency and economy. Special efforts have been made to secure and keep a faculty of scholars and experts who deserve good salaries because they are particularly qualified to do the work needed. The Trustees recognize that a good school is impossible unless there is scholarship, capability, personality and character in the teachers, and, hence, a high standard has been adopted and the best talent that is obtainable has been selected. These conditions guarantee the work done by the Normal School and insure to its patrons that they can obtain in Iowa the best in education and training that the country affords.

The equipment of the Normal School has taken into consideration the health and the welfare of the students so that cleanliness is made a special point, insuring the sanitary condition to be such that contagious diseases can not spread and that the physical condition of the students will be guaranteed. The entire plant has now heat regulation by the introduction of thermostats in every class room and constant mechanical ventilation by the employment of fans so that the air to be breathed in the rooms is as fresh and pure as out of doors. These sanitary conditions have suppressed the customary sickness found in schools, and have relieved the necessity to call upon the physician to insure a fair state of health.

During the year the Laboratory of Physics and Chemistry has been in process of being erected. It is a fire-proof building, being constructed of Bedford sandstone as to basement, and Iowa pressed brick as to first, second and third stories. All the brick and stone is laid in cement instead of lime mortar and the floors are made of reinforced concrete by the best plans known of insuring excellence in said work. This building is a model in arrangement, plan, heating, ventilation and safety, and yet is built of material that is moderate in expense considering its proportions and equipment. The Thirty-first General Assembly authorized that a beginning be made in curbing the drives, making permanent walks of cement and preparing to pave the drives, so as to make the improvement permanent and durable. It is now necessary to ask for an additional appropriation to complete the improvement in a permanent way and the Board of Trustees requests permission to properly pave the drives so that the grounds may be completed in accordance with the plans heretofore submitted.

Accompanying this report are the reports of the Treasurer, the Secretary and the President, giving information concerning the financial management and the development and progress of the School. These reports are of a nature that they give valuable information to the officers and people of the State, as they show that good progress has been made, while everything has been conducted in a business and professional manner. The Board of Trustees is able to commend the policy and the plans of the President and Faculty as trustworthy, progressive and thorough. The public appreciation of the work that is accomplished is shown by the large annual attendance, by the success of the students and graduates who have been instructed and trained, and by the consideration given the School by the last three General Assemblies in making provision for its intellectual, moral and material improvement. To be able to appreciate the extent of this progress, it is necessary to investigate the last five biennial reports that have been made concerning the Normal School, and observe the co-operation that the people of the State have been willing to grant to the management of the School. In these five reports the needs have been plainly set forth, the money asked has been very moderate in amount, the grants that have been made by the several Assemblies have conformed to these needs as presented and, hence, the Board of Trustees does not find it necessary at this time to suggest that the School should be more generously and prudently cared for or that its progress has been hindered for lack of financial support to do its work. It is not deemed necessary to ask for any additional teachers' fund, contingent fund or summer term fund for the next biennial period, since the provision already made is believed to be sufficient to reasonably support the work planned, provided there is prudence in the management and economy in the expenditures allowed. This is the first time in thirty years that this could have been said, as the needs seemed to outrun the provisions that were planned. This condition is not due to lack of progress; development or improvement, but is due to the fact that there is a limit to the increase in the number of teachers who want to study and train during any one year and that the Normal School has reached a stage in its development where a few hundred more students could be educated without much additional expense. This condition is also due to the extreme care that the Board of Trustees has taken to increase the competency of its teaching staff and to the method of doing business that has been adopted and maintained.

The growth and development of the Normal School calls for two necessary improvements and these two needs must be provided for by the Thirty-second General Assembly. These improvements are in the library and its management. There are not sufficient appropriations made for these two lines of work. There must be a larger working library for such a large school and there must be a more effective management. The library is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to give so many workers the opportunities that the rest of the school can give. For this reason the appropriation for library and for librarian salary should be increased. The library is important, its service should be doubled, its number of volumes should be greatly increased and it should be open longer time each day and have a better force of librarians to assist the students in their daily work.

To enable the Board of Trustees to care properly for the Normal School during the next biennial period, and make the improvements upon the grounds that are desirable and essential, the following appropriations are requested:

1.	Library fund for two years	$10,000.00
2.	Librarian salary fund for two years	10,000.00
3.	Paving and improving grounds for two years	5,000.00

Respectfully submitted,
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Iowa State Normal School.

By its Committee—
I. J. McDUFFIE.
W. A. McINTIRE.
September 1, 1906.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to file herewith the sixteenth biennial report of the progress, development and improvement that has been permitted the work of the State Normal School through the generous and liberal support given by the people and the officers of the State of Iowa.

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, July 2, 1906.

THE PROGRESS, THE DEVELOPMENT, AND THE FUTURE OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Future of the Normal School.

The prospects of the Normal School as a superior educational institution for the training of public school teachers are very encouraging. By authority of law, the Normal School is to have the buildings, the equipment and the departments of work that are regarded as essential to a first class educational institution for teachers. These material things are the first essentials to real progress and through them the way is now clear to have an opportunity to do a work in the preparation of teachers that is rather exceptional and unusual. The State of Iowa has recognized the training of the teachers of the public schools as a work on a par with the education of lawyers, physicians, engineers, and other important vocations of life, and has provided whereby these classes of workers in the public service can receive the most thorough education and training at the least personal expense, and amid the best and most helpful conditions. The future of the Normal School is, therefore, now more dependent upon wise management and expert instruction, rather than upon material resources, such as buildings and equipment. The greater problem of today is one of securing the best talent in the faculty of instruction, and is guaranteeing to all by such action that this instruction is the equivalent of that found in any educational institution of its grade and order in the world. This implies that the members of such a faculty of instruction must be paid salaries commensurate with the extraordinary requirements that such important service demands. A normal school because of its province must meet the necessity of maintaining a quality of instruction that is superior to that required of most educational institutions, because its graduates are themselves to be teachers in these same subjects of study. For this reason, the scholarship, the skill of the teachers, and the methods of instruction that are maintained, must be of an exceptional character in all respects. Every department must be a model one in its work, or else it has fallen below the real standard of a normal school. The weak point in most educational work is lack of expertness and capability in the corps of teachers. They lack knowledge, largeness of view, and the power of inspiring others, and for these reasons, the work they are able to do is inferior in quality and in spirit. This weakness must be avoided to the farthest extent possible in the selecting of the faculty of instruction of a teachers' school, and hence the salaries that can be paid must be sufficient to maintain this necessary standard. This standard of excellence has been faithfully accepted by the management of the Normal School, and as a consequence, the utmost care has been used in selecting such teachers as are suitable to become living factors in this great and important work organized and supported by the State.

Attendance of Students for the Year.

On account of the change in the closing of the biennial period, this report can only contain facts concerning the year 1905-06. There have been enrolled during that time 2,490 students, who are pursuing such courses of instruction as endeavors to prepare them to be teachers. Of these students, 754 were high school graduates, and 144 were below the grade of scholarship recognized by the second class certificate, the remaining being qualified as teachers with some kind of a license to work for the public. In the training department schools, including kindergarten, primary and grammar grades, there were enrolled 246 pupils, giving thus a total enrollment of 2,736 persons who were under the instruction of the Faculty during the school year. In the senior classes during this year, there have been enrolled 520 students. The permanent attendance of students of the teacher class is regulated to some extent by the demand and the supply of teachers in the State. When the demand exceeds the supply, then the purpose of students in the advanced classes is easily changed by their accepting work before they graduate, since remunerative employment in good localities is their chief purpose for the preparation they are making. During the past three years, the economic conditions of the country at large have been such that teachers of reasonable scholarship and creditable experience could more easily get good appointments than during the previous decade. This condition has caused large numbers of students who would otherwise have remained until they graduated, to accept work and begin a career as a teacher before they had received their diplomas from the Normal School. There is, however, a gradual growth in enrollment that is healthy and permanent as the development of the institution is being perfected and the equipment completed. This will continue for some years, as the school boards of the State are gradually demanding teachers of a higher grade through being better qualified in training and skill.

The Training of the Elementary Teacher.

The Normal School has always prepared annually a large number of teachers who were under-graduates, and yet were capable of doing comparatively efficient work in primary and elementary schools. Any person of good character and of sufficient age and mental development, who decides to be a teacher, has been accepted and classified in work suitable to the development and the scholarship possessed. All classes of students as to scholarship are thus admitted to the privileges of the school, provided they were planning as teachers to enter the public service, all high school graduates being given special attention by being granted abridged courses which properly supplement their previous study and acquirement. The Thirty-first General Assembly inaugurated State management of the certification of all teachers in public schools, and provided that certain definite scholastic and professional standards should be enforced for the future. To meet this required demand that such a change would naturally make, the Normal School at once arranged courses of study which are definitely organized and conducted to prepare teachers for the new second class and first class certificates. The studies as they are arranged will give superior preparation for these standards, and will enable a teacher to get such education as these new requirements make, without loss of time or effort, since the work will be conducted by the most competent and capable instructors of the Normal School. For the recognizing of such a standard as acquired by the students, a certificate as an elementary teacher will be granted to those who successfully complete such course. It is the intention of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty to conform in all respects to the regulations and laws of the State regarding the education of teachers, so that persons desiring to qualify to enter the public service may have every opportunity and advantage that the Normal School affords.

The New Departments.

The work done by the new departments that were opened the past few years has already received the endorsement of a fine patronage. Physical training, manual training, domestic science, kindergartning, music and art, through their respective departments as organized and equipped, are now well inaugurated and established in connection with the other departments of the Normal School. It is now possible for students of the State to come to Cedar Falls and receive as good instruction and training in these special lines as they can get elsewhere. The expansion of this work as it must come will require from time to time additional equipment and more floor space, but the plans of the Trustees, as already adopted, will make provision for all who may see fit to come to the Normal School for the purpose of taking special training in these practical lines of study. The special teacher who can do a few things in a superior manner is the teacher that is today in demand, and that can be insured a good salary at the very beginning. For this reason, all the courses of study at the school are now arranged with the purpose of insuring competency for every student in some few definite lines, rather than to prepare such students for many lines of work, in none of which they will be superior.

The Normal School's Province in the Education and Training of Women.

The vast majority of public school teachers in Iowa are women. This is due to their special suitability by nature to such work, more than to economic reasons, though it must be recognized that the number of men who are following teaching as a vocation is continually diminishing because of economic reasons. In the elementary and secondary schools, women are as a rule better suited for most of the work required than men. They manage children with more wisdom, they comprehend the needs of childhood more fully and easily, while they show a patience and a skill that has compelled the public sentiment to recognize that teaching school is a natural occupation for the majority of working women. The large majority of students attending the Normal School are women, and will continue to be so. This fact enables the management to give special attention to their needs and wants. Thus the courses for the kindergarten, the primary school, the elementary manual training, the physical training, as well as most of the work of elementary teaching of all varieties and kinds, is specially conducted and organized to meet their requirements and needs. On account of these same things, the majority of the students who are preparing for high school department teaching in Iowa are women. There are special reasons why the environment, the boarding houses, and the equipment of the school should take into consideration all these matters, and the development already attained indicates that the Normal School is to become the leading educational institution of the State of Iowa for the proper care, special education and definite training of the women who decide to follow educational or domestic careers. These conditions make it imperative that the entire program of studies maintained by the Normal School should be kept at a very high standard of excellence, that the privileges of the school should be enlarged to suit the needs of women, in order that they may have the same advantages to prepare for their vocation as the men are given to prepare for their preferred lines of work in other State schools. Such differentiations as are here taking place must follow as a matter of course, whether planned by the management or not. An institution is determined in its specific development by the kind of patronage it can secure. Segregation in educational institutions naturally occurs, whatever may be the plan or the purpose of the work, as the needs of the majority must be regarded and the instruction and training must conform to such standards as can be enforced.

This is accomplished at the Normal School by the organization of many classes and the providing of many term courses where the patronage will be exclusively that of women, and where the entire plan is to regard their future work and the kind of service they will be required to perform in the schools. Coeducation through class work in these departments is thus obliterated by such courses, as these particular kinds of instruction have no relation whatever to men's work in education, and coeducation can only exist in fact where there exists special suitability of a study to the work of both sexes. Classes in algebra, physics and history are managed on the coeducational plan, since both sexes demand such work for their preparation for life, while courses in advanced mathematics, advanced political science, chemistry, argumentation, oratory, manual training and physics are more uniformly selected by men, and are rarely wanted by women. All these interests can be carefully regarded in a large school without any conflict and without any farther attention being given to the natural segregation that is regularly taking place by these conditions.

The Immediate Needs of the School.

1. THE LIBRARY. The Normal School closes its thirtieth year with about 20,000 volumes of serviceable books in the library. The wear and tear that comes to this department from the daily systematic use of the books by the students, demand that there be an increase in the income of the library for the purchase of new books and for the replacing of those that are worn out by service. Instead of the library consisting of 20,000, it should have 50,000 volumes, if a good working basis is to be secured. The large attendance constantly on hand, and the necessarily large use that is required of the books, even when the best care is taken, require that much more effort be put forth to keep up to a respectable basis than has been given the past ten years. These conditions are unfavorable for the kind of results that the school should have, but the management can not do any better until more expenditure is ordered. In these modern times, the library and the reading room have a great place in education. Every city is recognizing this, and public libraries are being established wherever civilization is making progress. For these reasons, your attention is again called to a weak place in the work being done, with a hope that improvement can easily be accomplished by obtaining more liberal support for this department, and by planning more important things for the service so much needed.

2. THE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT. The service granted by the library management should also be much extended and enlarged. The school is too largely attended all the time, and the use of the books daily required is beyond the possibilities of the present library force to properly and correctly manage. This is due to the great number of books handled each day, to the constant increase of this work as the attendance of students increases, and to the growing demand of all the departments of school for work with the books of the library in the daily study, and the required work of the students.

There must be, therefore, an extension of the hours that the library is opened for the use of the students. Today the students are permitted to come to the library from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The library should also be opened during the evening study hours from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, and thus increase the advantages given, and at the same time discontinue the most of the night loans of books that are now granted, because of the untoward conditions that exist, and the impossibility to do better. The demand thus placed upon the librarians also requires that the corps of workers be increased in numbers and strengthened in experience and capability. To be an efficient librarian requires the best general scholarship, the widest culture, and the largest knowledge of general literature to properly and successfully fill the responsible position. These places in the service of the school are of as much importance as are places in the faculty of instruction, and are deserving of equivalent remuneration. The work required of a librarian in a school and in that of a city library can hardly be compared, as the problem of dealing with students is much more of a demand upon capability and efficiency than that of conducting such work for a community. It is to be recognized that the present management is incapable of meeting the demand forced upon it, although it is faithful and self-sacrificing, and that it is necessary to present this entire matter to the General Assembly for authority to more properly conduct the business thus represented.

Harmony in the School.

The past year has been one of success and co-operation in all respects, as all the employes, faculty and students have done what they could to have the business in hand properly and satisfactorily conducted. The departments have spared no pains to get the best results, the sanitation of the buildings has been the constant care of the superintendent of buildings and grounds, while the admirable system of mechanical ventilation and heat regulation has made it possible for the best health to exist among students and members of the institution. This has given notable results, and has made it possible for the thirtieth year of the State Normal School to be in every way its best and most prosperous year. It is hardly proper to close this report without expressing gratitude to the members of the last few General Assemblies, and to the officers of the State who have shown such generous favor to the State Normal School and to its managers as to make these notable results possible. It is to the credit of Iowa that this school has prospered, that its field of labor has been enlarged and developed, while its rank as a teachers' school and as an influence upon education has been enhanced. Much has been done, much more remains yet to be accomplished. With such co-operation of workers and with such sympathy and approval of the people at large, and with such remarkable and painstaking, ambitious students, the future of the work yet to be done is assured.

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

July 2, 1906.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit a summary of the orders issued by me on the several funds for the biennial period of one year, ending June 30, 1906.

SUMMARY OF ORDERS ISSUED, 1905-1906.

Teachers' Fund	$ 79,450.00	
Contingent Fund	45,202.98	
Millage Fund	45,365.68	
Library Fund	2,017.24	
Librarian's Salary Fund	2,265.94	
Summer Term Fund	12,680.00	
Commencement Contingent Fund	463.55	
Students' Contingent Fund	13,340.53	
Paving and Walks and Improvement Fund No. 2	251.01	
Additional Boiler Fund	15.13	
Grading, Paving and Walks Fund No. 1	1,001.48	
Total		$207,657.59

Respectfully submitted,

A. GRUNDY,
Secretary.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

1905.			
June 30.	Balance on hand		$ 13,852.96

RECEIVED IN CONTINGENT FUND.

July 6.	Independent School District of Cedar Falls	$ 1,955.07	
" 17.	Warrant No. 16190	3,125.00	
Sept. 5.	H. H. Seerley	212.01	
" 8.	Warrant No. 7671	2,250.00	
Oct. 3.	Warrant No. 8354	1,250.00	
" 3.	Warrant No. 8355	1,250.00	
" 3.	Warrant No. 8356	3,750.00	
Nov. 9.	H. H. Seerley	99.86	
Dec. 6.	Warrant No. 10026	2,250.00	
1906.			
Jan. 5.	Warrant No. 10815	1,250.00	
" 5.	Warrant No. 10816	1,250.00	
" 5.	Warrant No. 10817	3,750.00	
" 6.	Warrant No. 10485	1,041.67	
Mar. 2.	Warrant No. 13563	2,250.00	
" 17.	H. H. Seerley	269.89	
" 31.	Warrant No. 14406	1,250.00	
" 31.	Warrant No. 14407	3,750.00	
" 31.	Warrant No. 14408	1,250.00	
June 1.	Warrant No. 16879	2,250.00	
" 15.	H. H. Seerley	231.58	
" 20.	From Students' Contingent Fund	6,800.00	
" 29.	Cedar Falls School District	1,916.75	
" 29.	District No. 5	333.87	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17493	1,250.00	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17490	3,750.00	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17491	1,250.00	
			$ 49,985.70

RECEIVED IN COMMENCEMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

1905.			
July 31.	H. H. Seerley	$ 38.00	
Dec. 2.	H. H. Seerley	59.00	
1906.			
Mar. 16.	H. H. Seerley	42.00	
June 15.	H. H. Seerley	161.00	
			$ 300.00

RECEIVED IN GRADING AND PAVING FUND.

1905.			
Oct. 20.	Warrant No. 8697		$ 750.00

RECEIVED IN LIBRARY FUND.

1905.			
Sept. 5.	H. H. Seerley	$ 20.10	
" 8.	Warrant No. 7672	1,250.00	
Dec. 2.	H. H. Seerley	26.85	
1906.			
Mar. 17.	H. H. Seerley	20.60	
May 4.	Warrant No. 16174	1,250.00	
June 15.	H. H. Seerley	35.20	
			$ 2,602.75

RECEIVED IN LIBRARIAN'S SALARY FUND.

1905.			
Sept. 8.	Warrant No. 7673	$ 1,250.00	
1906.			
Feb. 17.	Warrant No. 12593	1,250.00	
			$ 2,500.00

RECEIVED IN MILLAGE FUND.

1905.			
Oct. 5.	Warrant No. 35	$ 2,500.00	
" 20.	Warrant No. 36	2,500.00	
Nov. 3.	Warrant No. 37	10,000.00	
Dec. 2.	H. H. Seerley	11.05	
" 22.	Warrant No. 38	5,000.00	
1906.			
Feb. 6.	Warrant No. 39	5,000.00	
Mar. 6.	Warrant No. 40	5,000.00	
Apr. 19.	H. H. Seerley	4.85	
" 23.	Warrant No. 41	5,000.00	
May 12.	Warrant No. 42	5,000.00	
June 1.	Warrant No. 43	5,000.00	
			$ 45,015.90

RECEIVED IN PAVEMENT AND WALK FUND.

1906.			
June 26.	Warrant No. 17289		$ 750.00

RECEIVED IN STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

1905.			
Sept. 5.	H. H. Seerley	$ 3,250.00	
" 6.	H. H. Seerley	1,035.00	
" 16.	H. H. Seerley	442.00	
Nov. 9.	H. H. Seerley	235.00	
Dec. 2.	H. H. Seerley	3.50	
Dec. 6.	H. H. Seerley	3,000.00	
" 7.	H. H. Seerley	2,185.00	
" 21.	H. H. Seerley	409.15	

1906.			
Jan. 10.	H. H. Seerley	317.00	
Mar. 16.	H. H. Seerley	118.10	
" 21.	H. H. Seerley	1,630.00	
" 21.	H. H. Seerley	1,980.00	
" 22.	H. H. Seerley	715.00	
Apr. 19.	H. H. Seerley	735.00	
June 15.	H. H. Seerley	160.50	
			$ 16,215.25

RECEIVED IN SUMMER CONTINGENT FUND.

1905.			
July 31.	H. H. Seerley	$ 135.45	
1906.			
June 16.	H. H. Seerley	2,125.00	
" 18.	H. H. Seerley	2,005.00	
" 19.	H. H. Seerley	545.00	
" 20.	H. H. Seerley	500.00	
" 29.	H. H. Seerley	551.25	
			$ 5,861.70

RECEIVED IN SUMMER TERM FUND.

1905.			
Aug. 14.	Warrant No. 6936	$ 7,000.00	
Sept. 18.	Order No. 28 from Students Contingent Fund	540.53	
" 18.	Order No. 27 from Summer Contingent Fund	5,139.47	
1906.			
June 30.	Warrant No. 17487	216.65	
			$ 12,898.65

RECEIVED IN TEACHERS' FUND.

1905.			
Oct. 3.	Warrant No. 8351	$ 1,875.00	
" 3.	Warrant No. 8352	4,125.00	
" 3.	Warrant No. 8353	5,000.00	
July 17.	Warrant No. 6189	4,166.66	
Sept. 8.	Warrant No. 7670	7,175.00	
Dec. 6.	Warrant No. 10025	7,075.00	
" 16.	Order No. 60 — Students' Contingent Fund	6,000.00	
1906.			
Jan. 6.	Warrant No. 10844	1,562.50	
" 27.	Warrant No. 11720	1,875.00	
Feb. 13.	Warrant No. 12591	5,000.00	
" 13.	Warrant No. 12592	4,125.00	
Mar. 10.	Warrant No. 13733	7,125.00	
Apr. 11.	Warrant No. 15425	4,125.00	
" 11.	Warrant No. 15426	5,000.00	

May 4.	Warrant No. 16175	1,875.00	
June 1.	Warrant No. 16880	7,125.00	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17486	1,083.33	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17488	1,875.00	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17489	5,000.00	
" 30.	Warrant No. 17492	4,125.00	
			$ 85,312.49
	Total receipts		$236,043.40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid on Additional Boiler Fund	$ 15.13	
Orders paid on Contingent Fund	45,202.98	
Orders paid on Commencement Contingent Fund	463.55	
Orders paid on Grading and Paving Fund	1,001.48	
Orders paid on Library Fund	2,017.24	
Orders paid on Librarian's Salary Fund	2,265.94	
Orders paid on Millage Fund	45,365.68	
Orders paid on Pavement and Walk Fund	251.01	
Orders paid on Students' Contingent Fund	13,340.53	
Orders paid on Summer Contingent Fund	5,604.05	
Orders paid on Summer Term Fund	12,680.00	
Orders paid on Teachers' Fund	79,450.00	
Total		$207,657.59
Leaving Cash on Hand		$ 28,385.81

Divided into Funds as follows:

Commencement Contingent Fund	$ 121.97	
Contingent Fund	7,016.57	
Library Fund	1,114.15	
Librarian's Salary Fund	260.93	
Millage Fund	24.03	
Pavement and Walk Fund	498.99	
Students' Contingent Fund	7,543.78	
Summer Term Fund	216.65	
Summer Contingent Fund	5,726.25	
Teachers' Fund	5,862.49	
Total		$ 28,385.81

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. N. SILLIMAN,
Treasurer.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, July 12, 1906.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Historical Department of Iowa

MADE TO THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Library and Historical Department

OCTOBER 31, 1906

BY CHARLES ALDRICH, CURATOR

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DES MOINES:
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1907.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA,
DES MOINES, IOWA, October 31, 1906.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit the Eighth Biennial Report of the Historical Department of Iowa, covering the period from October 31, 1905, to October 31, 1906.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles Aldrich

Curator.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.

TRUSTEES.

GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS.
CHIEF JUSTICE S. M. WEAVER.
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HON. JOHN F. RIGGS,
Supt. Public Instruction.

CHARLES ALDRICH, *Curator.*
MISS MARY R. WHITCOMB, ***Assistant Curator.***
MISS ALICE M. STEELE, ***Clerk and Stenographer.***
T. VAN HYNING, ***Museum Assistant.***

REPORT OF CURATOR.

Owing to the fact that the usual Biennial Report from this Department appeared but a few months ago, it has seemed best to me to simply report progress at this time and not attempt to include lists of our accessions. I shall do this in a few brief paragraphs.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

We are now receiving 294 Iowa papers, 29 from other states, making a total of 323 newspapers currently received. During the past year 416 bound volumes have been added, making in all 4,300. Among recent accessions of old files of newspapers are the following:

Storm Lake Pilot, Vols. 1-15, October 26, 1870-October 5, 1885. Vol. 17, October 7, 1886-September 29, 1887.

Sioux City Industrial Press, September 15, October 6, 1877; January-April, 1878.

Sioux City Weekly Journal, January 2, 1879-January 27, 1881; March 18, 1886-December 20, 1895.

Sioux City Weekly Tribune, March 24, 1876-1891.

Olean (N. Y.) Journal, 1853-1855 (incomplete).

Columbus Junction Safeguard, Vols. 1-6, October 27, 1870-September 20, 1877.

Moline, Ill., Review, Vols. 1-5, December 3, 1870-January 9, 1874; Vols. 9-11, March 1, 1878-September 3, 1880.

In this department there is of necessity an immense and rapid increase in bulk, and it is at present the most congested part of the building. Stacks have been ordered, however, for a large additional room in the new portion of the building, and it is hoped that before many weeks there will be space for a systematic arrangement of the newspapers, with reading tables conveniently near for the use of those consulting them.

A current index of the leading Iowa dailies, on historical and biographical subjects, is made. This indexing of current newspapers is done by only a few libraries in the country. The Indiana

State Library, for instance, has listed the more important contents of the Indianapolis papers from 1898 to the present time. An hour or two a day suffices for the work, yet in their report it is stated that "This guide to the files as people learn of it, is coming more and more into popular use, the newspapers themselves being among the most frequent patrons."

THE LIBRARY.

Additions have been made in the library on the various lines marked out at the beginning. All publications pertaining to our own State, including reports of every description, town and county histories, school and college catalogues, works on the civil war, travels, Indian history, state and general history. The library is especially strong in three lines; genealogy, local history of the older eastern states, and the history of the civil war. During the past year 633 books and pamphlets have been added, making a total of 14,815. Among the notable accessions may be mentioned the following series: The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps, now in manuscript in the British Museum; The Philippine Islands; Early Western Travels; Vital Records of Massachusetts Towns.

MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

Constant effort is made to secure for the Historical Department the correspondence of notable Iowa men and women, distinguished for their services in this State or elsewhere, and to preserve it in finely bound volumes. Single manuscripts are preserved in the same manner. Since the last report there have been added to the collection twelve large volumes of the correspondence of Laurel Summers, aggregating several hundred letters.

THE ART GALLERY.

The increase of the number of oil portraits has been gradual, until at the present time we have secured close upon one hundred—more than can be exhibited to advantage in the present room. In the new building there is to be an increase of space, with better light, so that the facilities for exhibiting the portraits will be greatly improved. We have now secured portraits of all our Governors with but two exceptions. Many of these have been secured without expense to the State, but I earnestly recommend that a reasonable amount be appropriated by the Legislature to complete the list. Thus far our art collections consist mostly of portraits of Iowa pioneers. The most notable of our recent additions are fine portraits of Mrs. Mary Newberry Adams, late of Dubuque, Mrs. Albert G. Swalm, Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, Hon. P. M. Casady, and Maj. S. H. M. Byers. We have in this collection, portraits by that illustrious American artists, George P. A. Healy, and William E. Marshall, the distinguished painter-engraver of the world famous large steel portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and by Ernest C. Peixotto, the famous artist and illustrator, with several from the easels of George H. Yewell and Charles A. Cumming, our well-known Iowa artists. A number of others have been promised in response to invitations from the Department. Among so many, there must of necessity be some of inferior quality, but the general average as works of art is, I believe, very good. The portraits have been provided with name plates, and copper wires have replaced those of steel, which are very liable to breakage on account of rust.

THE MUSEUM.

Under the management of Mr. Van Hyning the Museum is being systematically rearranged. The best systems of classification are followed; the material exhibited in its natural order and form, and intelligently labeled. Preference is given to Iowa material, but much accrues from time to time from outside the State and forms a popular feature. A catalogue of the Museum should be published as a convenience to the public.

Since the last report the most notable accessions have been the following:

Sioux Indians: A collection of about one hundred pieces, among them a fine buckskin coat and trousers; a number of moccasins, blankets, pouches, etc., all heavily embroidered with beads; one blanket covered with picture-writing; several arrows, pipes and war clubs. This is a very complete representation of the Sioux handiwork and material much needed for the Museum. All tribes known to have inhabited Iowa should have a representation in the Museum, but up to this time the Sioux had been but inadequately represented.

Prehistoric Implements: Another desirable collection of several hundred stone implements, consisting of flints, that were collected in Iowa. While the list contains but few forms not already in the Museum, yet the perfection of the specimens and the material of which a number of them are composed, make the addition a valuable one.

Philippine Collection: The most valuable recent accession to the Museum is the exceedingly fine lot collected by Capt. Frank Tompkins and wife of Fort Des Moines. This collection was accumulated principally by Mrs. Tompkins during their service in the Philippines. It is a very complete collection of the apparel, war implements and necessary domestic utensils of the different tribes of that country. Among the lot may be mentioned two dozen hats of as many different patterns, and many forms of spears and bolos. A number of varieties of basketry are represented. The headhunters are represented by the spear for killing men, the axe for taking off the head and the basket for carrying it. The Iggorote kettle for cooking dog and rice, with bowls and spoons for serving it, are among the lot.

THE HALL OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Doubtless the most important undertaking of the Historical Department the past year is the initial work in the establishment of a Hall of Public Archives. Those who are familiar with our Biennial Reports and with The Annals of Iowa, are aware that this has been one of the works that we have been urging upon public attention. Soon after I came to Iowa in 1857, I saw with deep regret that little had been done by the Territory and State for the preservation of the materials of their history. There seemed to be no sentiment looking in that direction. I made an attempt in the year 1858 to secure a file of the printed State documents, applying for them to Hon. Elijah Sells, Secretary of State, who would have had them in his custody had they been in existence. "I am sorry to say," he replied, "that this is impossible, for the State of Iowa does not possess even a single file of her own public documents." I therefore gave up the idea altogether. I have regretted many a time since that I did not secure such as were still in existence, the most of which cannot now be had. Not only were the manuscripts, as letters and other official papers, treated with neglect, but the printed documents were deemed so much useless lumber doomed to destruction. In one noted instance, a man was even employed to destroy most of the printed documents, and he did the work most effectually. It was reported that he was directed to save 100 copies of such documents as he deemed valuable. He has been dead many years, but I am of the impression that he was handsomely paid for the effort. It has been stated that he hired a car and loaded the precious documents into it and sent them to Chicago, where they were sold to paper makers. Now and then some man tried to stem this tide of destruction, but the results of their efforts were very meager.

Discussion of this general subject has gone on here and there for many years, but the first determined effort was the introduction of a bill in the Thirty-first General Assembly, which became a law and is known as Chapter 142, Laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly. Under this law the Board of Trustees were authorized to take the preliminary steps for the foundation of a Hall of Archives. The first move in this direction was the employment of Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, of the State Historical Society at Iowa City, to visit the leading States and Canada, in which this subject of preserving the archives has been agitated and under consideration, and investigate the work done. He was peculiarly fitted for this work for the reason that he had been for some time a member of the Archives Commission of the American Historical Association. His report was submitted to the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting on September 22, 1906. That report is to appear in The Annals of Iowa for January, 1907, and there has been authorized the printing of an extra edition of 500 copies, for the purpose of making the subject as widely understood as possible. This report is a very comprehensive survey of the whole subject of the preservation of public archives, together with a summary of what has been done in this direction by Canada and the States, with a plan for the work in Iowa. It should be read and carefully considered, not only by the press of Iowa, but by the members of the coming Legislature. The subject is one which would seem to need little or no argument. The needs of the State should be apparent to every intelligent person.

At this writing, October 30th, the work of investigating, arranging and classifying the manuscripts and other documents in the office of the Governor is proceeding under the direction of Mr. John C. Parish, of Iowa City, assisted by Mrs. Clara A. Neidig, of Des Moines. They have made many rare finds of historical value, aside from general investigation and classification of materials.

Professor Shambaugh recommends an appropriation of $6,000 annually to foster and forward this work. Upon the completion of the Historical Building quarters will be provided for the Hall of Archives, at least until this division of labor requires more space and a settled policy is formulated.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Inquiries are so frequently made in regard to the uses of the different floors and rooms of the new building that I am prompted to make the following statements:

The front entrance of the west wing will be removed and the one entrance for the entire structure will be in the center of the building fronting on Grand Avenue. The basement under the east wing has been assigned to the Iowa Library Commission and is ready for occupancy. The second and third floors of the east wing will be occupied by the Iowa State Library. The main building is being finished also for the uses of the State Library to the center of that structure. The remainder of the building is to be occupied by the Historical Department. This will give to the Department rooms for the offices and collections, including newspaper, library and art rooms and museum. The whole of the third floor is to be occupied by the Museum. This arrangement is of course subject to such modification as the Executive Council may deem best adapted to subserve the purpose for which the building was projected. The Hall of Archives will probably occupy space on the second floor now devoted to the Museum, but will be temporarily located on the second floor of the east wing.

The lower or basement floor will be given up to the newspaper collections, as soon as more space is required. For the present the newspaper space will be enlarged by the addition of one room 24x36 feet. At some future time the Museum materials on the lower (S. E.) floor will be removed for the further accommodation of the rapidly growing collection of newspapers.

The main (first) floor in the west half of the building will be occupied as now by the Historical Library, reading room, ladies' reading room and rest room, offices and work rooms. The reading and ladies' rooms will be somewhat larger and more commodious than those now in use in the west wing.

The present art gallery (second floor) will be enlarged at once by the addition of another well lighted room, which will nearly double its present capacity and render still more convenient the exhibition of pictures.

A suitable room will be provided for the meetings of the Board of Trustees, with facilities for keeping their records. There has existed a need for this improvement and I believe it will be greatly appreciated by the Board.

WORK ON THE HISTORICAL BUILDING.

The contracts which are now being carried out include finishing of the plastering, all the wood floors, the concealed conduits, wires for lighting, all interior wood work. The plumbing will be completed, together with the heating of the first floor and basement of the east wing. The roughing in and direct radiation will be put in the remainder of the building, leaving only the indirect ventilation to be put in the central portion and the second and third stories of the east wing. The contracts also include steel book stacks for the State Library, Library Commission, and the newspaper department of the Historical Department.

At the last session of the legislature the sum of $150,000 was suggested as necessary to complete the Historical Building, of which $50,000 was provided for. With this sum, to which $20,000 was added from the previous appropriation, the work above mentioned is now in progress. The architect, Mr. O. O. Smith, submits the following estimates in response to my request:

Main Stairs (cast bronze finish)	$ 5,000.00	
Two Rotunda Balustrades (cast bronze)	2,500.00	
Eight Elevator Enclosures	1,500.00	
		$ 9,000.00
Marble Wainscoting (rotunda, stairs, corridors, reading room and two offices), Marble Columns (rotunda), Marble Stair Treads and Risers; Marble Base (all rooms except Library Commission rooms), Vitreous Tile Floors (basement, rotunda and corridors), Marble Mosaic Floors (1st, 2d and 3d stories, rotundas and corridors)		32,000.00
(If Vitreous tile floors are used in 1st, 2d and 3d floors, deduct $2,800 from above.)		
Granite Curbing and Cement Walks	$ 7,516.00	
Grading and Seeding	300.00	7,816.00
Sub-basement Floors		1,300.00
Balance Painting (wood work)	$ 2,000.00	
Walls and Ceilings, Three Coats	2,500.00	
		4,500.00
The above includes only plain painted walls; if wall decorations are considered, any amount from $5,000.00 up may be considered; $10,000.00 would be a reasonable sum for the entire building.		

Electric Light Fixtures	6,000.00
Freight Elevators	3,000.00
Balance Heating and Plumbing	7,743.00
Incidentals, 10 per cent	7,135.00
Total	$78,494.00

Passenger elevators are not included in the above estimate. If of bronze metal finish $10,000 should be allowed to install them.

DECORATION OF HISTORICAL BUILDING.

I wish to make a suggestion in regard to the interior decoration of the Historical Building. In my judgment, when this is undertaken, it should be done on a scale of equal magnitude and artistic skill with that which has become so acceptable in the State Capitol.

ASSISTANCE.

Owing to the increase and development of the work in the Historical Department there is need for another general assistant and stenographer, and I earnestly recommend that the Thirty-second General Assembly make provision for this additional help.

PUBLICATIONS.

Since our last report the Department has published "Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa, or Reminiscences by Rev. John Todd," a book of 203 pages.

The Annals of Iowa, Third Series, will complete its seventh volume with the January, 1907, issue, and soon after we expect to publish a complete and comprehensive index to Vols. 1-7. It will supply a long-felt want and will prove valuable to those using The Annals.

A Bibliography of the American naturalist Rafinesque, by Prof. T. J. Fitzpatrick, of the State Historical Society, Iowa City, will soon be published by the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ALDRICH,
Curator.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Curators

OF THE

State Historical Society
OF IOWA

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DES MOINES:
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1907

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, November 15, 1906.

To the Governor of the State of Iowa:

Pursuant to the provisions of the law, the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa submit herewith their twenty-sixth biennial report.

F. E. HORACK,
Secretary.

CONTENTS.

Page

I. Organization and Legal Status 7

II. Support 8

III. Curators and Officers 9

IV. Members 10

V. Library Members 13

VI. Auxiliary Members 15

VII. Financial Statement 17

VIII. Publications 17

IX. The Library 24

X. The Industrial History of Iowa 25

XI. Recommendations 25

I.

ORGANIZATION AND LEGAL STATUS.

The present organization, authority, and legal status of The State Historical Society of Iowa are based upon the provision of the Code of 1897 (Title XIII, chapter 18, sections 2882-2888, page 975), which reads as follows:

SECTION 2882. Appropriation—Objects. There is annually appropriated for the support of the state historical society at Iowa City. * * * to be expended by that society in collecting, embodying, arranging, and preserving in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the state and its history, to save from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures, to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius and progress or decay of our Indian tribes, to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the state, and to aid in the publication of such of the collections of the society as it from time to time regards of value and interest, to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers and in paying other necessary and incidental expenses of the society. [18 G. A., Chapter 71, C. '72. § 1900; R. § 1959.]

SEC. 2883. Board of Curators Meetings. The board of curators of the society shall consist of eighteen persons, nine of whom shall be appointed by the governor, and nine elected by the members of the society. Their term of office shall be two years, and they shall receive no compensation. The governor shall make his appointments on or before the last Wednesday in June in each even-numbered year, and the terms of the persons appointed shall commence on that day; and, at the annual meeting of the society in each odd-numbered year, the others shall be elected by ballot from the members of the society, for the term next ensuing, which annual meeting shall be held at Iowa City on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June. [C. '73, § § 1901, 1903.]

SEC. 2884. Members. Members may be admitted to the society at any time under such rules as may be adopted by the board of curators. [C. '73, § 1902.]

SEC. 2885. Officers. The board shall appoint annually, or oftener if need be, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer and librarian from the members of the society outside of their own number, who shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed by a majority vote of the board. Said officers shall hold the same position in the society as upon the board of curators, and their respective duties shall be determined by said board. No officer of the society or board shall receive any compensation from the state appropriation thereto. [C. '73, § 1904.]

SEC. 2886. President. It shall also appoint from its members a president, who shall be the executive head of the board, and hold office for one year and until his successor is elected. [C. '73, § 1905.]

SEC. 2887. Executive Board. The curators, a majority of whom shall reside in the vicinity of the university, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall be the executive board of the society, and have full power to manage its affairs. It shall keep a full and complete account of all its doings, and of the receipt and expenditure of all funds collected or granted for the purposes of the society, and shall annually report the same to the governor on or before the fifteenth day of August. [22 G. A., Ch. 82, § 34; C. '73, § 1906.]

SEC. 2888. Reports and Documents Furnished. Twenty copies of the reports of the supreme court and all other books and documents published by the state or upon its order shall be delivered to the society for the purpose of effecting exchanges with the similar societies in other states and countries, and for preservation in its library, or other purposes of the society. [C. '73, § 1907.]

II.

SUPPORT.

The support of The State Historical Society of Iowa is provided for by the following act of the Thirtieth General Assembly (Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly, Ch. 117):

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA. AMENDATORY OF CHAPTER EIGHTEEN (18) OF TITLE THIRTEEN (XIII) OF THE CODE, RELATING TO THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Annual Appropriation—Purposes. That there be and is hereby appropriated to the state historical society of Iowa, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) annually hereafter as permanent support: for the continued publication of the Iowa Journal of History and Politics; for the continuation of the compilation and publication of the messages and proclamations of the governors of Iowa; for the collection, compilation and publication of documentary materials relating to the history of Iowa, including such of the archives of the state and territory of Iowa as are of historical importance; for the publication of historical monographs, biographies, essays, lectures, bibliographs, and indexes; for the proper maintenance of the library of the society, the collection and purchase of publications bearing upon Iowa and American history, and the proper classifying, cataloguing and indexing of such material; for the carrying out of a systematic and scientific anthropological survey of the state; for conducting public lectures of an historical character; and for meeting the incidental and other necessary expenses incurred in connection with the prosecution of the work of the said state historical society of Iowa, as indicated in this act and title XIII, chapter 18, section 2882 of the code.

SEC. 2. How Paid. That the permanent annual appropriation herein provided for shall take the place and be in lieu of all other permanent annual appropriations heretofore made to the state historical society of Iowa, and the same shall be paid in quarterly installments on the order of the board of curators of the said state historical society of Iowa, the first installment to be paid July 1, 1904.

SEC. 3. In Effect. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily Register and Leader and the Des Moines Daily Capital, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

III.

CURATORS AND OFFICERS.

The Board of Curators, as now constituted, consists of the following persons:

Appointed by the Governor in 1904.

Harvey Ingham	Des Moines
H. W. Beyers	Harlan
Irving B. Richman	Muscatine
E. W. Stanton	Ames
L. W. Parish	Cedar Falls
J. F. Mitchell	Des Moines
Charles E. Shelton	Indianola
J. J. McConnell	Cedar Rapids
William Milchrist	Sioux City

Elected by the Society in 1905.

M. W. Davis	Iowa City
Peter A. Dey	Iowa City
George W. Ball	Iowa City
B. F. Shambaugh	Iowa City
Isaac A. Loos	Iowa City
A. E. Swisher	Iowa City
J. W. Rich	Iowa City
Euclid Sanders	Iowa City
Laenas G. Weld	Iowa City

The officers of The State Historical Society, as elected by the Board of Curators in 1905, are as follows:

Peter A. Dey	*President*
Isaac A. Loos	*Vice-President*
Lovell Swisher	*Treasurer*
Frank E. Horack	*Secretary*

IV.

MEMBERS.

Any person may become a member of The State Historical Society of Iowa upon election by the Board of Curators and the payment of an entrance fee of $5.

Membership in this society may be retained after the first year upon the payment of $3 annually.

Members of the society shall be entitled to receive the quarterly and all other publications of the Society during the continuance of their membership.

During the period from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, the following names appear on the membership roll of the Society:

Hon. Alonzo Abernethy	Osage
* Hon. Charles Aldrich	Boone
Hon. Joseph H. Allen	Pocahontas
Mr. Lew W. Anderson	Cedar Rapids
Hon. Washington I. Babb	Mount Pleasant
Hon. Marsh W. Bailey	Washington
Hon. Geo. W. Ball	Iowa City
Mrs. Virginia S. Berryhill	Des Moines
* Mr. U. C. Blake	Cedar Rapids
Hon. Horace Boies	Grundy Center
Mr. Garfield Breese	Iowa City
Mr. Luther A. Brewer	Cedar Rapids

Miss Margaret Brown	Chariton
Dr. Hugh S. Buffum	Iowa City
* Mrs. E. D. Burbank	Des Moines
Col. George R. Burnett	Fort Blees, Mo.
* Professor Samuel Calvin	Iowa City
Professor O. H. Cessna	Ames
Mr. E. E. Clark	Des Moines
Mr. T. L. Cole	Washington, D. C.
Mr. Roy A. Cook	Independence
Professor A. N. Currier	Iowa City
Mr. M. W. Davis	Iowa City
Hon. Peter A. Dey	Iowa City
Gen. G. M. Dodge	New York City
Mr. J. D. Edmundson	Des Moines
Mr. George W. Egan	Logan
Hon. E. H. English	Mason City
Mr. M. L. Ferson	Iowa City
Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick	Iowa City
Mr. John W. Gannaway	Milwaukee, Wis.
* Mr. Tracy Garrett	Creston
* Rev. E. E. Gordon	Des Moines
* Mr. C. G. Greene	Cedar Rapids
* Miss Helen Gunsolus	Tipton
Mr. A. N. Harbert	Cedar Rapids
Mr. E. R. Harlan	Keosauqua
Hon. S. H. Harper	Ottumwa
Mr. Jesse Van Fleet Henley	Iowa City
Dr. Geo. W. Hinkle	Harvard
Mr. Phil Hoffman	Oskaloosa
Hon. Parker K. Holbrook	Onawa
Dr. Frank E. Horack	Iowa City
Hon. John Hughes, Jr	Williamsburg
* Miss Ada Hulbert	Fontanelle
Mr. J. K. Ingalls	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. W. H. Ingham	Algona
Mr. Abraham Jacobson	Decorah
* Professor Allen Johnson	Bowden, Maine
Hon. F. F. Jones	Villisca
Rev. J. F. Kempker	Davenport
Mr. G. W. Lawrence	Marshalltown
Mr. J. M. Lindly	Winfield
Mr. Edw. J. Litchfield	New York City
Professor Isaac A. Loos	Iowa City
* Mr. Max O. Lorenz	Madison, Wis.
* Mr. John J. Louis	Iowa City
Hon. Frank O. Lowden	Chicago
* Professor T. H. Macbride	Iowa City
Mr. Dwight G. McCarty	Emmetsburg
Mr. W. F. Main	Iowa City
* Mr. Edw. M. Nealley	Santa Ana, Cal.

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* Inactive.

Mr. S. W. Mercer	Iowa City
Hon. John T. Moffit	Tipton
Supt. Chas. E. Moore	Waterloo
Mr. H. A. Mueller	St. Charles
Dr. Charles F. Noe	Amana
Mr. H. S. Nollen	Des Moines
Mr. O. M. Oleson	Fort Dodge
Hon. Benj. F. Osborne	Rippey
Mr. S. E. Paine	Iowa City
Mr. John C. Parish	Iowa City
Mr. Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids
Mr. Daniel T. Patton	Des Moines
Dr. Paul S. Peirce	Iowa City
Mr. D. R. Perkins	Harlan
Dr. J. L. Pickard	Cupertino, Cal.
Professor H. G. Plum	Iowa City
* Mrs. Margaret Budington Plum	Iowa City
Mr. Charles L. Powell	Des Moines
Miss Edith Prouty	Humboldt
** Mr. W. C. Putnam	Davenport
Mr. Wm. L. Read	Des Moines
Mr. Harvey Reid	Maquoketa
Mr. J. W. Rich	Iowa City
Mr. Jacob Ruedy	Homestead
Mr. Euclid Sanders	Iowa City
Professor L. B. Schmidt	Ames
President H. H. Seerley	Cedar Falls
Professor B. F. Shambaugh	Iowa City
Hon. Thos. Stapleton	Marengo
Hon. F. K. Stebbins	Iowa City
Dr. S. G. Stein	Muscatine
* Mr. S. K. Stevenson	Iowa City
President A. B. Storms	Ames
Mr. A. E. Swisher	Iowa City
Mr. Lovell Swisher	Iowa City
Mr. S. A. Swisher	Iowa City
Mr. Thos. Teakle	Storm Lake
Miss Alice S. Tyler	Des Moines
Dr. Duren J. H. Ward	Fort Collins, Col.
Mr. J. W. Warnshuis	Des Moines
Mr. C. W. Wassam	Iowa City
Mr. H. O. Weaver	Wapello
Mr. J. B. Weaver, Jr	Des Moines
Professor L. G. Weld	Iowa City
Mr. B. L. Wick	Cedar Rapids
* Professor W. C. Wilcox	Iowa City
* Miss Harriet A. Wood	Cedar Rapids
Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer	Iowa City

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* Inactive.

** Deceased.

V.

LIBRARY MEMBERS.

Any public school, or college library, in the State of Iowa, may be enrolled as a library member upon application and the payment of a fee of $1. Such library membership may be retained after the first year upon the payment of $1 annually. Libraries enrolled as library members of The State Historical Society of Iowa shall be entitled to receive the quarterly of the Society and all other publications of the Society during the period of their membership.

During the period from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, the following libraries appear on the roll of library members:

School Library	Ainsworth
Agricultural College Library	Ames
High School Library	Ames
Public Library	Ames
Public Library	Arnold's Park
Ericson Public Library	Boone
Public Library	Burlington
Public Library	Carroll
State Normal School Library	Cedar Falls
Coe College Library	Cedar Rapids
Public Library	Cedar Rapids
High School Library	Cedar Rapids
Iowa Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids
Drake Free Library	Centerville
Public Library	Chariton
Charles City College Library	Charles City
Public Library	Charles City
Public Library	Cherokee
School Library	Cherokee
Public Library	Clinton
Wartburg College Library	Clinton
Public Library	Colfax
Amity College Library	College Springs
School Library	Columbus Junction
Free Public Library	Corning
Public Library	Council Bluffs
High School Library	Council Bluffs

Public Library	Davenport
Luther College Library	Decorah
High School Library	Decorah
Drake University Library	Des Moines
Highland Park College Library	Des Moines
Historical Department Library	Des Moines
Iowa Library Commission Library	Des Moines
Iowa State Library	Des Moines
Carnegie-Stout Public Library	Dubuque
German Theological School Library	Dubuque
Public Library	Eldora
Public Library	Emmetsburg
Public Library	Estherville
Public Library	Fairfield
Upper Iowa University Library	Fayette
High School Library	Fontanelle
Public Library	Forest City
Tobin College Library	Fort Dodge
Free Public Library	Fort Dodge
High School Library	Fort Dodge
Catermole Memorial Library	Fort Madison
Woman's Club Library	Glenwood
Grinnell Public Library	Grinnell
Iowa College Library	Grinnell
School Library	Hamburg
School Library	Harlan
P. E. O. Library	Harlan
Public Library	Hawarden
School Library	Hawarden
School Library	Homestead
Lenox College Library	Hopkinton
School Library	Hudson
Humboldt College Library	Humboldt
School Library	Independence
Public Library	Indianola
Simpson College Library	Indianola
Public Library	Iowa City
School Library	Iowa City
Law Library, University	Iowa City
State University Library	Iowa City
Public Library	Iowa Falls
Public Library	Jefferson
Public Library	Keokuk
School Library, Independent District	Lake City
Library Association	Laurens
Western Union College Library	Le Mars
Public Library	Maquoketa
Public Library	Marshalltown
Public Library	Mason City
Public Library	Mount Pleasant

Iowa Wesleyan University Library	Mount Pleasant
Cornell College Library	Mount Vernon
Public Library	Monticello
P. M. Musser Public Library	Muscatine
Public Library	Nashua
Public Library	Newton
Public Library	Odebolt
School Library	Oelwein
Public Library	Onawa
Sage Free Public Library	Osage
Public Library	Oskaloosa
Penn College Library	Oskaloosa
Public Library	Ottumwa
Guthrie County High School Library	Panora
Central College Library	Pella
High School Library	Red Oak
Public Library	Sanborn
Public Library	Sheldon
Western Normal College Library	Shenandoah
Morningside College Library	Sioux City
Cooper School Library	Sioux City
Public Library	Sioux City
Public Library	Spencer
Buena Vista College Library	Storm Lake
Public Library	Stuart
Tabor College Library	Tabor
Public Library	Tipton
Western College Library	Toledo
Public Library	Villisca
Public Library	Vinton
Public Library	Waterloo
Wartburg Seminary and Academy Library	Waverly
Kendall Young Library	Webster City
Public Library	West Liberty
Public Library	Winterset

VI.

AUXILIARY MEMBERS.

Local historical societies (such as county historical societies, city or town historical societies, and old settlers' associations) may be enrolled as auxiliary members of The State Historical Society of Iowa upon application of such local historical societies and upon the approval of their application by the Board of Curators of The State Historical Society of Iowa.

Patriotic organizations within the State of Iowa (such as the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Iowa Society of Colonial Wars and the Iowa Society of Colonial Dames) may be enrolled as auxiliary members of The State Historical Society of Iowa upon application of such organizations and upon the approval of their applications by the Board of Curators of The State Historical Society of Iowa.

Auxiliary societies or organizations shall be entitled to membership in The State Historical Society of Iowa and shall have one vote at the annual meeting of this Society. Each auxiliary society or organization shall be entitled to receive all the publications of The State Historical Society of Iowa issued during the period of its affiliation as an auxiliary member.

Auxiliary societies or organizations shall not be required to pay any fees or dues to The State Historical Society of Iowa.

During the period from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, the following organizations appear on the roll as auxiliary members:

Historical Society of Linn County	Cedar Rapids
Jackson County Historical Society	Maquoketa
Lucas County Historical Society	Chariton
Madison County Historical Society	St. Charles
Washington County Historical Society	Washington
Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution	Davenport
Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution	Des Moines
Maquoketa Valley Pioneer and Old Settlers' Society	Maquoketa
Old Settlers' Association of Grinnell	Grinnell
Old Settlers' Association	Villisca
Poweshiek County Historical Society	Montezuma
Madrid Historical Society	Madrid
Boone County Historical Society	Boone
Webster County Historical Society	Fort Dodge
Decatur County Historical Society	Lamoni

VII.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.*

The following is a summary of the finances of The State Historical Society of Iowa from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

INCOME.

Publication and Membership Fund—Total receipts including balance on hand July 1, 1905	$1,489.34	
General Support Fund	7,716.85	
Total income		$9,206.19

EXPENDITURES.

	AMOUNT.	BALANCE.
Publication and Membership Fund—Total expenditures	$ 200.00	$1,289.34
General Support Fund—Total expenditures	7,090.44	626.41
Total expenditures all funds	$7,290.44	$1,915.75
Total balance all funds	1,915.75	
Expenditures and balance equal total receipts	$9,206.19	

VIII.

PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most important functions of the State Historical Society of Iowa is publication; and to this end a library is maintained and scientific research and investigations are initiated and directed.

THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

This is a quarterly magazine of history and politics which was established in 1903 to succeed *The Iowa Historical Record,* which was discontinued in October, 1902. This publication is an effort to bring to the study of Iowa history a critical and scholarly attitude; for it is evident that the time has come when the study of State and local history should be characterized by the same scholarship and the same critical methods as stamp the best efforts in the field of general American history. The leading contributions which have appeared during the years, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, are as follows:

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* For detailed and itemized financial statement see report of the Board of Curators to the Executive Council.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE IN IOWA,
By Laenas Gifford Weld.

THE POLITICAL VALUE OF STATE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY,
By Francis Newton Thorpe.

HISTORIO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES IN IOWA,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE OF IOWA HISTORY,
By Johnson Brigham.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA,
By Benjamin F. Shambaugh.

STATE HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS,
By Edmund J. James.

THE REGULATION OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS BY LAW,
By James J. Crossley.

THE LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES,
By Frank E. Horack.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE,
By Joseph W. Rich.

THE WISCONSIN GERRYMANDERS OF 1891, 1892.
By Francis Newton Thorpe.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION IN IOWA,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

LETTERS BY MRS. JAMES W. GRIMES,
Contributed by E. M. Nealley.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTING IN IOWA,
By Paul S. Peirce.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF IOWA STATE PUBLICATIONS,
By Margaret Budington.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL AS A CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN,
By Emlin McClain.

PROBLEMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF IOWA,
By Harold M. Bowman.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATION IN IOWA,
By John W. Gannaway.

LOCAL TRADITION,
By Johnson Brigham.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION,
By Charles Oscar Paullin.

SOME IOWA MOUNDS—AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE IOWA IDEA,
By George Evan Roberts.

SHELBY COUNTY—A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY,
By John J. Louis.

THE IOWA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
By Caroline Clifford Burbank.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION,
By Paul S. Reinsch.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMANA SOCIETY, 1714-1900.
By Charles Fred Noe.

THE IOWA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
By Elbridge Drew Hadley.

THE LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES,
By Samuel Edwin Sparling.

THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO,
By Elmer Herbert Meyer.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
By Horace E. Deemer.

FIRST YEARLY MEETING OF THE IOWA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

MAPS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE BOUNDARY HISTORY OF IOWA,
By Benjamin F. Shambaugh.

SOME PHASES OF CORPORATE REGULATION IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA,
By Frank Edward Horack.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE,
By Jesse Macy.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF IOWA STATE PUBLICATIONS FOR 1898 AND 1899,
By Margaret Budington.

THE NEGRO AND SLAVERY IN EARLY IOWA,
By Louis Pelzer.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT,
By Benjamin F. Shambaugh.

THE GENESIS OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY,
By Allen Johnson.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MOUNDS,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES,
By Charles Noble Gregory.

THE SCANDINAVIAN FACTOR IN THE AMERICAN POPULATION,
By George T. Flom.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN THE SOUTH,
By Alcee Fortier.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF IOWA STATE PUBLICATIONS FOR 1902 AND 1903.
By Margaret Budington.

THE ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF TERRITORIAL IOWA,
By Jacob Van der Zee.

THE HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR IN WISCONSIN,
By James D. Barnett.

THE REPEAL OF THE GRANGER LAW IN IOWA,
By Charles Aldrich.

THE WORK OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES,
By Henry E. Bourne.

RECENT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA,
By Frank E. Horack.

THE COMING OF THE NORWEGIANS TO IOWA,
By George T. Flom.

THE BRIBERY OF ALEXANDER W. MCGREGOR,
By John C. Parish.

ILLINOIS AS A CONSTITUENCY IN 1850,
By Allen Johnson.

SECOND YEARLY MEETING OF THE IOWA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

THE REAL PARTY FORCES,
By John W. Gannaway.

PENAL REFORMS,
By G. S. Robinson.

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION IN IOWA,
By Isaac A. Loos.

THE EARLY SWEDISH IMMIGRATION TO IOWA,
By George T. Flom.

PRESIDENTIAL INFLUENCE ON THE POLICY OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
By E. C. Nelson.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.
By Charles Aldrich.

ORGANIZED CHARITY IN IOWA,
By Clarence W. Wassam.

MESKWAKIA,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

THE MESKWAKI PEOPLE OF TO-DAY,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

THE DANISH CONTINGENT IN THE POPULATION OF EARLY IOWA,
By George T. Flom.

STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES,
By Reuben Gold Thwaites.

THE GROWTH OF THE SCANDINAVIAN FACTOR IN THE POPULATION OF IOWA,
By George T. Flom.

THE ROBERT LUCAS JOURNAL,
By John C. Parish.

THE ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN IOWA,
By Louis Pelzer.

THE ORIGIN, PRINCIPALS, AND HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PARTY,
By Ira Cross.

FEDERAL AND STATE AID TO EDUCATION IN IOWA,
By Hugh S. Buffum.

REPRINTS FROM THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

It is the policy of the Society to issue reprints of the most important articles in the Journal. Of the contributions above named the following were issued as separate reprints:

THE FIRST ELECTIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION,
By Charles Oscar Paullin.

SOME IOWA MOUNDS—AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE IOWA IDEA,
By George Evan Roberts.

SHELBY COUNTY—A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY,
By John J. Louis.

THE IOWA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMANA SOCIETY, 1714-1900,
By Charles Fred Noe.

THE IOWA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
By Elbridge Drew Hadley.

THE LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES,
By Samuel Edward Sparling.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
By Horace E. Deemer.

FIRST YEARLY MEETING OF THE IOWA ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

MAPS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE BOUNDARY HISTORY OF IOWA,
By Benjamin F. Shambaugh.

SOME PHASES OF CORPORATE REGULATION IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA, AND SOME PHASES OF CORPORATE REGULATION IN THE STATE OF IOWA,
By Frank Edward Horack.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN IOWA,
By Benjamin F. Shambaugh.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MOUNDS,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES,
By Charles Noble Gregory.

THE SCANDINAVIAN FACTOR IN THE AMERICAN POPULATION,
By George T. Flom.

THE REPEAL OF THE GRANGER LAW IN IOWA,
By Charles Aldrich.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES,
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THE COMING OF THE NORWEGIANS TO IOWA,
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CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION IN IOWA,
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THE EARLY SWEDISH IMMIGRATION TO IOWA,
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THE THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
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MESKWAKIA AND THE MESKWAKI PEOPLE OF TO-DAY,
By Duren J. H. Ward.

THE DANISH CONTINGENT IN THE POPULATION OF EARLY IOWA,
By George T. Flom.

STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES,
By Reuben G. Thwaites.

THE GROWTH OF THE SCANDINAVIAN FACTOR IN THE POPULATION OF IOWA,
By George T. Flom.

THE ROBERT LUCAS JOURNAL,
By John G. Parish.

FEDERAL AND STATE AID TO EDUCATION IN IOWA,
By Hugh S. Buffum.

THE MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA.

In accordance with the provisions of the special appropriation made to The State Historical Society of Iowa by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, the Society undertook the compilation and publication of *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa.* Seven volumes, averaging about 500 pages each, have already been issued, the last volume bringing the compilation down to 1902. The work will be completed by the publication of the messages and proclamations of Governor Cummins (1902-1908) and an analytical index for the entire series. This is perhaps the most valuable compilation of documentary material which has thus far appeared in the field of Iowa history. It is believed that Iowa is the first State in the Union to make generally available for study and reference purposes the messages and proclamations of its governors.

THE ARCHIVES.

In this connection it is proper to call attention to the fact that in the publication plans of The State Historical Society of Iowa, the series of *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa* is not to stand alone. It is, indeed, but a part of the general plan already conceived and largely matured by the Society, which contemplates the systematic collection, compilation, editing, and publication of all those valuable source materials of Iowa history which have been preserved in the archives at Des Moines (Iowa), Madison (Wisconsin), Washington (D. C.), and elsewhere. For it is believed that the publication of the materials of Iowa history should not be taken up spasmodically and carried on in piecemeal fashion, but that such publication should proceed according to a well conceived, well arranged, and well thought out system. It is such a system of publication of archives which The State Historical Society of Iowa contemplates as an important part of its work in the future.

The first volume of the *Executive Journal of Iowa,* which includes the official acts of Governor Robert Lucas has already been issued.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

This publication will contain material illustrative of the history of political parties in Iowa, beginning with the territorial period in 1836. It is hoped that the first volume will soon be placed in the hands of the printer.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Recognizing the importance and value of accurate bibliography in connection with historical research, The State Historical Society of Iowa has directed the compilation of the following bibliographies:

1. *A Bibliography of Iowa State Publications.* Three installments of this bibliography have already appeared in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics.*

2. *A Bibliography of Iowa Public Documents.*
3. *A Bibliography of the Scientific Literature of Iowa.*

These bibliographies will be published as soon as the funds of the Society will permit.

IOWA BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has planned to publish an *Iowa Biographical Series* which will contain brief biographies of men whose names occupy a prominent place in the history of Iowa. The Society plans to issue several numbers of this series during the coming year. A biography of Rubert Lucas is now in press.

BULLETINS OF INFORMATION.

In order to meet the demands for information along certain lines of historical interest, the Society has begun the publication of a series of *Bulletins of Information.* In this series the following numbers have been issued:

Bulletin of Information No. 1, April, 1904, entitled, *Provisions for Membership in The State Historical Society of Iowa.*

Bulletin of Information No. 2, May, 1904, entitled, *An Iowa Program for Study Clubs.*

Bulletin of Information No. 3, July, 1904, entitled, *Suggestions to Public Libraries and Local Historical Societies Relative to Collecting and Preserving Materials of Local History.*

Bulletin of Information No. 4, June, 1905, entitled, *Suggestions to Local Historians in Iowa.*

Bulletin of Information No. 5, April, 1906, entitled *Organization of County Historical Societies.*

IX.

THE LIBRARY.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has always maintained a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts for the use of those who are interested in the study of Iowa history. The Library is now located on the third floor of the Hall of Liberal Arts at Iowa City. The removal to these fireproof quarters was made in September, 1901. At present the library is much crowded, but it is hoped that additional space may be secured adjoining its present rooms so as to afford reasonable accommodations until the time has arrived for the erection of a building by the State for the use of The State Historical Society of Iowa. It is the aim and purpose of the Society to collect and place in the library materials relating to Iowa and American history. The books and pamphlets have been accessioned and systematically arranged and classified. For the collection of such titles as should be found in an historical library the Society now employs a collector who devotes his entire time to the collection of books and pamphlets.

X.

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF IOWA.

Recent years have been characterized by a large interest in the industrial history of mankind. Schools of commerce have been established; courses on commerce and industry have become a part of the curricula of universities, and today an industrial history of the United States is being compiled under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

In touch with these movements, The State Historical Society of Iowa has taken steps looking toward the preparation and publication of a series of monographs or volumes along the line of the industrial history of Iowa. When issued these studies will perhaps appear under some such title as *The Industrial History of Iowa*.

XI.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion the Board of Curators respectfully submits for consideration the following recommendations:

First. That $7,500 be added to the permanent annual support of the Society.

Second. That a special appropriation of $4,000 be made for The Industrial History of Iowa.

JOHN CLINTON SHRADER—A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Member State Board of Health from February, 1887 until January 31, 1902. Was twice president of the board.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Board of Health

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

FOR THE

PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1906

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX.

DES MOINES
B MURPHY, STATE PRINTER
1906

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
DES MOINES, July 1, 1905.

To ALBERT B. CUMMINS, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 2565 of the Code, the Thirteenth Report of the State Board of Health for the period ending June 30, 1906, is herewith presented.

J. F. KENNEDY, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF HEALTH

President, R. E. Conniff, Sioux City.
Secretary, J. F. Kennedy, Des Moines.
Charles W. Mullan, Attorney-General, Ex-officio, Des Moines.
Paul O. Koto, State Veterinary Surgeon, Ex-officio, Forest City.
Charles Francis, Civil Engineer, Davenport.
R. E. Conniff (R), Sioux City, Fifth District, Term expires 1907.
F. W. Powers (R), Waterloo, First District, Term expires 1908.
J. H. Sams (R) Clarion, Fourth District, Term expires 1909.
A. M. Linn (H),Des Moines, Seventh District, Term expires 1910.
A. P. Hanchett (H), Council Bluffs, Sixth District, Term expires 1911.
A. C. Moerke (E), Burlington, Third District, Term expires 1912.
B. L. Eiker (R), Leon, Eighth District, Term expires 1913.
The Second District is not represented.
Henry Albert, Iowa City, Director State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory, State University.
*Paul Shekwana, Iowa City, Bacteriologist.
C. N. Kinney, Drake University, Des Moines, Chemist.

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*Since deceased and Selskar M. Gunn elected to vacancy.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS

District No. 1.—Allamakee, Butler, Bremer, Blackhawk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Floyd, Grundy, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek. Represented by Dr. F. W. Powers, Waterloo.

District No. 2.—Benton, Cedar, Clinton, Dubuque, Iowa, Jones, Jackson, Johnson, Linn, Muscatine and Scott. Not represented.

District No. 3.—Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Louisa, Lee, Mahaska, Monroe, Wapello, Washington, Van Buren. Represented by Dr. A. C. Moerke, Burlington.

District No. 4.—Cerro Gordo, Calhoun, Emmett, Franklin, Hancock, Humboldt, Hamilton, Hardin, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, Wright. Represented by Dr. J. H. Sams, Clarion.

District No. 5.—Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Osceola,, O'Brien, Plymouth, Sioux, Sac, Woodbury. Represented by Dr. R. E. Conniff, Sioux City.

District No. 6.—Audubon, Adair, Cass, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison, Monona, Pottawattamie and Shelby. Represented by Dr. A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs.

District No. 7.—Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Marshall, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, Tama, Poweshiek and Warren. Represented by Dr. A. M. Linn, Des Moines.

District No. 8.—Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Uniod and Wayne. Represented by Dr. B. L. Eiker, Leon.

When vacancies occur in the State Board of Health, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint to membership on the board, physicians residing in the various health districts until seven such districts are represented on the board. After which time the annual appointment shall be made from the physicians residing in the district not represented on the board the preceding year.—*The Code.*

FOREWORD

The Statute (section 2565 of the Code) makes it the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Health to present to the Governor, biennially, a report of the Board that shall "include so much of its proceedings, such information containing vital statistics, such knowledge respecting diseases, and such instruction on the subject of hygiene as may be thought useful for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to further legislation as may be thought advisable."

In the preparation of this report I have endeavored to comply with the requirements of the Code as fully as possible. The report of the Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the State Board of Health will be found very full and complete and the exhibit of the work done from its establishment to the present time should be a source of pleasure to every member of the legislature as well as to the citizens of the state generally. As the years go by the people will more and more realize the great importance of this department.

In the part of the report relative to the registration of vital statistics it will be noticed that Iowa is still in transition so far as the laws and practical methods are concerned. Because of some objectionable features in chapter 100, laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly, a radical change was made by the enactment of chapter 109, Thirty-first General Assembly.

In addition to the report of the meetings of the Board there will be found a number of valuable papers upon sanitary matters and preventive medicine—giving practical and reliable information upon subjects that should be more generally known by our people.

It will be noticed that the report instead of being biennial is a triennial one. The biennial report ending June 30, 1905, was duly placed in the hands of the Governor and sent to the state printer, but its printing was so much delayed that the legislature upon the request of the secretary, ordered it returned without completion.

J. F. KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

CONTENTS

Board Meetings I
Iowa Health Department.............................. II
Vital Statistics III
Tuberculosis in Iowa............................... IV
Hygiene and the Sanitary Arts....................... V
Dirt and Disease................................... VI
The Cigarette VII
Cremation vs. Earth Burial......................... VIII
Disposal of Sewage on the Farm..................... IX
Flies as Carriers of Disease........................ X
The Work of the State Board of Health.............. XI
Dust and Its Relation to Disease................... XII
The Tuberculous Patient in His Home................ XIII
Board of Health Hygienic Laboratory................ XIV
Possible Future of Sewage Disposal................. XV
Practical Disinfection XVI
Judicial Opinions XVII
Laws on Public Health and Safety................... XVIII
Quarantine and Disinfection........................ XIX
Contagious Diseases in Our Schools................. XX
Transportation of Corpses.......................... XXI
Index XXII

I

BOARD MEETINGS

August 5 and 6, 1903.
November 11 and 12, 1903.
February 17 and 18, 1904.
May 18 and 19, 1904.
July 20 and 21, 1904.
October 19 and 20, 1904.
January 30 and 31, 1905.
April 12 and 13, 1905.
May 18, 1905 (Special).
June 16, 1905 (Special).
July 27 and 28, 1905.
August 8, 1905 (Special).
November 1 and 2, 1905.
January 15 and 16, 1906.
April 10 and 11, 1906.
May 16, 1906 (Special).

The proceedings of these meetings were published in detail in the Iowa Health Bulletin—the official organ of the Board, which is edited by the Secretary and hence there will be presented herewith only a summary of the

FINANCES OF THE BOARD

The annual appropriation for the expenses of the Board is $5,000 or $10,000 for the biennial period.

The Board entered upon the biennial period with a deficit of $755.69 which was provided for by a special appropriation of $762.34 by the Thirtieth General Assembly, section 30, Chapter 146.

A detailed classified statement of the expenses has been filed with the Executive Council and is a part of its report and hence it will only be necessary to reproduce a summary:

Members expense account for attendance upon the meetings	$1,924.60
Attendance upon conferences, etc	903.31
Postage	820.84
Printing and binding	1,797.05
Secretary's salary	2,400.00
Stenographer's salary	1,560.00
Additional clerk hire	497.00
Stationery	128.18
Book and periodicals	54.35
Special Investigations	17.50
Drawing and Engraving	14.53
Instruments	9.15

Telephone	$ 37.80
Express	27.64
Telegraph	18.37
Miscellaneous	72.50
Deficit at beginning of Biennial Period	755.69

Total expenditures for biennial period ending June 30, 1905..$11,038.56

The following is a classified summary of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906;

Board Meetings—Members expense account	$ 847.01
Other Official Expenses	423.10
Salaries and Clerk Hire	2,529.00
Postage	320.00
Printing, Stationery, etc	1,289.18
Books and Miscellaneous	74.28
Telephone and Telegraph	47.91
Expressage	12.31
Total	$ 5,542.79

This does not include a deficit of $146.32 at the beginning of the fiscal period which was paid by a special appropriation by the Thirty-first General Assembly.

EMBALMERS' DEPARTMENT

In addition to the foregoing financial statement of the State Board of Health proper the following exhibit shows the receipts and expenditures of the Board on behalf of the Embalmers' Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

RECEIPTS

Examination Fees	$ 375.00
Renewal Fees	728.00
Reciprocity Fees	70.00
Total receipts	$ 1,173.00

These receipts were turned into the State Treasury as required by chapter 7, Thirtieth General Assembly.

EXPENDITURES

The expenditures on behalf of the Embalmers' Department for the fiscal year, upon warrants issued by the State Auditor, were as follows:

Conducting examinations	$ 480.78
Printing and envelopes	16.75
Postage	54.00
Total	$ 551.53

Leaving for the fiscal period an unexpended balance in the State Treasury of $621.47.

In regard to the embalmers' department, the Secretary desires to make the following explanation:

The Code, section 2565, says: "The Board (of Health) shall have charge of and general supervision over the interest of health and life of the citizens of the state, * * * authority to make such rules and sanitary investigation as it from time to time may find necessary for the preservation and improvement of the public health."

Very serious results had occurred by the shipment of bodies dead from infectious diseases. In one case a child was shipped from Chicago to a town in Ohio—the cause of death being diphtheria. On arriving at its destination the casket was opened—the cause of death not having been certified to, and, as a result every member of the family receiving the remains, five in number including the grandfather, contracted the disease in a very malignant form and died. This and other cases more or less simillar, and the accidents to trainmen handling coffins, not properly protected, led to a joint conference between [illegible] Boards of Health, General Railway Baggage Agents and the National Funeral Directors' Association, at Chicago, at which the Secretary of the Iowa Board, the writer, was present. The consensus of opinion was that it was imperatively necessary, for the proper protection of the public health to formulate and enforce such uniform rules and regulations as would enable undertakers to prepare, and railways to carry such bodies, if not with perfect safety, with as little danger as possible.

The state of Iowa was among the pioneers in this move. Under the first rules adopted bodies dead of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, typhus fever and plague could not be shipped at all, and bodies dead from other diseases could only be shipped when prepared by certain specified methods and one of the provisions was that bodies that could not reach their destination within forty-eight hours after death could only be prepared and shipped by a licensed embalmer.

It was found later that by improved methods of embalming and disinfection bodies dead of all the prohibited diseases above named, except Bubonic Plague could be prepared and shipped with safety, and the rules were revised accordingly and adopted by the American Public Health Association, by the National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, by the National General Baggage Agents Association and by the National Funeral Directors Association.

Upon the adoption of these rules Iowa and several of the states faced a condition that they were unprepared for. There were no licensed embalmers in the state, and no provision in the law for issuing such license. Our undertakers who were called upon to ship bodies within or beyond the state found that they could not be shipped or if shipped at all they were liable to detention and great embarrassment, as the railroads above referred to had been furnished with copies of the joint resolution and were anxious in the interests of their own men to do their part toward enforcing these rules.

In this dilemma Attorney-General Remley was appealed to, and decided that under the section of the Code above referred to the Board had authority to make and enforce such rules and regulations respecting the transportation of corpses. The question then arose who was to license these undertakers as embalmers and under what condition. Many undertakers themselves were very anxious to submit to such examination by the State Board of Health which seemed to be the logical body to conduct such examinations inasmuch as Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene and Disinfection suggested themselves as essential subjects for them to be instructed in and examined upon.

In order to meet the expenses incident to examinations, postage, printing, etc, the Board, upon the solicitation of undertakers, charged a nominal fee for examinations, renewals, and for embalmers' permits by reciprocity and, as a result of satisfactory examinations, have issued embalmers' licenses to 857 applicants and thus enabled them to ship dead bodies without interruption not only to any state in the Union but to Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the South American states as well as to receive bodies from the Governments named.

These fees were never in the nature of a demand but were rather paid as a privilege and until the adoption of chapter 7 laws of the 30th General Assembly were applied to meeting the necessary expenses of the department.

Since chapter 7 above referred to came into effect these fees have been turned into the State Treasury and there is now in the hands of the State Treasurer from this fund nearly if not quite $1000.

There are now on file and have been presented to the Executive Council bills amounting to nearly $200 which have been duly itemized and certified to. These claims though due for services faithfully rendered in connection with this department have been rejected by the Executive Council on the ground, so far as expressed that there is no authority for the payment of the claims; and Attorney-General Mullan so far as he has expressed himself to the Secretary doubts the authority of the Board to require or accept such fees since there is no provision in the law for such action. He further suggests that the proper thing to do is to have the next General Assembly enact a law providing for the examination and licensing of embalmers, the collection of fees and their proper disposal, and the legalizing of the acts of the Board of Health, the State Treasurer and the Executive Council thus far in this matter.

A Bill embodying the above suggestion was introduced at the last session of the Legislature which failed to receive proper consideration because of its late introduction. It is to be earnestly hoped that early in the session of the Thirty-second General Assembly such a bill may be enacted.

JOSIAH FORREST KENNEDY A. M., M. D., Secretary State Board of Health
from May 5, 1885, until January 31, 1907.

II

IOWA HEALTH DEPARTMENT

BY JOSIAH FORREST KENNEDY, SECRETARY.

ORGANIZATION

The health department of the state of Iowa was created by the enactment of Chapter 151, Eighteenth General Assembly in the year 1800, and the first members of the Board appointed by Governor J. H. Gear, were as follows:—J. F. McJunkin, Washington, Attorney General; James L. Loring, Dallas Center, Civil Engineer; Dr. M. Stalker, Ames, Veterinary Surgeon; Dr. William S, Robertson, Muscatine, President; Dr. Wilmot H. Dickinson, Des Moines; Dr. George F. Roberts, Waterloo; Dr. Justin M. Hull, Lake Mills; Dr. Philip W. Lewellen, Clarinda; Dr. Henry H. Clark, McGregor; Dr. Ephraim M. Reynolds, Centerville; Mr. L. F. Andrews of Des Moines, was elected Secretary.

FUNCTIONS

Under the statute then enacted the Board was given, as now, a general supervision of the lives and health of the people; the power to make rules and regulations for the prevention and the restriction of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases dangerous to the public health; and the supervision of a registration of births, deaths and marriages, with the declaration that such rules and regulations when adopted and published should have the force of law and should be obeyed and enforced by all local boards, police officers and the people generally.

The law provided that marriages should be reported by the respective county clerks to the Secretary of the State Board of Health from the returns made to him by clergymen and other officiating officers; while births and deaths were to be reported to him by physicians, midwives, householders or guardians, and later be reported by him to the Secretary of the State Board of Health. The law relating to births and deaths has been changed three or four times, the State Board of Health being the registrar of the data above named. Chapter 109 Thirty-first General Assembly which goes into effect July 4th makes the Secretary of the State Board of Health, the State Registrar.

New duties have, however, from time to time been imposed upon the Board. In addition to those above stated it has a general supervision of the sale, testing and handling of illuminating oils, linseed oil and mineral oil; the duty of examining and testing lamps intended for burning gasolene. It also regulates, in the interests of the public health, the burial, disinterment and transportation of dead bodies.

The Legislature recently gave the state another important duty that of going into local jurisdiction and assuming the duties of local boards where such boards neglect or refuse to afford the protection provided by law when there is an outbreak of infectious diseases.

EMBALMERS' DEPARTMENT

Under the clause in the law giving the State Board a general supervision of the lives and health of the people, a department of embalming was established, as is set forth more fully elsewhere in this report. Rules and regulations were adopted relative to the conducting of funerals and the burial, disinterment and transportation of the dead. In order to carry out these rules and to comply with similar requirements in other states, in the transportation of corpses, the Board has conducted an examination of funeral directors twice annually, and has issued to those receiving, as a result of such examination, a rating of seventy-five per cent, an embalmers' permit. These examinations are conducted by representatives of the Board and of the Iowa State Funeral Directors' Association, conjointly. They are, though somewhat technical, practical in character, and are partly written and partly oral, with demonstrations upon the cadaver. The total number of embalmers permits issued from the organization of the department to include June 30, 1906, is 857. Of this number 834 were on successful examination, and 23 on reciprocity. During this period there were 910 examined of whom 76 failed to pass.

For the period embraced in this report June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1906, there were 244 examined of whom 37 failed to pass. There were 230 permits issued, 207 on examination and 23 by reciprocity. The result has been a great improvement in the personnel and qualifications of those thus licensed; and a great incentive to scientific study and endeavor in the science and art of emblaming has been aroused. The benefit from the sanitary point of view has been the better protection of the people against the spread of infectious diseases.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Another important function of the physicians of the State Board of Health, which may be incidentally mentioned, is their work as a Board of Medical Examiners. This department was organized by the Legislature in 1886 and since that time there have been issued upon diploma, upon examination, and upon "length of practice", in all, 7983 certificates of which 7943 were to physicians and 40 to midwives. The Board has also issued 403 certificates to Osteopaths 300 of which were upon "previous practice in Iowa" and 103 upon examination. Since the law went into effect requiring an examination of all persons beginning practice in Iowa (January 1, 1899) the total number of certificates issued was 1562. Of this number 1439 were upon successful examination and 123 by reciprocity. The certificates issued were classified as follows: Regular, 404; Homeopaths, 142; Eclectics, 15; Physio-Medics, 1.

For the three years embraced in this report 698 certificates were issued of which 595 were upon successful examination and 103 by reciprocity. These certificates were classified as follows. Regulars, 632; Homeopaths, 62; Eclectics, 4.

In addition to the foregoing the Board has issued 72 itinerant physicians' licenses and renewals, the fee for each of which is $250.00 aggregating $18,000.00 all of which has gone directly into the State Treasury. The grade of examination required by the Iowa Board is such as to enable the holder of an Iowa certificate, granted upon examination, to obtain a similar certificate without examination in any other state in the Union having a law permitting such reciprocal interchange.

Neither the embalmers nor the medical department has been any expense to the state, the fees received meeting all the expenses of examination, printing, postage, etc., and leaving a handsome balance in the State Treasury.

EDUCATIONAL

Another important line of work extensively employed by the Board, for the education of the people, is the printing and distribution of circulars, blanks, etc. The Iowa Health Bulletin, published monthly, has just closed its nineteenth year. The present edition numbers 10,800 copies, and is sent to every person connected in anyway with the work of the Board; to every state and county official; to every state in the Union, and to many foreign countries as well as to every physician and layman asking for it. It is the official organ of the Board and contains a large amount of useful and interesting information relative to hygiene and sanitation including the cause and prevention of infectious diseases. It is, and has been, edited by the present Secretary of the Board since its first issue. Other circulars, official and semi-official publications are as follows:

Glanders in Man and Domestic Animals—Andrews.

Adulteration of Food—Farquharson.

Diseases of Domestic Animals—Stalker.

Sewerage, Drainage and Disposal of Excreta—(1881) Loring.

Smallpox Hospital—Farquharson.

Ventilation—Hull.

Hospitals for Contagious Diseases and their Proper Location—The Board.

Geology and Topography of Iowa from a Sanitary Point of View—Farnsworth.

Treatment of the Drowned.—The Board.

Sanitary Science and Public Hygiene—Robertson.

Sanitary Science and Hygiene—Farquharson.

Hygiene of Public Institutions—Reynolds.

Over-Pressure in Schools—Robertson.

Lighting and Seating School Houses.—Andrews.

Study out of School Houses.—Parish.

Communication of Contagious Diseases by Second-Hand School Books.—Clark.

Rest—Reynolds.

The Opium Habit—Hull.

The Typhoid Fever of America—Farquharson.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever—Kennedy.

Hygiene of the Unborn—Moorehead.

Tuberculosis in Cattle—Stalker.

Thermometry of Hygiene—Benjamin.

Ventilation—Shrader.

Potable Water.—Davis.

Street Pavements from a Sanitary Standpoint—Andrews.

Iowa's Duty to the Insane.—Gilman.

Disposal of Sewage (1891).—Loring.

Disposal of Household Waste.—Becker.

Money Value of Sanitation.—Andrews.

Animal Diseases (1891).—Stalker.

Nosological Table of Diseases.—Kennedy.

Hog Cholera.—The Board.

Veterinary Science and Its Relation to the Public Health.—Kennedy.

Disinfection of Woolen Rag Matresses, Bed Quilts, Carpets and Upholstered Furniture.—The Board.

The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption.—Kennedy.

Emergency Hospitals.—The Board.

Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of Illuminating Oils and Linseed Oil.—The Board.

Prevention of Disease, Slaughter Houses, Diseased Animals and Nuisances.—The Board.

Disposal of Sewage of Isolated Country Houses.—Gerhard.

The foregoing were printed by the Board from time to time and distributed in large numbers, several of them passing through two or three editions. All are now out of print.

The following circulars are in force at present and can be furnished by the Secretary:

No. 1. Quarantine and Disinfection of Contagious Diseases.

No. 2. Regulations for Local Boards of Health.

No 3. Restriction and Prevention of Contagious Diseases in the Public and Private Schools of Iowa.

No. 4. An ordinance for the protection of the Public Health—For Cities and Towns.

No. 6. The Inspection of Illuminating Oils and Linseed Oil.

No. 7. Rules and Regulations for Adoption by Township Boards.

No. 8 Smallpox.

Form 29 B. Directions for water analysis.

Form 90 B. Regulations for the Use of Kerosene and Gasolene.

Forms y and w, rules for the transportation of corpses.

There are also prepared and sent out by sample as called for various "Forms and blanks" helpful and indespensable in the routine practical work of local boards of health which are furnished by the Secretary when applied for. In addition to all the foregoing there have been prepared and published twelve biennial reports giving somewhat in detail the work of the State Board and furnishing a large number of highly interesting, useful and practical articles furnished by the members of the Board and others relating to the public health. It will thus be seen that one of the most earnest efforts of the Board has been along educational lines believing that no successful sanitary ends can be attained until the people are properly educated as to the necessity and results of such efforts.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Board has largely, it may be said almost exclusively, relied upon isolation, quarantine, disinfection and vaccination in its preventive and restrictive efforts, well assured that when these measures are promptly, impartially and faithfully applied, all communicable diseases will be promptly stamped out. If every community in every state was to adopt and enforce these simple measures such diseases as smallpox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis, etc., would soon be unknown.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

The Board in accordance with a law passed by the Thirtieth General Assembly is about to inaugurate a system of registrtion of births and deaths that promises to put Iowa in the front rank of registration states. One of the most conclusive indications of the intelligence of the State is the complete and reliable registration of its births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Few states in the Union have this, though there is an earnest effort being made in many states to properly register and preserve such data. Iowa has just reason to be proud of her efforts to place herself so well to the front in this respect as to merit the commendation of the United States Census department.

The former was written before the passage of Chapter 109 by the Thirty-first General Assembly an act that removed Iowa from her proud position as a registration state and so far as the reporting of births are concerned again commits the state to a system abandoned as a failure by every state that has tried it. More however will be said upon this subject elsewhere in this report.

RESULTS

It is impossible to estimate the amount of good accomplished by the Board during its twenty-six years of service. Its chief efforts have been to prevent the outbreaks of infectious diseases and to prevent their spread when any locality has been so unfortunate as to have such a calamity. The Board has thought to do this by the education of the people and by the machinery provided by the law. The law makes it the duty of every physician to report at once in writing to the mayor or the township clerk as the case may be any infectious disease he may be called upon to attend. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the officer thus notified to at once either quarantine or placard the premises with the name of the disease and to prohibit persons from leaving or going onto the premises thus quarantined. It is also his duty to maintain and release the quarantine in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board.

Physicians often assume to do this work, though there is no authority in the law or in any rule or regulation for the assumption of such responsibility as establishing, maintaining or releasing quarantine.

It may safely be assumed that the work of the Board as above outlined has prevented many outbreaks of infectious diseases, or restricted their spread, and has thus prevented much sickness; saved many valuable lives; and brought to her people a much greater degree of health and happiness. Owing to the liberal education of the people in sanitary and preventive methods, and because of liberal provision made by the Thirtieth General Assembly, the health department of the state is prepared to do better work in the future, and with more clearly marked beneficial results than heretofore. There has been persistent and faithful seed sowing and the harvest is in sight. The establishment of a bacteriological department, under the auspices of the State Board of Health, in connection with the State University, and the appropriation for the investigation of tuberculosis, its cause, treatment in sanatoria, and its prevention open up splendid fields for practical work that cannot but greatly benefit the people of the state.

MEAGRE APPROPRIATION

All this work has been done by the State Board of Health on an economical basis, so far as appropriation is concerned, unequaled even approximately, by any state in the Union. This fact is not stated however in commendation, as a more liberal appropriation than $5000 annually, would have strengthened the office force and furnished funds that would have more greatly aided in the various duties above named, and would have enabled the Board to have taken up other important lines of work such as water analysis, food inspection, etc.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

The following is a complete roster of the State Board of Health since its organization to the present time:

ATTORNEY GENERALS

J. F. McJunkin, Washington, 1880 to January 1, 1881.
Smith McPherson, Red Oak, 1881 to 1885.
Andrew J. Baker, Centerville, 1885 to 1889.
John Y. Stone, Glenwood, 1889 to 1895.
Milton Remley, Iowa City, 1895 to 1901.
C. W. Mullan, Waterloo, 1901 (time unexpired).

STATE VETERNARY SURGEONS

M. Stalker, Ames, 1884 to 1896.
James I. Gibson, Denison, 1896 to 1902.
Paul O. Koto, Forest City, 1902 (term unexpired).

CIVIL ENGINEERS

James L. Loring, Dallas Center, 1880 to 1894.
Warren Dickinson, Des Moines, 1894 to 1901.
Charles Francis, Davenport, 1901 (term unexpired).

PHYSICIANS

*W. S. ROBERTSON (R), Muscatine, 1880 to Jan. 20, 1887—**Date of death.**
*WILMOT H. DICKINSON (H), Des Moines, 1880 to 1889.
GEORGE F. ROBERTS (H), Waterloo, 1880 to 1883.
*JUSTIN M. HULL (E), Lake Mills, 1880 to 1886.
*PHILLIP W. LEWELLEN (R), Clarinda, 1880 to 1892.
HENRY H. CLARK (R), McGregor, 1880 to 1893.
*EPHRAIM M. REYNOLDS (R), Centerville, 1880 to 1894.
*S. B. OLNEY (H), Fort Dodge, 1883 to 1890.
JAY D. MILLER (E), Ida Grove, 1886 to 1890.
*JOHN C. SHRADER (R), Iowa City, 1887 to 1902.
FREDERICK BECKER (H), Clermont, 1889 to 1896.
*E. A. GUILBERT (H), Dubuque, 1890 to March 4, 1900—**Date of death.**
E. H. CARTER (E), Des Moines, 1891 to 1898.
J. M. EMMERT (R), Atlantic, 1892 to 1896. (Resigned).
R. E. CONNIFF (R), Sioux City, 1893 (term unexpired).
J. A. SCROGGS (R), Keokuk, 1894 to 1901.
W. BANCROFT (H), Keokuk, 1896 to 1901. (Resigned).
J. A. MCKLVEEN (E), Chariton, 1898 to 1905.
HENRY MATTHEY (R), Davenport, 1899 to 1906.
C. B. ADAMS (H), Sac City, 1900 to 1904.
A. M. LINN (H), Des Moines, 1901 (term unexpired).
F. W. POWERS (R), Waterloo, 1901 (term unexpired).
J. H. SAMS (R), Clarion, 1902 (term unexpired).
A. P. HANCHETT (H), Council Bluffs, 1904 (term unexpired).
A. C. MOERKE (E), Burlington, 1905 (term unexpired).
B. L. EIKER (R), Leon, 1906 (term unexpired).

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

HENRY ALBERT, Iowa City, Director Labotatory.
*PAUL SHEKWANA, Iowa City, Bacteriologist.

SECRETARIES

L. F. ANDREWS, Des Moines, 1880 to 1881.
*R. J. FARQUHARSON, Davenport, 1881 to 1885.
J. F. KENNEDY, Des Moines, 1885 (term unexpired).

***Deceased.**

III

VITAL STATISTICS

BY J. F. KENNEDY, M. D. SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Iowa's record relative to a registration of births and deaths has not been a very satisfactory or creditable one. The fault has not been so much with the law as with the practical operation of it. The very first law passed in 1886, twenty-six years ago, providing for the organization of the State Board of Health made provision for a registration of vital statistics—marriages, births and deaths—that ought to have required nothing further. It was an act similar to those in force in the New England states and in Illinois and where faithfully observed had given most satisfactory results. We regret to state that so far as reporting births and deaths were concerned the law was in advance of the intelligent and professional honor of so large a number of our physicians as to render the returns from that source practically worthless for sanitary or scientific purposes. A large number could see no necessity for such records and many others were unwilling to make the returns because there was no pay in it for them. Their commercial interests were dearer than any professional or patriotic considerations. There was no trouble with the reports of marriages, as no one could be married without a license, and every officiating minister or magistrate was obliged to make a return of each marriage to the clerk issuing the license.

This feature of the law has never been changed except that under chapter 109 laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly the time for making these reports by the clerks of the district courts has been changed so as to terminate with the fiscal instead of with the calendar year.

The simple provision of that law was that every person conducting a marriage ceremony should report the same to the clerk of the district court with certain data required by blanks furnished by the State Board of Health. These reports were recorded in the clerk's office and a transcript of them sent to the Secretary of the State Board of Health for the year ending December 31, immediately preceding. The law further provided that every physician, coroner or midwife officiating at the birth or death of any person within the state of Iowa should report to the clerk of the district court within a specified time such facts respecting these births or deaths as were required by the State Board of Health. These reports were sent by the clerk to the State Board of Health together with the reports of marriages filed in their office. This was, and is, a very satisfactory method where physicians, midwives and coroners as well as the clerks of the district courts perform the respective duties required of them.

This law failing to secure an adequate and reliable return of births and deaths was, so far as relates to these data, repealed and the duty of collecting records of births and deaths was laid upon the assessors who were furnished by the County Auditors with blanks prescribed by the State Board of Health. The data prescribed were to be obtained by the assessors in connection with their regular official work, in ascertaining the value of property, number of hogs, cattle, etc., and the returns, so far as births and deaths were concerned, were made by the assessors to the clerks of the district courts, and abstracts from these reports were sent to the office of the State Board of Health.

That method after ample trial was such a complete failure and such a travesty upon any reliable registration that another effort was made by the Legislature of 1904. A bill was passed modelled after the Michigan law relating to deaths and births, and, as in Michigan making the Secretary of State the registrar of vital statistics. Unfortunately there was no additional appropriation, and hence no provision for the payment of additional clerical and other contingent expenses. The Secretary of State learning of the passage of this bill asked the Governor to withold his approval, which was done, and the Bill was returned to the General Assembly for revision. As a result the main features of the Bill were retained and the work and responsibility divided between the Secretary of State and the State Board of Health. and, as thus modified, it passed a kind of double-headed measure.

The full text of this law is as follows:

CHAPTER 100

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

H. F. 418

AN ACT to require the registration of births and deaths in Iowa. [Additional to chapter sixteen (16) of title twelve (XII) of the code, relating to the state board of health].

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS. That for the complete and proper registration of births and deaths for legal, sanitary and statistical purposes, the state board of health is hereby constituted state registrar of vital statistics, and it shall be his (its) duty to promulgate and enforce all necessary rules and regulations that may be required to carry out the purpose of this act.

SEC. 2. LOCAL REGISTRARS—SUB-REGISTRARS. Local registrars of vital statistics shall be the health officers of cities and the clerks of townships. Each local registrar shall at once, upon his election or appointment, appoint a deputy, subject to the approval of the state board of health, who shall act as registrar in case of his absence, illness or other disqualifications, and the state board of health may also appoint, as sub-registrars, the clerks of all incorporated villages and not more than three other persons in each township, to file certificates of births and deaths, transmit them to the township registrars, and to issue burial and removal permits as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. CERTIFICATES OF DEATH—BURIAL OR REMOVAL PERMITS. The undertaker or person in charge of the funeral of any person dying in Iowa shall cause a certificate of death to be filled out, with all the personal particulars contained in the standard blank adopted by the U. S. census, and with a statement of cause of death by attending physician, or, in his absence, by the health officer or coroner, and shall file it with the local registrar before the body is interred, deposited in a vault or otherwise disposed of, or removed from the township, village or city in which the death occurred. On receipt of a certificate of death properly and completely filled out, the local registrar shall issue a burial or removal permit, and no sexton or superintendent or a cemetery shall permit interment, and no railroad or other transportation company shall permit shipment, of a body unaccompanied by a registrar's burial or removal permit.

SEC. 4. CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH. A certificate of birth of the standard form adopted by the U. S. census shall be made out by the physician, midwife, or other person attending the birth of every child born in Iowa, or in default of such person by the parent, householder, superintendent of an institution, or other responsible person, and filed with the local registrar of vital statistics within ten days after the birth. In case the child is not named, the registrar shall deliver a supplementary blank for report of given name to the person filing the certificate, to be filled out and returned as soon as the child shall be named.

SEC. 5. MONTHLY REPORTS. Sub-registrars shall deliver all certificates of births and deaths filed with them for any month to the township registrar on or before the third day of the following month. Local registrars shall record and number, in order of filing, all certificates of births and deaths, including those filed by sub-registrars, and on the fifth day of the following month shall mail them to the state board of health in a stamped return envelope provided by the state board of health and include a statement card showing the number returned, with their registered numbers, and that no other births and deaths have occurred and failed to be registered. In case no births or deaths have occurred, then the local registrar shall make a report to that effect upon a postal card blank provided by the state board of health.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE—COMPENSATION OF REGISTRARS. The Secretary of state shall furnish blank certificates of birth and death to physicians, undertakers and local registrars, and shall supply local registrars with all necessary blanks, forms and instructions for the effective execution of the law. He shall, annually, certify to the board of supervisors of each county the number of certificates of births and deaths received from each local registrar, for each of which, when completely and properly made out and properly transmitted to the secretary of state on the fifth day of the following month, the local registrar shall be entitled to the sum of twenty-five cents (25c) to be paid out of the county fund. Provided, that for certificates originally filed with sub-registrars, completely made out and properly transmitted, the sub-registrar shall receive ten cents (10c) each and the registrar shall receive fifteen cents (15c) each; provided further, that city registrars of cities having ten thousand (10,000) population or more by the last U. S. census shall receive no special compensation other than that included in their salaries for acting as registrars under this act. Each report of "no death" or "no births" shall be included in the warrant for payment as one certificate.

SEC. 7. MISDEMEANOR. Any undertaker, person acting as undertaker, physician, midwife, sub-registrar, local registrar, sexton, agent of a transportation company, or other person violating any of the provisions of this act or failing to properly register a birth or death as herein required, shall, upon conviction, be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than five (5) and not more than one hundred (100) dollars, or be imprisoned not more than sixty (60) days, or be subjected to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney in each county, upon complaint of a local registrar or the state board of health, to aid in the enforcement of this act, and the state board of health shall endeavor to see that it is uniformly and officially executed throughout the state.

SEC. 8. REPEALED. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 13, A. D. 1904.

This act, as will be seen provided that health officers of cities and towns, and township clerks should be local registrars for their respective districts and should receive and send to the State Board of Health on the 5th day of each month all certificates of births and deaths filed with them for the month immediately preceding. It was the duty of the undertaker to have a certificate of death properly made out and signed by the physician giving the cause of death. This certificate was filed with the local registrar by the undertaker, who issued to him a burial permit. It was made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, to inter a body in any cemetery or private burying ground within the state of Iowa without such permit.

It was also made the duty of the physician, midwife or parents to make out a certificate of birth on blanks furnished by the State Board of Health and to file the same with the local registrar within ten days after such birth. A neglect or failure to comply with this provision of the law was also made a misdemeanor and punishable by fine.

The practical operation of this law was very unsatisfactory. The duties of the Secretary of State and the State Board of Health were not clearly defined and differentiated, but by mutual agreement certain duties under the law were assumed by each and carried out. The same difficulty with the physicians was encountered many of them neglecting to send in their reports of births and the undertakers in many instances, reported that they had hard work to get the death certificates showing the cause of death, signed by the medical attendant. It soon became apparent that the law was a failure so far as securing reliable data respecting births and deaths was concerned; and when the Thirty-first General Assembly met a bill was presented that had been prepared by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, Secretary of State and by Dr. Leech, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health in the House. This bill met with opposition in the committee on Public Health and a substitute was introduced which with some modifications was passed—becoming Chapter 109 Thirty-first General Assembly which is as follows:

CHAPTER 109

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

H. F. 86

AN ACT to require and regulate the registration of births and deaths in the state of Iowa, and to repeal section two thousand five hundred sixty-six (2566) and two thousand five hundred sixty-seven (2567) of the code, and to repeal chapter one hundred (100) laws of the Thirtieth (30) General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Iowa:

SECTION 1. STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS. That for the complete and proper registration of births and deaths for legal, sanitary and statistical purposes, the Secretary of the State Board of Health is hereby constituted state registrar of vital statistics, and it shall be his duty to promulgate and enforce all necessary rules and regulations that may be required to carry out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 2. CERTIFICATES OF DEATH. The undertaker or the person in charge of the funeral of any person dying in Iowa, shall cause a certificate of death to be filled out, with all the personal particulars contained in the standard blanks adopted by the U. S. Census Bureau, and with a statement of cause of death by attending physician, or in his absence, by the health officer or coroner, and shall file it with the state registrar on or before the 5th day of each month for the month preceding and no sexton or superintendent of a cemetery shall permit interment, and no railroad or other transportation company shall permit shipment of the body unaccompanied by such certificate of death.

SEC. 3. STATE REGISTRAR TO FURNISH BLANKS. The state registrar shall furnish blank certificates of death to physicians and undertakers and all proper forms and instructions for the effectual execution of the law.

SEC. 4. CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPTS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEATH. It shall be the duty of the state registrar to furnish to the clerk of the district court of each county on or before the first day of February of each year, certified transcripts of the certificates of death filed with him from the respective counties as well as similar transcripts of death to the U. S. Census Bureau at Washington and to arrange by counties, bind and deposit in the state historical building at Des Moines the original certificates; and transcripts sent each county shall be bound at the expense of said county and preserved for reference by the clerk of the district court.

SEC. 5. ASSESSOR TO REPORT BIRTHS. It shall be the duty of all assessors at the time of making assessment to obtain and report to the clerk of the district court upon blanks adopted by the state registrar and furnished by the county auditor, such registration of births as occur within their respective districts for the year ending December 31st, immediately preceding.

SEC. 6. RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, AND BIRTHS. The clerk of the court in each county shall keep a book in which shall be recorded all marriages and divorces occurring within the county together with such data respecting the same as shall be required by the state registrar and shall report to said state registrar on or before the first day of August in each year such data respecting such marriages and divorces for the year ending June 30th, immediately preceding, and the clerk of the district court of each county shall keep a book in which shall be recorded all births occurring in the county as shown by the returns filed in this (his) office by the assessor as provided in the section preceding, and on or before the first day of August in each year shall furnish to the state registrar a report of such births.

SEC. 7. APPROPRIATION. There is hereby appropriated the sum of two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of printing, postage, clerk hire, and such other expenses as may be required, including a sum not to exceed twenty-five ($25.00) dollars a month to the state registrar in addition to his salary as otherwise authorized. All bills to be itemized, certified to, and approved by the state registrar.

SEC. 8. PENALTY. Any person acting as undertaker, sexton, agent of a transportation company, or other person, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be fined not less than ten ($10.00) dollars and not more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars or be imprisoned not more than sixty (60) days or be subject to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney in each county upon complaint of the state registrar to prosecute in such cases and the state registrar shall endeavor to see that this act is uniformly and officially executed throughout this state.

SEC. 9. REPEALED. Sections twenty-five hundred sixty-six (2566) and twenty-five hundred sixty-seven (2567) of the code and chapter one hundred (100) of the laws of the Thirtieth (30) General Assembly and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 10, A. D. 1906.

The State Registrar of Vital Statistics as soon after adjournment as practical had copies of the law and blanks for carrying out its provision put into the hands of undertakers and all persons charged with any duties under the law so that when the law went into effect July 4, 1906, all parties interested were in a position to comply with its requirements.

It will be noticed that in addition to reporting marriages it is made the duty of the clerk of the district court each year at the time he reports marriages to report also the divorces that have been granted during the year together with such data relating thereto as may be required by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

This law with slight modifications so far as obtaining data respecting marriages, divorces and deaths are concerned should secure statistics at least approximately complete and reliable. The reports of births as collected by the assessors will be no more correct than under the former law. The data respecting births so far as collected and reported will to that extent be valuable; but for statistical and social purposes, and as affording data for showing comparisions between births and deaths they will be worthless.

No state can have a reliable registration of births in which the physicians to any large extent refuse or neglect to report, as may be required, all births occurring in their practice. The Supreme Court has declared that a statutory requirement of physicians or midwives to report births and deaths is constitutional even though no compensation is provided. This same court has declared that the practice of medicine is a privilege granted by the state upon certain condition, and not a natural right. The law constitutionally declares who may receive, and who may be denied certificates, and upon what condition certificates may be revoked. With that interpretation of the law a failure or neglect to comply with a statute requiring physicians to report births and deaths could and should be one of the specified causes for a revocation of a certificate to practice medicine within the state. Such a penalty would prove much more effective than any fine. The modifications of Chapter 109 Thirty-first General Assembly now in force to be recommended are first, in section 5 line 9 the words "unaccompanied by" should be stricken out and the words "without having been shown" inserted in lieu thereof.

Second, lines five and six strike out the words "as well as similar transcripts of deaths to the U. S. Census Bureau at Washington".

When this provision was inserted in the law it was with the understanding that the Government would pay the expenses of such second transcript. Since then the Secretary has been informed that the Census will obtain a more reliable record of deaths from other sources and hence will not care to pay for our transcripts.

Third, insert in line two, section seven after the word "dollars" the word "annually". Then there should be a specific requirement that no body could be interred without procuring from some authorized person a burial permit of which a record should be kept by the person issuing it as well as by the undertaker or other person receiving it.

With these changes the present law should, if properly enforced, secure a very reliable record of marriages, divorces, births and deaths.

Quite a number of county officials, lawyers and late members of the late Legislature have suggested—indeed have most positively declared—that there should be some measure presumably a joint resolution passed requiring the State Registrar to furnish to the respective counties of the state a transcript of all the births and deaths reported to the State Board of Health from July 3, 1904, to July 3, 1906 inclusive, such resolution should carry with it an adequate appropriation.

The following are copies of the blanks and circulars sent out by the Secretary, as State Registrar of Vital Statistics. They were sent to every person in the state who is in any way responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter 109, Laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly:

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH STATE OF IOWA—Department of Vital Statistics.

1. County of ....
2. Township of ....
3. City or Town of .... (No......St.; ... Ward) [If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]
4. FULL NAME ....

5. Sex | 6. Color
7. Date of Birth
.... 1 .....
(Month) (Day) (Year)
8 Age
... Years, ... Months, Days
9. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced
10. Birthplace (State or Country)
11. Name of Father
12. Birthplace of Father (State or Country)
13. Maiden Name of Mother
14. Birthplace of Mother State or Country)
15. Occupation
....

The above stated personal particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief
16 (Informant) ....
(Address) ....

17. Date of Death
... .1. .....
(Month) (Day) (Year)

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from........ 1. .... to .... 1...... that I last saw h ... alive on . ... 1 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at ....

18. .... . M. The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
....
....
....
.... (Duration) .... Days
Contributory
...... (Duration) .... Days
19. (Signed) .... M. D
1 20. (Address)

21. SPECIAL INFORMATION only for Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents.
Former or Usual Residence . .
How long at Place of Death?.... ..Days
Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? ...

22. Place of burial or removal
23 Date of burial ....1....
24. Undertaker
25. Address

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, that it may be properly classified. The "Special Information" for persons dying away from home should be given in every instance.

UNDERTAKER'S MEMORANDA

The numbers below refer to like numbers on the certificate and embrace all the items necessary for the Undertaker to preserve

1
2
3
4
8
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Stub Attached to Certificate of Death

BURIAL PERMIT

County ....

City or Town ....

Township ....

Date of Death ....1....

(Full name of deceased)

Cause of Death.... ... ...

Medical Attendant .. ....

Place of Burial ....

Date of Burial ....

Name of Undertaker......

Address of Undertaker...

Form V S. E.—100,000-7-1-06.

County ....

Township ....

City or Town ....

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS
PERMIT FOR BURIAL.

Date of Death.................. 1......

Full Name ....

Disease Causing Death ....

Medical attendant .... Date of burial .... 1 ..

Place of burial ....

Undertaker (If licensed embalmer, give No. of license) Address ....

A certificate of death having been filed in my office in accordance with Chapter 129, Laws of the 31st General Assembly, I hereby Authorize the burial of the body of said deceased person as stated above. In the case of death from a dangerous communicable disease, the burial or removal must be conducted according to the rules of the State and local boards of health.

Signed. ....
Sexton, Superintendent or Grave Digger

Dated................ .... 1......

STATE OF IOWA

OFFICE OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

DES MOINES, June 27, 1906.

To Health Officers and Township Clerks in the State of Iowa:

You are hereby officially notified that your duties as registrar of births and deaths, under chapter 100, laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly, will cease after July 3, 1906, so far as accepting reports of births and deaths occuring in your respective districts, after that date, is concerned. The chapter above referred to becomes null and void after that date. This applies to your deputy and sub-registrars as well.

Do not send in your next, and last report until the tenth (10th) of July, so as to have it embrace any belated returns. It should not only contain the certificates of births and deaths for June but, also, those of the first three days of July.

As soon as your last returns are in the Secretary of State will determine the amount due each of you and will report as soon thereafter as possible the amount thus due to the County Auditor for payment by the Board of Supervisors.

The birth certificates, cards, and V. S. H. blanks left over you may destroy. The death certificates, envelopes and burial permits you will please turn over to the undertakers who will use them until supplied with new ones.

The undersigned wishes, hereby, to extend to you his sincere thanks for your prompt and efficient co-operation in the execution of your duties under the law that is so soon to become obsolete. Your duties were often performed under peculiar difficulties and with but scant encouragement from those entrusted with the duty of assisting you to have as complete reports as possible.

Very respectfully,
J. F. KENNEDY,
State Registrar Vital Statistics.

STATE OF IOWA

OFFICE OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

DES MOINES, July 2, 1906.

To the County Auditors and Clerks of the District Courts of the State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—Your attention is respectfully called to the following provisions of Chapter 109, Laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly, relative to your respective duties:

AUDITORS

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all Assessors at the time of making assessment to obtain and report to the Clerk of the District Court upon blanks adopted by the State Registrar, and furnished by the County Auditor, such registration of births as occur within their respective districts for the year ending December 31st immediately preceding

The State Registrar hereby adopts and authorizes the use, by Assessors, of the blanks heretofore furnished them by the County Auditor. The data required are few and can be easily obtained.

No record should be made by Assessors of children born in other states during the year and brought into this State. The record for the year ending December 31, 1906, should *not* contain the names of any children born in Iowa before July 4, 1906. Auditors will please impress these facts upon the Assessors.

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS

SEC. 6. The Clerk of the Court in each county shall keep a book in which shall be recorded all marriages and divorces occuring within the county, together with such data respecting the same as shall be required by the State Registrar and shall report to said State Registrar oi or before the first day of August in each year, such data respecting such marriages and divorces for the year ending June 30th immediately preceding, and the Clerk of the District Court of each county shall keep a book in which shall be recorded all births occuring within the county as shown by the returns filed in this office by the Assessor, as provided in the section preceding, and on or before the first day of August in each year shall furnish to the State Registrar a report of such births.

The blanks for recording and reporting *marriages* will remain as they always have been. The State Registrar in a former communication furnished to all Clerks of the District Courts the blank required for reporting data respecting *divorces*.

Clerks of the District Courts, in addition to sending to the State Board of Health a report of marriages occuring in the year 1905 must send a supplemental report covering the period beginning January 1, 1906, and ending July 3, 1906. After that, under the new law, marriages and divorces will begin with July 1 of one year and end June 30 the next year. The birth reports are for the calendar year—ending December 31, and, with the marriages and divorces, will be reported to the State Registrar "on or before the first day of August in each year". The clerks, in making a request for blanks for these yearly reports, will state the number, at least approximately, of marriages, divorces and births, on record in their respective offices so that a sufficient supply may be sent without delay.

The State Registrar will furnish you, on or before the first day of February in each year, on blanks suitable for binding, transcripts of all the deaths reported to him, as having occurred in your county, for the year ending June 30 immediately preceding.

J. F. KENNEDY,
State Registrar Vital Statistics.

3

STATE OF IOWA
OFFICE OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS
DES MOINES

To undertakers, coroners, superintendents and sextons of Cemeteries:

Chapter 109, laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly, relating to the registration of vital statistics, conains the following provision relative to reporting deaths:

Sec. 2. The undertaker or the person in charge of the funeral of any person dying in Iowa, shall cause a certificate of death to be filled out, with all personal particulars contained in the standard blanks adopted by the U. S. Census Bureau, and with a statement of cause of death by attending physician, or in his absence, by the health officer or coroner, and shall file it with the State Registrar on or before the 5th day of each month for the month preceding and no sexton or superintendent of a cemetery shall permit interment, and no railroad or other transportation company shall permit shipment of the body unaccompanied by such certificate of death."

In addition to the ceritficate of death forming a part of the yellow or white transportation "paster", the undertaker shipping the body must show the station agent the regular "standard blank" properly filled out, and furnish him with a duplicate of the same to be presented by the person accompanying the remains, to the sexton or cemetery superintendent at the place of interment, and the blank on the yellow and white transportation paster heretofore filled by the local registrar should be filled out by the city or town clerk with the seal of his office. There is nothing in the law to prevent him from charging such fees as the town or city may approve.

When the body is not to be transported the undertaker having filled out the death certificate (V. S. D.) in due form must present it to the sexton or superintendent of the cemetery, or to the superintendent of a state institution having an institutional burying ground, or if in the country to the grave digger or trustees of the graveyard and receive from him, or them, the burial permit prescribed by the State Registrar. These burial permits will be furnished to the undertakers and by them to the sextons or cemetery superintendents.

When the burial is to take place in a country cemetery the undertaker conducting the funeral should fill out the burial permit and have it signed by the grave digger; or if he only furnishes the casket he should require the party purchasing it to furnish him with the required data to enable him to make out the death certificate and he (the one purchasing the casket) should also sign the burial certificate—V. S. E.

These death certificates shown to the cemetery authorities are to be retained by the undertaker until the 5th day of each month when all issued for the full calendar month, immediately preceding, shall be sent to the State Registrar. Deaths of persons shipped into Iowa from other states should not be reported to the State Registrar even though they may have been residents of this state and only temporarily absent.

The State Registrar of Vital Statistics will promptly furnish to all undertakers whether licensed embalmers or not, so far as he can obtain their address, all the blanks necessary for the prompt and proper discharge of their duties.

The following are the penalties for refusing or neglecting to comply with the law:

SEC. 8. Any person acting as undertaker, sexton, agent of a transportation company, or other person, violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or be imprisoned not more than sixty (60) days or be subject to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney in each county upon complaint of the State Registrar to prosecute in such cases and the State Registrar shall endeavor to see that this act is uniformly and officially executed throughout this state.

The State has made no provision for paying undertakers any fee for returning the death certificates but the State Registrar will furnish addressed but not stamped envelopes for their use.

This circular is being sent to every undertaker whose address we have. As the State Registrar has no record of the sextons or superintendents of cemeteries or grave yards undertakers will serve their own interests, and save delay by informing such sextons, etc., of their duties under the law, and by supplying them with burial permits (V. S. E.) which may be obtained from the undersigned.

J. F. KENNEDY,
State Registrar Vital Statistics.

OFFICE OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS
DES MOINES, IOWA

....................*19*....

HON............................ ....County Attorney,

.........................Iowa:

Dear Sir:—Your attention is respectfully called to Chapter 109, Laws 31st G. A., which went into effect July 4th—more particularly to section 8. It will be seen that you as County Attorney are required to assist the State Registrar in the enforcement of the law.

From the returns sent to this office the following facts appear, which indicate that there are undertakers and others in your county who refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of the law as clearly expressed in section 2:

May I respectfully suggest that, if you would in your official capacity call the attention of the undertakers and sextons of your county, who violate the law, to your duty in regard to this matter through your local papers, there would be prompt and much more general compliance. It might be well to suggest the penalty for non-compliance and that if they failed to procure the certificates of death and report the same as required by that statute that they should do so at once, in order to save costs. I have written to every undertaker in the State, and sent them a copy of the law and a special circular explaining their duties and I am satisfied that your undertakers are not all complying with the law.

If you will call the attention of your undertakers to this matter—citing them to sections 2 and 8 of the law, and will send me a copy of the paper or papers containing your communication I will be very greatly obliged and I am sure the provisions of the law will be much more generally complied with.

I am very respectfully,
State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

Replies were received from nearly every county attorney in the state expressing his readiness and willingness to co-operate with the State Registrar in securing the enforcement oof the law.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The following table represents by counties the marriages, births and deaths reported to the Secretary by local registrars and by clerks of the respective district courts under chapter 100 for the year 1905 and for the first six months of 1906:

Counties	1905			1906 January—June		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Adair	122	277	133	67	149	61
Adams	103	237	119	63	86	50
Allamakee	116	288	184		117	96
Appanoose	298	466	210	158	198	100
Audubon	43	271	102	54	107	47
Benton	213	536	210	189	233	92
Black Hawk	338	570	317	199	226	153
Boone	251	552	246	133	218	119
Bremer	144	281	136	81	151	79
Buchanan	162	254	130	75	96	81
Buena Vista	124	312	115	64	150	61
Butler	123	380	174	64	124	86
Calhoun	130	243	105	80	85	59
Carroll	179	389	155	94	149	57
Cass	194	365	186	92	103	52
Cedar	132	296	160	54	121	78
Cerro Gordo	214	401	178	114	159	89
Cherokee	152	279	174	67	132	86
Chickasaw	88	195	86	72	84	40
Clarke	94	102	53	55	47	28
Clay	111	272	96	67	131	49
Clayton	209	498	278	91	192	113
Clinton	355	549	464	207	219	209
Crawford	168	411	148	107	123	64
Dallas	143	360	140	109	146	79
Davis	144	249	105	56	114	60
Decatur	188	325	183	87	130	61
Delaware	144	316	164	70	120	70

Counties	1905			1906 January June		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Des Moines	402	419	401	206	193	192
Dickinson	56	142	55	31	65	17
Dubuque	488	329	254	299	218	275
Emmet	72	183	77	52	72	28
Fayette	212	444	243	84	139	100
Floyd	147	254	172	60	76	76
Franklin	114	306	105	53	127	50
Fremont	112	261	141	78	111	69
Greene	164	302	122	80	121	40
Grundy	104	234	95	76	111	60
Guthrie	160	287	155	81	115	64
Hamilton	156	278	145	92	179	66
Hancock	84	243	87	45	122	34
Hardin	185	396	223	95	130	86
Harrison	200	439	225	111	177	91
Henry	163	216	197	63	87	85
Howard	110	230	74	52	77	32
Humboldt	91	172	63	60	58	19
Ida	105	208	81	59	97	41
Iowa	147	484	175	76	183	78
Jackson	165	366	199	94	126	58
Jasper	185	576	259	134	232	115
Jefferson	147	270	166	82	126	89
Johnson	181	430	339	132	175	143
Jones	163	299	173	78	95	93
Keokuk	179	361	214	98	149	102
Kossuth	122	440	153	78	223	63
Lee	237	339	378	327	241	239
Linn	638	866	656	317	229	182
Louisa	89	158	108	62	77	31
Lucas	161	318	185	76	122	58
Lyon	99	290	93	52	109	37
Madison	154	272	160	67	95	88
Mahaska	271	429	300	171	164	139
Marion	210	434	180	131	188	113
Marshall	296	496	357	127	169	150
Mills	119	305	148	47	101	66
Mitchell	123	214	122	38	68	62
Monona	171	287	114	92	99	52
Monroe	264	413	184	119	134	88
Montgomery	168	348	180	90	129	93
Muscatine	276	369	348	133	161	154
O'Brien	134	313	88	61	118	52
Osceola	81	243	66	44	95	31
Page	222	310	294	118	185	143
Palo Alto	104	310	108	55	140	50

Counties	1905 M.	1905 B.	1905 D.	1906 January—June M.	1906 January—June B	1906 January—June D.
Plymouth	173	400	167	80	182	87
Pocahontas	81	299	118	98	109	40
Polk	1274	1518	1163	660	541	586
Pottawattamie	843	852	506	522	372	272
Poweshiek	166	301	159	65	125	99
Ringgold	113	295	101	72	109	56
Sac	49	324	131	78	128	60
Scott	649	1005	778	365	308	286
Shelby	144	229	96	75	80	28
Sioux	179	531	166	109	207	68
Story	190	552	234	85	225	113
Tama	184	324	179	116	90	76
Taylor	162	390	156	77	119	72
Union	187	264	179	84	102	61
Van Buren	112	348	141	53	107	71
Wapello	457	603	449	189	251	171
Warren	153	419	185	78	177	93
Washington	174	286	185	75	110	83
Wayne	141	298	178	61	109	74
Webster	235	493	255	145	204	119
Winnebago	92	265	106	46	113	45
Winneshiek	176	287	155	82	141	76
Woodbury	652	1051	674	252	430	470
Worth	69	209	94	35	80	42
Wright	139	272	126	78	125	45
Total	20107	36902	20094	10625	14662	9325

The following summary shows the marriages, births and deaths as reported to the Secretary of the State Board of Health for the biennial periods ending December 31, 1902 and December 31, 1904, for the year 1905, and for the first six months of the year 1906:

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1902	40,730	103,100	26,500
1904	39,556	67,068	24,955
1905	20,107	36,902	20,094
1906 (First Half)	10,625	14,662	9,325

DEATHS OCCURRING IN STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JUNE 30, 1903 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1906 *

Institutions	Male	Female	Total
Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown	210	17	227
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport	2	2	4
School for Blind, Vinton	2	1	3
School for Deaf, Council Bluffs	2	2	4
Institution for Feeble-Minded, Glenwood	64	74	138

Institutions	Male	Female	Total
Industrial School for Boys, Eldora	4	0	4
Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville	0	3	3
State Hospital (Insane), Mt. Pleasant	124	98	222
State Hospital (Insane), Independence	159	75	234
State Hospital (Insane), Clarinda	154	108	262
State Hospital (Insane), Cherokee	102	49	151
Hospital for Inebriates, Mt. Pleasant	6	3	9
Hospital for Inebriates, Independence	4	0	4
Hospital for Inebriates, Cherokee	1	0	1
Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville	1	0	1
Penitentiary, Fort Madison	12	0	12
Penitentiary, Anamosa	9	1	10
*Total for all institutions	859	433	1292

DEATHS FROM RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

The deaths from railroad accidents were as follows as shown by report of Railroad Comissioners:

Years	Passengers	Employes	Others	Total
1903	7	100	143	250
1904	12	90	113	215
1905	7	74	109	190
Totals	26	264	365	655

*Does not include deaths outside of institutions—those absent on parole.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN IOWA

The following alleged causes of death have been selected, from those reported without reference to the months or counties in which such deaths occurred,

Diseases.	1903,	1st 6 mo old law 1904.	last 6 mo. new law.	Total	1905.	1906.	Tota
Appendicitis	153	47	36	83	171	71	483
Cancer	544	158	373	531	904	455	2434
Diphtheria	87	39	102	141	246	102	676
Influenza	103	43	25	68	317	117	605
Measles	99	48	4	52	35	17	203
Meningitis	105	22	138	160	329	115	709
Pneumonia	925	454	539	993	1681	974	4573
Puerperal Sept.	6	0	27	27	44	20	97
Scarlet Fever	99	62	48	110	108	42	359
Small Pox	7	0	1	1	8	1	17
Tuberculosis (lungs)	950	298	452	750	1257	957	3914
" (other forms)	53	12	96	108	237	122	520
Typhoid fever	171	60	149	209	295	77	752
Violence	774	154	291	445	1064	378	2661
Whooping cough	88	17	22	39	93	41	261

By way of explanation it may be stated that the deaths from the specified causes for 1903 and for the first half of 1904 were reported under the law requiring births and deaths to be collected by the Assessors and by them reported to the clerk of the district court who in return reported them to the State Board of Health. Those reported for the last half of 1904, and the year 1905 and the first half of 1906 were reported by physicians and coroners, under chapter 100, to registrars and sub-registrars and by them reported directly to the State Board of Health.

These figures are of no value further than they show that incomplete as were the reports made by physicians they more nearly represent the facts as to deaths from the causes specified, than those collected and reported by the Assessors. This may be more clearly seen by comparing the numbers of such deaths for the full year 1903 with those of the full year 1905. It may even be more strikingly observed by comparing the six months of 1904 with the corresponding period of 1906. What applies to deaths would apply equally to births. Yet, so far as reporting births is concerned, the General Assembly at its last session so modified the law as to again require the Assessors to collect and report to the Clerk of the district court as heretofor. It was a great step backward and a great mistake.

IV

VITAL STATISTICS

TUBERCULOSIS IN IOWA

BY J. F. KENNEDY, M. D., SECRETARY

The state of Iowa through the Thirtieth General Assembly made the first systematic and official effort to determine the extent of Tuberculosis in Iowa. A law was passed—Chapter 162, appropriating one thousand dollars and authorizing the Board of Control of State Institutions "to investigate the extent of tuberculosis in Iowa and the best means of prevention and treatment of the disease and report its findings to the General Assembly". It was further authorized, if deemed advisable, "to place under its immediate observation a number of cases of the disease for the purpose of more fully advising the General Assembly of the actual results of care and treatment"; and to "publish and distribute, at its discretion, such facts as will advise the public regarding the prevention of tuberculosis".

The Board of Control set about its work promptly and very methodically and mailed to over seventy leading experts on tuberculosis in this country and in Europe a letter containing the following questions:

"First. In prosecuting said investigation as to the 'extent of tuberculosis in Iowa'from what sources other than the census reports, reports of vital statistics and information obtainable from practicing physicians and from experts in the treatment of the disease would you expect to obtain information of value?"

"Second. Would it be desirable to ask the physicians of the state how many cases of tuberculosis they have treated during a given period, the age and sex of each patient, the duration of the treatment, the extent and character of prior treatment, if any. the condition of the patient when treatment began (incipient case, advanced case, far advanced or doubtful) methods of treatment, (medical, out of doors, etc.) condition of patients when discharged, (apparently cured, disease arrested, disease improved, disease unimproved, doubtful, died). The effect of treatment on prominent symptoms such as a decrease in the number of bacilli, in expectorations, gain or loss in weight, and in your judgment what other questions should be propounded, and if it is your opinion that some of those above suggested be omitted, what ones would you eliminate?"

"Third. What is your opinion as to the advisability of placing under observation cases of the disease, for the purpose of advising the next General Assembly of the actual results of cure and treatment and if you would recommend such a course, would you for that purpose recommend the use of tents or of temporary wooden structures, and would there be any objection to conducting such a camp within a reasonable distance from an existing State Hospital for the Insane?"

"Fourth. In your judgment can the results of cure and treatment be as well ascertained and demonstrated with tubercular patients who may be insane as with tubercular patients who are not insane?"

"Fifth. What in your opinion are the indispensable requisites for the location of such a camp, as well as for the location of a permanent institution for the treatment of tubercular patients?"

"Sixth. What, in your opinion, are the desirable though not indispensable requisites for the location of such a camp or permanent institution?"

"Seventh. Kindly give us fully any other information which will, in your opinion, be of value to us in the proper prosecution of this work."

There were sixty replies to these letters and the Board in its report to the Thirty-first General Assembly presented the following summary of the replies:—

A majority of them favored the plan indicated in questions one and two. Some proposed adding other questions; a few deemed statistics so gathered of little value, others would confine the inquiry for information to a limited portion of the state, and still others thought that known facts in other states were a sufficient guide to follow. A majority opposed placing cases under observation the objections being various, including insufficient time in which to make the experiment and too small an appropriation.

In the event that patients were placed under observation the physicians were about equally divided in opinion as to the use of tents or wooden structures for the purpose of housing patients.

A large majority saw no objection to locating such a camp a reasonable distance from a hospital for the insane.

The experts were, as might be expected, practically unanimous in the opinion that as good results could not be obtained with insane tubercular patients as with sane patients. All advised the following conditions as desirable for the location of either a temporary or permanent hospital for the treatment of tubercular patients, viz.; pure air, a considerable elevation, a reasonable distance from a city or town, good railroad facilities, good drainage, timber protection, southern exposure, etc.

Very few advised a high altitude of from 1,500 to several thousand feet as desirable.

The greater number favored a moderate elevation and deemed out-of-door care and proper treatment more important than altitude.

In view of the information thus received, and its great value, coming from men who had made a study of this disease and its treatment, the Board concluded that it was not wise to attempt to place cases under observation, that the time was too short and the funds available insufficient to carry out all of the act.

In addition to the letter above referred to as having been sent to experts on tuberculosis, the Board of Control sent to every physician in Iowa a blank calling for the following information:—

The number of persons treated for tuberculosis by each or known by each to have had said disease during the year ending June 30, 1904, the name, age, sex, social state, color, occupation, residence and nativity of each of said persons so treated or known, also a statement as to whether they were afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis or with tuberculosis of some other organ or part of the body. During the month of September, 1904, the blanks were mailed to all of the physicians in Iowa, 3,532 in number, and up to July 1, 1905, replies had been received from 2,436 physicians, of whom 1,039 reported no cases and 1,397 reported one or more cases each. Of those reporting no cases, some had retired from the practice, and others had removed from the state. These 1,397 physicians reported 4,569 cases as existing during the period heretofore mentioned.

As a result of these letters the Board of Control reported the following data:

NO. 1. GENERAL

Blank forms sent to physicians	3,532
Number of physicians responding	2,436
Number of those reporting cases	1,397
Number of those reporting no cases	1,039
Number of cases reported	4,569

NO. 2. COLOR

White	4,481	
Black	87	
Color not given	1	
Total		4,569

NO. 3. CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE

Pulmonary	3,725	
Tuberculosis of other organs or parts of the body	844	
Total		4,569

NO. 4. SEX

Males	1,887	
Females	2,611	
Sex not given	71	
Total		4,569

NO. 5. SOCIAL STATE

Married	2,231	
Single	2,043	
Widowers	98	
Widows	161	
Not stated	36	
Total		4,569

NO. 6. AGE PERIODS

One year and under	43
Over one year and including ten years	189
Over ten years and including twenty years	685
Over twenty years and including thirty years	1,586
Over thirty years and including forty years	1,078
Over forty years and including fifty years	435
Over fifty years and including sixty years	266
Over sixty years and including seventy years	161
Over seventy years and including eighty years	50
Over eighty years of age	5
No age given	71
Total	4,569

NO. 7. NATIVITY

United States	3,002
Africans	5
Austrians	2
Canadians	5
Bohemians	96
Danes	70
English	42
French	10
Germans	460
Greek	1
Hollanders	15
Irish	246
Jews	7
Norwegians	286
Poles	4
Scandinavians	41
Scotch	19
Spanish	2
Swedes	137
Swiss	6
Syrians	2
Welch	8
Italian	1
Unknown	102
Total	4,569

TABLE NO. 8—OCCUPATIONS

Agents	4
Agent, U. S.	1
Artist	1
Attorneys	5
Athlete	5
Bakers	2
Barbers	17
Bankers	6
Bank Clerk.	1
Bank Cashiers	3

OCCUPATIONS-Continued

Bar Tenders	19
Bell Boy	1
Blacksmiths	12
Blacksmith, Retired	1
Bookkeepers	24
Bookbinder	1
Bottling Works	1
Broommakers	2
Brewer	1
Brakemen	2
Bridge Engineers	2
Butchers	6
Buttermaker	1
Brickmaker	1
Button Cutters	2
Cabinetmaker	1
Carpenters	29
Carpetweaver	1
Cigarmakers	9
City Marshal	1
City Scavenger	1
Clerks	90
Clerks in P. O.	1
Clerks, Dry Goods	3
Clerks, Postal	4
Clergymen	9
Clergymen's Wives	2
Clothier	1
Coachman	1
Coat Cleaner	1
Coffee Roaster	1
Compositors	28
Conductors	7
Contractors	3
Cooks	7
County Recorder	1
Creamery Supt	1
Dentists	8
Domestics	289
Draymen	2
Dressmakers	27
Druggists	11
Drug Clerks	2
Editors	4
Electricians	7
Engineers	5
Engineer, Ship	1
Expressmen	3
Express Agent	1
Factory Girls	3
Factory, Overall, employee	1
Farmers	634
Farmers, Retired	23
Farmers' Wives	100
Farmers' Sons	7
Farmers' Daughters	51
Farm Hands	25
Firemen	5
Firemen, Locomotive	4
Florist	1
Floor Polisher	1
Foundry Worker	1
Freight Handler	1
Furniture Dealers	2
Gardeners	5
Glove Cutters	2
Gold Digger	1
Grain Dealers	2
Grocers	4
Grocers, Wholesale	2
Guard in Penitentiary	1
Harness Makers	2
Hair Dresser	1
Horse Buyers	5
Hotel Keepers	6
Housewives	1101
Housekeepers	252
Houseworkers	5
Insurance Agents	11
Janitors	3
Jewelers	6
Jockeys	2
Laborers	258
Land Agent	1
Launderers	2
Lineman	1
Liveryman	1
Lumberman	1
Machinists	9
Mail Carriers	6
Manager Pkg. Co.	1
Maple Sugar Worker	1
Marble Cutters	3
Masons	5

OCCUPATIONS—Continued

Millers	3
Milliners	14
Miners	21
Motormen	2
Moulders	2
Musicians	5
Music Teachers	14
Night Watchman	1
None	620
Nurses	6
Oculist	1
Painters	23
Peddlers	3
Photographer	1
Physicians	10
Pharmacist, Retired	1
Piano Tuner	1
Plasterers	3
Plumber	1
Politician	1
Porters	2
Postmasters	2
Railway Employees	6
Railway Laborers	6
Ranchman	1
Mason's Daughter	1
Merchants	43
Mechanics	9
Mill Worker	1
Real Estate Dealers	3
Retired	17
Restaurant Keepers	3
Saddler	1
Salesmen	11
Saloon Keepers	5
Seamstresses	29
Section Men	2
Sheriff	1
Stock Buyer	1
Shoemakers	4
Speculator	1
Station Agent	1
Stenographers	17
Stone Mason	1
Students	266
Tailors	6
Teachers	101
Teamsters	7
Telephone Operators	13
Telegraphers	7
Telegraph Construction	1
Tinners	4
Trader	1
Traveling Salesmen	8
Undertakers	2
Veterinary Surgeons	3
Violinist	1
Vocalist	1
Wagon Maker	1
Waiters	6
Wood Workers	2
Total	4,569

There were other interesting statistics showing by counties the sex and age, nativity and occupation which we are not able to reproduce.

The following simple diagrams are found in the report and illustrate more eloquently than mere numbers the relative conditions named:

DIAGRAM NO. I—CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE

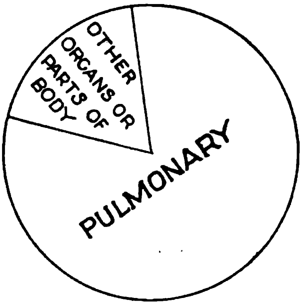


DIAGRAM NO. II-SEX

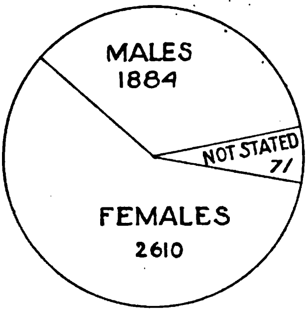


DIAGRAM NO III—SOCIAL STATE

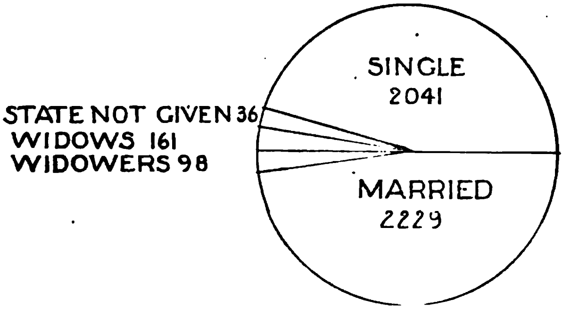
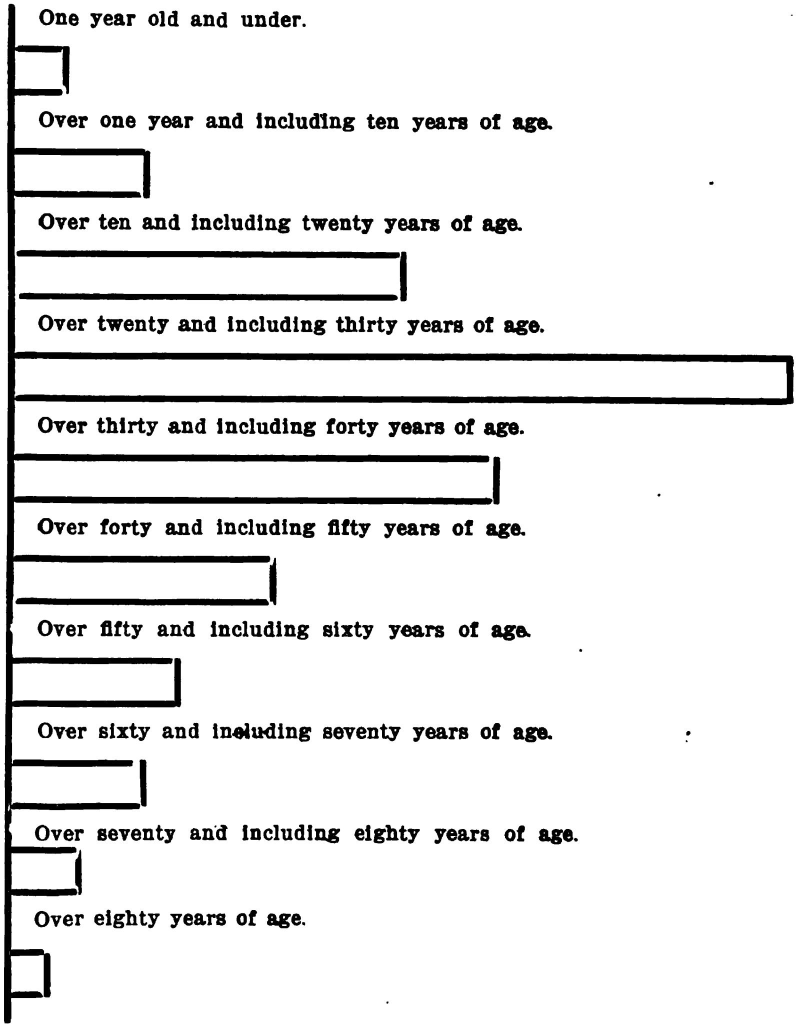


DIAGRAM NO. IV —AGE PERIODS



The report presents the following most excellent statement of the cause and prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, showing the pains taken and extensive research made by the Board to cover as concisely as possible all that was thought necessary to present:-

Now that the cause of tuberculosis is known, the measures which should be adopted to prevent its spread are well understood by those conversant with the proper treatment of the disease.

As inhalation is the most common means of acquiring the disease, if the bacillus tuberculosis can be destroyed before entering the human system, the question of prevention will be largely solved.

Hence every reasonable measure calculated to prevent the inhalation of this germ should be adopted and enforced. These embrace the prevention of expectoration on sidewalks and in certain public places, the free examination of sputa, proper disinfection, sanitary living, etc. More has been done in the cities of New York and Boston along these lines than elsewhere in this country.

In Iowa many of our cities and towns have ordinances preventing spitting in public places and while such ordinances are rarely enforced, still marked improvement in conditions is noticeable in such places.

Provision has been made by the state for a laboratory at the University at Iowa City for the examination of sputa, free of charge.

The Board of Health has adopted a rule requiring all physicians to report cases of tuberculosis so that they may be under observation. The Board of Health through articles published in its Bulletin and otherwise has done all in its power to aid in extending information to the public regarding the steps necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Board of Control through many articles published in the "Bulletin of Iowa Institutions", some of which have been re-printed and widely disseminated throughout the state, and the state and many county and local medical societies and the State Association of Charities and Correction, have been diligent in promoting the work of educating the people along proper lines of prevention and cure of the disease. If the people generally would read the literature upon this subject which is available for them, and follow the advice given therein, the ravages of this disease would be greatly curtailed.

Education and improved sanitary conditions have aided to a considerable extent in the improvement of conditions which are calculated to reduce the mortality from this disease, but as is well said in the report of the New Hampshire Commission, "But the means, though simple in themselves, require a certain degree of intelligence, a persistence of purpose and a constant care of details, that cannot be obtained in a majority of cases if left to themselves".

Constant education of the people as to the important sanitary conditions of dwellings and shops, the proper ventiltion of all buildings, public and private, the perfection of hygienic conditions among all of our people, will contribute much to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

Yet it will still be necessary to afford means of treatment of the disease which may be available, especially to those who by reason of the disease being in its incipiency, may be expected to receive the greatest benefit.

While it is well understood that there is as yet no specific for tuberculosis, still in the past many different methods of treatment for the disease have been used. The cod liver oil treatment was common. Dr. Hericourt, of France, reports thirty-five cases treated by the By Zomol, or raw beef method, all of whom recovered. The Crotte system was also used in France. Powerful antiseptics were forced by electricity into the lungs or affected organs. Of 4,600 patients thus treated, 3,000 were said to have been cured.

Another method of cure was the use of naso-oral antiseptic respirator wher by volatile antiseptics such as creosote and carbolic acid or creosote only were drawn into the lungs with each respiration.

Alluring as were the claims of the promoters of the various cures for tuberculosis, none met the expectations of the afflicted and it remained to try the simplest remedy of all, an out-of-door life with proper surroundings and a suitable diet, all under proper medical supervision.

In 1854 some of the soldiers in the Austrian army were treated in tents instead of in hospitas and the result showed that the most severe maladies ran their course more mildly in the fresh air.

Tholozan tells us that at Sevastopol in the Crimean war in spite of bad nourishment, living in tents, in rain and snows, out of 1,200 sick scarcely any had consumption.

Bodington in his book recommended the establishment of sanitoria for the treatment of consumptives.

Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, speaking with reference to the open air treatment, says: "Incipient tuberculosis is one of the diseases most easily cured. It is fair to estimate that under proper treatment in sanatoria 50 to 75 per cent of the consumptive patients in the earlier stages would be cured."

Gabrilowitch reports as follows regarding 1,000 consumptives treated in Russian Finland: 122 were in the first stage, 720 in the second stage and 158 in the third stage, being 72 per cent in an advanced stage on admission. On discharge 253 were cured, 472 improved, 187 classed as without result, and 88 died, making 72½ per cent cured or improved and 25.3 per cent cured.

In the first report of the Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., the results of treatment in both the hospital and dispensary show that of the cases treated, 537 were improved, 583 unimproved, 153 died and 884 results not recorded.

Below we give from the latest reports the results in the leading sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, viz.:

FEDERAL SANATORIUM AT FT. STANTON, NEW MEXICO

They receive cases in all stages of the disease, and from the opening in 1899 until April, 1903, the results were as follows:

Died	**29.9%**
Unimproved	**2.8%**
Improved	**54.2%**
Apparently recovered	**18.1%**

Of those in the first stage 50% recovered and 37.5% improved.

Of those in the second stage 5.6% recovered and 54.0% improved.

Of those in the third stage 7.3% improved and 33.0% died.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SANATORIUM, RUTLAND, MASS.

Number of cases reported on, 576.

Arrested and apparently cured	258 or 44.8%
Improved	275 or 47.7%
Not improved (including 4 deaths)	43) or 7.4%

Of the incipient cases 75.8% were arrested or apparently cured and the percentage of incipient cases arrested or apparently cured since the institution was first opened is as follows:

1898-9	64.60%
1899-1900	72.90%
1900-1	73.00%
1901-2	72.00%
1902-3	72.60%
1903-4	75.8 %

ADIRONDACK COTTAGE SANATORIUM, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

Results of treatment for year ending Nov. 4, 1904.

Patients treated	185
Discharged apparently cured	41 or 22%
Discharged with disease arrested	108 or 58%
Discharged improved	23 or 12%
Discharged unimproved	11 or 6%
Non-tuberculosis	1 or 1%
Died	1 or 1%

LOOMIS SANATORIUM, LIBERTY, N. Y.

Results of treatment for year ending November 1, 1904, of patients in all stages of the disease:

Number of patients treated	167
Apparently cured	27 or 16.17%
Activity arrested	44 or 26.35%
Improved	43 or 25.75%
Unimproved	34 or 20.35%
Died	19 or 11.38%

Of the early cases with mild symptoms:

16 or 61.54% were apparently cured.

7 or 26.92% activity arrested.

2 or 7.69% improved.

1 or 3.85% unimproved.

Died—None.

SHARON SANATORIUM, SHARON, MASS.

Number of patients treated for year ending March 1, 1904—52.

Disease arrested in 32 cases of 61%.

Disease improved in 18 cases or 34%.

Disease not improved in 2 cases or 4%.

Of the arrested cases 5 were advanced cases.

Of the improved cases 13 were advanced cases.

Of the not improved cases 2 were advanced cases.

ALTITUDE

Formerly it was thought that a high altitude was one of the requisites for the successful treatment of tuberculosis and even yet there are a few specialists who insist on a great elevation as a prime requisite for the location of an institution for that purpose. Thus, Dr. Carrington, surgeon in charge of the Government Sanatorium at Fort Stanton, N. M., says it should be "from 3,000 to 6,000 feet" in elevation.

Of the many experts consulted by this Board, few advocated an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, one says from 600 to 800 feet, one. 400 to 1,000 feet; one, 1,000 feet; two, 100 feet; four, "a considerable altitude"; three "all the altitude you can get", and eleven advised "a moderate elevation".

Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, an eminent specialist along these lines says. "anywhere from 250 to 1,500 feet would be suitable* * * *Experience at Sharon, Mass., Sanatorium, which is only about 250 feet, has taught me that the supervision of the patients at the critical time is the chief point rather than the difference of a few hundred feet in altitude."

Dr. King says that sanatoria situated in high altitudes i. e. from 5.000 to 10,000 feet are far more limited in the scope of usefulness than is the case with those at more moderate elevations, and he recommends a location not less than 1,000 feet above tide water.

The Commission appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to report upon the question of a state sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives, advise a location of not less than 500 feet above sea level

There is no trouble in Iowa in finding a great many places with sufficient altitude for the proper treatment of this disease.

CLIMATE

Dr. James Third, of Canada, says: "The truth is, with few exceptions the patient should be treated in the locality in which he expects to spend the balance of his days"-

The Ohio Commission in its report says: "Climate, while exerting some influence in the cure of tuberculosis, is not an essential factor".

The New Hampshire Commission in its report says: "The opinion, too frequently entertained in the past that patients must go to Florida, Colorado or California in order to be restored to health has been shown to be fallacious and in some instances a marked disadvantage as compared with results of sanatorium treatment in the climate in which the patient has lived and is to reside afterwards". Dr. Flick says: "Consumption can be cured in any climate. All that is necessary is life in the open air, proper food, well regulated and carefully disciplined conduct and in more advanced cases, properly directed rest and exercise People who can command these things can be cured in their homes People who cannot command them should be treated in sanatoria. Most people can be treated better in sanatoria than in their homes."

Dr. Kime, of the Boulder Lodge Sanatorium, at Fort Dodge, Iowa. says "There is no marked difference in the number of recoveries whether in Norway, the British Isles, in Germany, France or Italy. Crossing to our own side of the Atlantic, we find like results in Massachusetts near the sea level, in the Adirondacks of New York, in Pennsylvania, in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the Rocky Mountain region and in the great Southwest. Equally good results are obtained on the mountain top or at the sea level, in the dry and arid regions or on board a vessel in the open sea. As between the invigorating breezes of the north and the depressing heat of the south, the former are much to be preferred. In New York or Massachusetts, in Wisconsin or in Iowa, patients under proper supervision will do infinitely better and more of them will get well than if they seek some fabled clime in some far off land.

The benefits to be derived from a change of climate are nothing to be compared to the hardships sustained, to the wide separation from home and friends and the weary waitings for the return to health".

Some have thought that the climate of Iowa was too severe for the successful treatment of this disease. This is a mistake. The more than twenty years of successful experience in the treatment of tuberculosis at the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where it is frequently in the winter season from 20 to 30 degrees below zero, the like experience at Canadian Sanatoriums and the general experience that recoveries are more certain and rapid in cold weather than in warm weather, all clearly indicate that the disease can be as successfully treated in Iowa as in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania or other states.

Dr. Harold N. Moyer, of Chicago, says: "It (out-of-door treatment) will show them (the members of the legislature) that tuberculosis can be successfully managed in Iowa and that the recovery rate under proper conditions will be equal to if not better than those who are sent to a supposedly favorable climate."

Dr. Norman Bridges, of Los Angeles, California, says: "You can, within the borders of your own state, produce conditions for the recovery of tuberculosis far better than to send your poor patients to distant climates at the risk of home, sickness and lack of care and good food."

Commodore Peary expressed the conviction based upon his experience in the arctic regions, that consumption sanatoria within the arctic circle will become recognized places for the sure restoration of health.

The following appears in the report relative to sanatoria:

THE SANATORIA MOVEMENT

From a very interseting article by Dr. Third on "Tuberculosis, a Curable Disease, a Survey." published in Queens Medical Quarterly in April, 1904, we glean many important facts which led up to the development of the sanatoria idea of the treatment of this disease.

At the close of the Trojan war, sanatoria were erected "on hill sides, near thermal springs or fountains, and among groves."

"Galen in the Roman period, considered impure air an important etiological factor of pulmonary tuberculosis, recommending high altitudes and suggested the possibility of the disease being contagious. The Arabic School of the 10th century taught that tuberculosis was contagious and followed Galen in recommending mountain climates. * * *

Jacob Sylvius, in the earlier part of the 16th century called attention to the great ravages of consumption."

Regarding such sanatorias in other lands, Dr. J. H. Lowman in his work "The Conflict with Tuberculosis" says:

In Engand, the home of sanitary science there have been sanatoria for over a century. The one at Hargate dates from 1759. There are now in the British Isles many sanatoria for the cure of consumption, notably at Brompton, Ventnor, Cotwold, and near the Norfolk coast. Early in 1902, Sir Ernest Cassell gave King Edward the sum of $1,000,000 to be used for whatever charitable utilitarian purpose he should select. The King decided to devote the larger portion of the gift to the creation of a sanatorium for tubercular patients. A design for the same has been submitted by Dr. Arthur Latham, of London, having two main objects in view: First, to develop the resistance of the body to the bacillus by means of fresh air and a systematic regimen. Second, to avoid dust and all possibility of infected material. This sanatorium is designed for one hundred patients.

"In France, there are insolated sanatoria, but the united effort has been directed toward combating the disease in childhood. At Berck-sur-mer, Villers and Ormesson, there are large and complete institutions that care for hundreds of tubercular children annually. Some of the children are kept for eighteen months and the half are cured.

"Desultory efforts are made in Austria and Holland, and institutions are reported from Scandinavia and Russia. In Germany there are more institutions, greater effort, better organization, and more definite results.

"From small beginnings, the private sanatoria have grown and increased until this summer, when twenty were reported from Germany and ten from Switzerland.

"But the private institutions are only the beginning of the movement against tuberculosis. One's interest soon passes from them to the folks-sanatoria.

"In 1896 the central committee for the erection of folks-sanatoria for the cure of tuberculosis came into being. The empress is the protectress of this committee, the chancellor of the empire, Von Bulow, is the honorary president, and General Von Panwitz is the secretary. Its membership is composed of 800 of the most distinguished citizens.

"The central committee began the erection of folks-sanatoria or, as the Germans aptly call them, Volksheilstatte (people curing stations). The committee has prosecuted this work so earnestly that there are now fifty-seven folks-sanatoria in full operation, and twenty-six in progress of building. Near 11,000 tubercular patients are now in sanatoria in Germany. Some institutions have been built by the Society of the Red Cross, some by railroad corporations, some by life insurance companies, some by individuals and associations organized for that special purpose, and some by the Agricultural Insurance Society.

"Only first stage tuberculosis cases are desired in the sanatoria. Second stage cases are rarely cured, and third stage cases with cavities and hectic fever, are never cured. The folks-sanatoria are places for curing the disease. Many patients, however, in the second and third stage gain admission and are often benefited".

SANATORIA VS. HOME TREATMENT

We have endeavored to show the general prevalence of tuberculosis, its disastrous effects and the great necessity for the prompt use of every means at our command to prevent its spread and to curtail the number of its victims.

It may well be asked cannot this whole matter be regulated to treatment in the homes of the afflicted? Here is a malady which is responsible for every seventh death, the mortality is appalling and to substantially reduce it will require every agency and means known to man. Education regarding its prevention, home treatment, private, corporate and state institutions for the treatment and cure of its victims, all of these means must be made available if we would successfully stem the onward march of this grim monster. In this great work the demand for help will always exceed the means furnished.

True, all the afflicted cannot avail themselves of private or state sanatoria treatment, but the time is not likely to come when every facility, private, corporate or state, will not be taxed to its utmost to accommodate those who need and desire treatment.

The advantages of sanatoria over home treatment, whenever the latter can be had, is well stated in the report of the New Hampshire Commission thus:—"The strict regulations necessary in most cases are impossible in the home. The patient cannot be under constant medical supervision. His habits, diet, exercise, etc., cannot be regulated daily and hourly.

At a sanatorium every detail essential to the most successful and scientific treatment is in force under the discipline impossible to inaugurate and maintain in the home. The environment of the home, even under the best circumstances is not so favorable as that of an institution created especially for the treatment of the disease, By removing the patient to a sanatorium in the incipient stages of the disease the infection of others is avoided.

(It is not to be inferred that successful treatment at home is impossible. for such is not the case, but simply that a sanatorium offers far greater assurances of successful results than any other place.)"

Every patient in the sanatorium receives constant personal attention, his condition is noted and upon these examinations and observations are based the treatment which is given. Again the number cured or benifited by treatment is not the only benefit arising from sanatoria treatment. By reason of the placing of the patients in a sanatorium others are protected from the spread of the disease and the educational influence exerted in the community by those who return from the sanatorium cured is valuable..

Regarding this, Dr. Knopf says: "In the villages where the two largest German Sanatoria are situated, Gorbersdorf and Falkenstein, the mortality from tuberculosis has actually decreased among the village people, being now one-third less than before the establishment of these institutions, This no doubt, is due to the example set by the inmates of the sanatoria, and it is also the best proof that well conducted sanatoria for consumptives are not centers of infection, but on the contrary, places where one is safest from contagion."

In speaking of this educational feature, Dr. E. Smith of Minneapolis, Minn., said: "The sanatorium at Rutland is the very best means the state can furnish to educate the masses. After from five to eight months sanatorium treatment these patients go home and carry out the treatment learned during their sojourn. They are careful about spitting on the floor, and the use of dishes, bedding, etc. They teach their families to dread and to be careful about the disease and their example and influence is felt in their immediate neighborhood, for these patients know the value and necessity of fresh air (and plenty of it), sunshine, and clean homes. Any one known to expectorate on the ground or floors or sidewalks is immediately dismissed from these sanatoria because they are taught that consumption is contagious and they are endangering others."

The writer of this report having in 1904 personally visited and inspected the Massachuetts state sanatorium at Rutland, the New York Institution at Ray Brook and the Adriondack Cottage sanatorium at Saranac Lake, can unhesitatingly indorse what Dr. Smith says.

Treatment of tubercular patients in sanatoria is recommended by the most eminent specialists in the world. Space will not permit setting out in detail their opinions.

Dr. Bowditch of Boston, says: "As some of you may know, my chief study in the past ten or twelve years has been the sanatorium treatment of consumption. Having observed the methods of Brehmer, the father of the idea of sanatorium treatment of phthsis in Gorbersdorf, later of his pupils, Detweiler in Falkenstein, or Trudeau at Saranac with a personal experience of ten years at the small sanatorium at Sharon and in the last two and a half years at the large state sanatorium at Rutland, Massachusetts, I have become more and more fully convinced that strict medical supervision at a critical period of the disease is productive of far better and surer results than any other method that I know."

"I am convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt that the results obtained at Sharon and Rutland would have been impossible by any methods that I have hitherto employed at the patients' homes or by ordinary office treatment. The fact that patients are told what to do and what not to do in the matter of exercise, diet, and other hygienic measures at a time when error through ignorance may be fatal is a most weighty argument in favor of sanatorium treatment and the discipline it involves. The old arguments, now happily falling into disuse, against the depressing effects of institution life, and similar objections, have in my experience proved in the great majority of cases mere shadows of the imagination and amount to nothing when compared to the advantages to be obtained by close supervision. The philisophical attitude, even the gaiety of the majority of the patients in every institution of this nature, is something I have always been struck with, and such, without exception, has been the experience of others who work in similar lines to my own."

Elsewhere we have shown the results as to cures from this disease in several of the leading sanatoria in this country and the figures there given constitute a more forcible argument in favor of sanatorium treatment than anything we could say.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The statute directs us to investigate "the extent of tuberculosis in Iowa, and the best means of prevention and treatment of the disease and report its findings to the next General Assembly". The full performance of the duty enjoined involved a study of the disease, its characteristics, extent of fatality and the means of prevention and treatment adopted and practiced in other states and countries.

We have endeavored to furnish in this report such facts as would advise the General Assembly as to conditions now existing in this state regarding the extent of the disease and what is regarded everywhere as the best means of prevention and treatment.

FINDINGS

First, that there are at least 7,000 and probably 7,500 cases of tuberculosis in Iowa.

Second, that the best means of prevention of the disease are:

A. A strict enforcement of the existing rule of the Board of Health which requires a prompt report to be made by physicians of all cases of tuberculosis.

B. State Legislation with proper penalties prohibiting expectoration in and about all churches, public halls, in all public conveyances and on sidewalks.

C. The education of the people by dissemination of proper literature informing them of the dangerous character of the disease, of the measures which should be taken for its treatment and to prevent its spread and to protect themselves and others from its ravages.

D. Instruction in the public schools of the state regarding the disease, its prevention and treatment.

E. The removal of tubercular cases in the earliest stages from the home to a public or private sanatorium when practicable, to prevent the spread of the disease.

F. Legislation authorizing and encouraging municipalities in the establishment and maintenance of local hospitals for the treatment of tubercular cases.

Third, that the best means of treatment of the disease are: In sanatoria, public or private, where patients can lead a regular life under the most favorable conditions as to diet, clothing, exercise and medical and other care under the direction of skilled physicians and capable nurses and where the surroundings are calculated to promote recovery.

IOWA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

In addition to the work done by the State Board of Control of State Institutions there was organized in Des Moines July, 1905, the "Iowa Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis" with the Honorable William Larrabee, Clermont, President; Dr. R. E. Conniff, Sioux City, 1st Vice President; A. L. Urick, Des Moines, 2nd Vice President; and Dr. E Luther Stevens, Des Moines, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Association is Auxilliary to a National Association for the same purpose organized in Washington, D. C., the year before. This Association has sent out a large amount of literature pertaining to tuberculosis—its cause, and prevention. The following unique and very practical leaflet was sent out in large quantities and was reprinted in the Iowa Health Bulletin which has a circulation of over 10,000 copies monthly:-

YOU CAN SAVE YOURSELF AND FAMILY FROM TUBERCULOSIS—(CONSUMPTION)—IF YOU KNOW HOW

Did You Know that 2,000 Iowans Die Every Year from Tuberculosis? that on an Average Every One Dying Infects Four Others, One Fatally? and that 8,000 Persons in Iowa Now Have the Disease?

THE CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS is a GERM—a little vegetable growth which occurs by the millions in the sputum (spit) of the persons having the disease. If a consumptive immediately burns or disinfects his sputum he will not give the disease to any one else. "NO SPIT, NO CONSUMPTION," says the Illinois State Board of Health. (If You are careless with your sputum, the CONSUMPTIVE will probably be careless with his, too.)

THIS GERM loves to be indoors. It multiplies rapidly in the body of the person who lives, or sleeps, or works indoors where ventilation is poor. Cleanliness and sunlight and fresh air are destructive to the life of the germ. It perishes before open windows.

(DO NOT BREATHE air that you or other persons have already used. Use bad food rather than bad air.)

Any one who keeps himself in good bodily health will nearly always resist this disease.

WHO ARE LIABLE TO THE DISEASE? Any one weakened by other disease such as grip, pleurisy, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and measles, is in just the condition in which the germ of tuberculosis can multiply the fastest because the bodily health or power to resist disease is lowered.

Any one who habitually or excessively uses alcohol lessens his power to resist tuberculosis.

Any one who is constantly overworked or poorly fed, or who lives or sleeps or works in a poorly ventilated room, weakens his resisting power and easily becomes a subject of tuberculosis. (This is one reason why so many printers and cigar makers have tuberculosis.)

CAN TUBERCULOSIS BE CURED? Yes, emphatically YES, if proper treatment is begun early. Even patients in advanced stages, if rightly treated, often partly recover and are able to work and enjoy life for years. Every patient with tuberculosis, no matter how far advanced the disease may be, can be so treated that he will not give the disease to those about him.

THE CHIEF CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT ARE:

1. Early recognition of the disease.
2. Fresh air in the greatest abundance, day and night.
3. Plenty of the most nutritious food.

4. Absolute rest in bed until fever has ceased.
5. Carefully regulated exercise.
6. All of the above must be used under close observation of a competent physician who will see to it that everything is done for the individual patient that will increase his power to resist the disease.

While medicine may relieve some of the symptoms for the time being, there is no drug that will cure the disease.

SANATORIUM NEEDED

The treatment of tuberculosis is necessarily expensive and it takes a long time—from three months to a year even in early cases—so it is very difficilt to successfully treat a case in the home. Many states are providing sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, and the next General Assembly of Iowa will be asked to make provision for such an institution.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE THAT SHOULD LEAD YOU TO SECURE CAREFUL EXAMINATION BY YOUR PHYSICIAN:

1. A cough that persists for a few weeks and resists the usual remedies.
2. A constant tired feeling or "run-down" condition.
3. Loss of weight and strength not otherwise accounted for.
4. Any bleeding from the throat or lungs.
5. The occurrence of frequent colds.

This bulletin is issued by IOWA ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, E. Luther Stevens, M. D., Secretary, 605 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., Des Moines. Should you wish further information on the subject, address the secretary, enclosing stamp for reply.

V

HYGIENE AND THE SANITARY ARTS*

BY COL. CHARLES FRANCIS C. E. DAVENPORT, MEMBER STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Sanitary science, or the Science of Health, has been generally held to be the same thing as Hygiene. There is, however, this distinction, that while the Sanitary Science seeks only the prevention of premature death, Hygiene, in its fullest sense, goes further, and endeavors to elevate the standard of normal living to a higher plane. A little reflection will show that disease is the principal agent of death—that death as a rule comes prematurely. Old age, the only theoretically natural and normal cause of death, is very rarely the one and only cause. The statistician gives us these figures which are presumably correct. In 1890, in Massachusetts there were 45,108 deaths of which 43,294, or 96 per cent, were assigned by the physicians reporting them to be the effect of some disease.

Let us say here, in passing, that health, like every other such name, is to be used in a relative sense. In to the life of the healthiest man disorders must frequently enter. Absolutely perfect health, as Dr. Allbutt says, is an ideal conception, as the line of the mathematician, the ether of the physicist, and the atom of the chemist. It was an early experience of mankind that certain external agencies produced disease and death, and among the earliest nations of antiquity certain practices were inculcated for the prevention of disease, and securing health. In the books of Moses we have a surprising instance of the care which was taken to prevent disease by the inculcation of hygienic principles and the adoption of sanitary laws. These laws and precepts were a part and parcel of the great religious system under which the Jews lived, and were superintended and enforced by the priests of that religion, yet, it is manifest, that the great end which was sought and in a great measure secured, was the physical health of the people.

In the distinction between clean and unclean beasts we see those selected for food whose flesh was less likely to corrupt and putrefy, and thus to engender disease. In the forbidding of the eating of blood, the most putrescible part of the animal was removed from the ordinary diet of the people. The regulations with regard to those with leprosy and other cutaneous diseases were such as would prevent the spread of many of the forms of contagious diseases with which we are acquainted at the present day. Their precautions relating to the clothing and houses of those infected, and the amount of care and attention against the spread of infections were such that if adopted with the modifications necessary for climate, would go far to suppress a large class of our zymotic diseases today. And it is surprising that the great sanitary code of Moses, which as a whole comprised great principles of action, and was remarkably complete, should have been ignored or overlooked for so long a time by modern nations which have for centuries considered the mission and laws of Moses as divine.

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*Read before the Contemporary Club. Davenport.

Disease, then, being the principal agent of death, it is to the prevention of disease that sanitary science must array itself. So we come to Sanitary Science, which may be defined as that department of human knowledge which considers those laws of the human body, and of the agents by which it is surrounded, which tend to preserve life and ward off disease and death. The practical application of these laws results in the art of preserving health, which is called hygiene. Hygiene has been defined as the art of preventing, in contradistinction to medicine, which is the art of curing disease.

Disease is looked upon very differently at the present day from what it was formerly. From the Demonic theory, of which we still have survivals in the charms and amulets which are supposed to resist bad luck—the rabbit's foot, the horse chestnut in the pocket, and the more material horse shoe over the door, and the Humeral theory which still lingers with us as we speak of the sanguine temperament of this person or the phlegmatic or atrabilious temperament of that—our English word temper is a legacy of this Humeral theory—we come down through all the mediaeval theories and systems, natural and supernatural, to what has been called by some sanitarians "the return to nature," which manifested itself in a general distrust of all systems, and a return to a study of the natural history of disease, what Prof. Sedgwick calls a "rational empiricism," serving as the basis of medical practice. The invention of the achromatic objective was a very great help in these studies of what we may call natural Etiology, and results of the highest import were reached in rapid succession until by the masterly achievements of Louis Pasteur the zymotic theory of disease was surely and firmly established. We may reckon the practice of sanitary or aseptic surgery as a direct result of Pasteur's researches and investigations.

The fact having been established, to-wit:—that infectious diseases are caused by the invasion of some organism in the human body by pathogenic germs, sanitation and sanitary methods have taken a new departure, and have shown some very creditable results of its labors. Sanitation and modern sanitary methods now have complete control of small-pox; it may or may not spread in a community, according as these methods are applied loosely or rigidly. With strict attention to every detail, small-pox may be effectually stamped out, as witness the recent outbreak among the Indians in the Tama reservation—the vigorous campaign against this terrible pestilence which was prosecuted by the State Board of Health, backed by the governor of Iowa and the secretary of the interior, resulted in the complete wiping out of the disease in that community and so thoroughly was the entire reservation cleansed and purified that no signs of small-pox has appeared there since. Sanitation is seeking with more or less success to remove all danger from the dreaded typhoid fever. It attacks with boldness epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever and it is now hard at work seeking to control the terriable tubercle bacillus. There can be no doubt that it has won signal victories already and that its practitioners may reasonably hope for fresh laurels in the future.

It will be seen that sanitary science as the guardian and defender of our bodies against the attacks of pathogenic germs is very comprehensive in its scope. It includes the questions of water supply sewerage and sewage disposal, milk supply, municipal, school and household sanitation, offensive, unwholesome or dangerous trades, quarantine laws, toxicology and many others.

The purity of water supply has always been a subject of importance and every year receives more and more attention. Not only in large cities but in smaller provincial towns, the desirability of a public supply of greater purity and large quantity is considered and discussed more than ever before; while in the rural districts outbreaks of disease have been so frequently traced directly to polluted wells that it may be safely said that at the present time the question of universal pure drinking water is one of primary importance to all classes of the community. Reports of the results of water analysis are too often regarded as being of too technical a nature to be practically useful, whereas, on the contrary, we should all be familiar enough with such reports to be able to give a sound opinion as to what direction the necessary alterations in the present conditions of supply should proceed. The analysis of water is by no means the occult, mysterious, magical thing that it formerly was. Chemistry itself, which came from Khem, the land of mystery and the sphynx, has long since ceased to be regarded as demonic magic, or uncanny witchcraft, and we have now a carefully trained school of analysts, chemical and bacteriological, whose skill is unquestioned, whose reports are true, and the value of whose assistance to the sanitarian is without measure.

Pure, as applied to water for domestic use, bears a different meaning from the strict scientific sense. Chemically pure water, that is, the compound of oxygen and hydrogen (H_2 O)—like chemically pure iron, is only to be obtained by laboratory processes and with great difficulty; and as it dissolves and absorbs a varying quantity of most matters with which it comes in contact its preservation in the pure state is equally difficult. For cleansing and manufacturing purposes, it is plain that it is quite unnecessary that it should be pure to this extent, and for drinking it is sufficient that it should be as far as possible devoid of matters that would be injurious to health. The tests of potable waters are slowly coming to be applied on true scientific lines. Within a comparatively short time the physical characteristics, that is, those appreciable to the senses only, were used. That is to say, water that was bright, sparkling and clear had no color nor odor, and was piquant to the taste, was good water. At the present day, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that it is impossible to adequately judge of the wholesomeness of water by its physical characteristics. Water from wells in towns is frequently bright, sparkling and of a piquant taste. It has often been preferred by the residents to a purer public supply, even when cheapness was not a consideration. When such wells have been ordered closed by the local authorities as a menace to public health, considerable opposition has often been encountered from the inhabitants.

The well known and often cited case of the Broad street (London) pump, the water of which was generally popular in the neighborhood, is a significant instance. In 1854 an outbreak of Asiatic cholera occured in the parish of St. James, Westminster (London); a most careful and thorough investigation of this epidemic was made by Dr. John Snow, who found that during the first three days of the epidemic there had been 83 deaths from cholera, all of which had occurred within a short distance of this Broad street pump. He laid these facts before the guardians of St. James parish, and on the following day (September 8, 1854) the handle of the pump was removed. Just previous to its removal, however, a lady who formerly lived in the district, through preference of the brilliant character of the water, had it conveyed in bottles to her house at Hampstead for her own consumption, and a comparatively isolated outbreak of cholera in her establishment, with fatal results, occurred.

All organic matter dissolved in water is objectionable as it is a sign of contamination not so much, however, for its quantity as for its quality. As Dr. Coreil says: "Waters charged with organic matters may create true symptoms of poisoning, although they are incapable of producing specific disease if they do not contain the specific germs of the disease."

There are two zymotic diseases which have been directly traced to special bacteria in drinking water—Asiatic cholera and typhoid fever—the bacteria having the names, Comma bacillus or spirillum cholerae Asiaticae and the bacillus typhosus. Of the cholera we shall have very little to say, as outbreaks at the present time in this country are very rare, and modern methods of treating an epidemic are so effective that the danger would seem to be less from that germ than formerly. The B. typhosus, however, we seem to have always with us, and the price of its complete extermination is eternal vigilance. A close prototype of the typhoid bacillus and only distinguished from it by the most careful scrutiny is the b. Coli communis, or colon bacillus, which is constant in the intestines of man and animals, and which will always be present where typhoid is suspected. It is often found in waters and is a certain sign of pollution by excreta.

The opinion obtains very largely among physicians and sanitarians that the colon bacillus may be the primal cause of typhoid fever, that is to say, the colon bacillus introduced into the system by water or other vehicle, and finding favorable conditions and environment, will occasion the systematic disturbances that are typical of true typhoid fever.

The difficulties attending the isolation and identification of the typhoid bacillus make it often impossible to prove its presence in waters which have certainly been the source of the disease. On removal of the pollution, however, the disease has disappeared, so that the connection is undoubted. The colon bacillus, being a hardier germ, is not so difficult of identification, and its presence in water should be considered a signal for the gravest danger.

Nearly all of the putrefactive and pathogenic bacteria have the form of little rods, straight or slightly bent, and hence are called bacilli. These bacilli separate into individual cells by fission. Thus, one rod becomes two rods by separation in the middle, and each of these separates again, and so on. Dr. Sternberg states that under favorable conditions one rod of cell may grow and divide in twenty minutes, or 72 generations in 24 hours. The number of this family at the end of 24 hours, if all lived, would require 21 figures to express it. If there were but one generation in each hour, the family at the end of the 24 hours would consist of nearly 17 millions of individuals.

Let us say in this connection that the etiology—the search for the primal cause—of typhoid is not receiving the attention that its importance demands. This disease is directly traceable to drinking water, generally speaking; it may be, and undoubtedly has been, introduced into the system by milk which has been diluted with polluted water. This is the etiology of the typhoid epidemics in Chicago. There are a number of cases of typhoid fever in Davenport at the present time. Quite recently occurred the death of a young man from this terrible disease. No attempt has been made to trace out the primal cause of this young man's attack, nor has anything been said about the other cases. Typhoid is admittedly as serious and grave a disease as small-pox, and it is quite as important to search out and remove the cause of typhoid as it is to stamp out the small-pox. The same may be said of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

What has been said should be a matter of the commonest and most general knowledge—not relegated to scientific students or professional scientists, but well known to us all. The subject of our public water supply alone is a most vital one—very near to all of us—and it is at least unfortunate, not to say mortifying and somewhat disgraceful, that we are so generally ignorant concerning it. We should undoubtedly be better acquainted with the sanitary arts, or those methods and processes by which the applications of the principles of sanitary science are effected, more particularly the practical processes involved in the construction and operation of reservoirs, filters and other appliances in connection with the purification of public water supplies and its near relative, the disposal and purification of sewage and garbage. We are very fortunately situated here in regard to our water supply; the water is safe and wholesome, remarkably so, and the service is most excellent. Few cities on this continent are so favored in these respects as our own. This is the result simply of the most careful and painstaking attention to every detail of the system of cleansing and purification in operation here.

In strong contrast to our most admirable public water supply system is our crude and careless (not to apply stronger terms) method of disposing of our sewage and garbage. How can we complain (as we shall be in a position to do in the near future) of the pollution of our water supply by the sewage of Bettendorf, when we are fouling the river with all the sewage and garbage that we can throw into it, and we must remember, moreover, that the Mississippi river is, and must be in the future, our only source of water supply. Methods, thoroughly efficient, of purifying sewage are now well known. The investigations and experiments in this direction, begun and now carried on by the Massachusetts state board of health, have given, and are now giving to the world the most valuable material. A full knowledge of the reports of the Massachusetts state board of health from 1900 to the present time may be looked upon as almost a complete education in sanitary science. Prof. Sedgwick dedicates his work, "The Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health." to "the state board of health of Massachusetts. Faithful, though unpaid guardians of the people." Prof. Henry Robinson, whose right to speak with authority will be conceded, in a paper on sewage disposal, with reference to river pollution and water supply read in 1891 at the London congress of hygiene and demography said: "The action that has been taken by the state board of health of Massachusetts to protect the purity of inland waters, deserves to be specially commended as an example of broad and wise policy in instituting the systematic investigations by engineers, chemists and biologists, of all that bears upon the purification of sewage and the filteration of water. The exhaustive reports under these different heads may be fairly stated to be far in advance of anything that has been attempted in this country (England)." There would seem to be no reason, therefore, with all this information within our reach why we should not be well informed as to the best methods of purifying our sewage, so that we can turn a harmless effluent into the river. When this is accomplished, and our garbage also properly disposed of, we may, with clean hands, demand of our neighbors that they cease from polluting with their sewage our only source of water supply.

Not so far ahead of us is federal legislation to protect and insure the purity of water supply, by prohibiting the discharge of sewage and garbage into streams or other sources of supply. It would seem to be at least prudent that we should acquaint ourselves thoroughly with the best sanitary methods . Better still for us if we anticipate this legislation, which is sure to come and cannot be much longer deferred by applying these best methods in the disposal of our sewage and garbage.

VI

DIRT AND DISEASE

The three following leaflets are of such practical character and so far reaching in importance that they are reprinted with the assurance that the facts and dangers referred to, so far as known and duly appreciated, will be greatly beneficial to our people. They are a part of a series of leaflets on Hygiene and Sanitation. They are written by Prof. William T. Sedgwick, of the Boston Institute of Technology, and are published by the Institute:-

WHY DIRT IS DANGEROUS

Dirt and disease are apt to go together, but until lately no one knew why. Today we know that dirt and disease are often closely connected, because dirt is generally not merely dead earth but rather a kind of *living earth.* crowded with unseen and almost countless *germs* or *microbes*, some of which are dangerous and even deadly.

WHAT IS DIRT? We use the term dirt for various things: for "earth", for "soil," and for "stains" and "spots" of many kinds; but dirty dishes, dirty faces, dirty clothing, dirty shoes and dirty streets often mean something foul or filthy. The word *dirt* itself comes from an older word *drit* (meaning dung or excrement), and, strictly speaking, the word "dirt" should not be used for good clean earth, or virgin soil, oi sands and gravels such as are found in sea beaches or sandbanks or deserts. It really ought to be kept for dung or excrement or filth, or for earth, soil or sands polluted or stained with dung, excrement or filth.

WHY DIRT IS DANGEROUS. Dirt is dangerous chiefly because it very often consists of dung, excrement or filth, and as such may be the carrier of disease germs or microbes from diseased human beings or other animals, to persons who, though well, are able to catch a disease.

In typhoid fever, for example, germs peculiar to that disease are thrown off (excreted) in the bowel discharges, urine and spit of the patient. These excreta, as they are called, may thus become carriers of typhoid fever, because they carry its germs, and linen, bed-pans, spittoons, handkerchiefs and the like, soiled or dirtied by any of these excreta, may be bearers of the living poisonous germs of this terrible disease from a patient to a laundress, a maidservant, a nurse, a friend, or to anyone whose hands become dirty by handling such articles or excreta. From hands so soiled contagion may be carried to plates, cups, saucers, spoons and, above all, food.

How Dirt is Dangerous Dirt being often really dung, excrement or filth, is dangerous because it passes so readily and in so many ways from one person to another. We have just spoken of laundresses and others whose hands may become dirty by handling dirty linen, dirty bedpans and the like. Such persons are themselves in great danger from this dirt and often actually "catch" the disease. And if the urine or bowel discharges of typhoid fever patients are thrown into a brook leading to a reservoir or a river of drinking water, the lives of all the people of the town or city using that water are endangered. Again, if such dirt finds its way into milk there is grave danger for anyone who drinks that milk, or if into a sewer emptying upon an oyster bed, for anyone eating oysters thus sewage-polluted; or if such sewage is used to water a celery or lettuce or strawberry patch, then anyone eating such dirtied celery, lettuce or strawberries runs the risk of losing his life.

Why Dirty Streets are Dangerous Dirty streets are dangerous because the dirt in this case may cling to shoes or other articles of footwear and be carried from the streets into houses where, either as fresh dirt or more often as dry dirt (dust), it may find its way to foods or other articles, which either enter or touch the mouths of members of the household. Street dirt is also dangerous when dried up and pulverized or turned into dust which may be readily lifted and blown about by winds, thus finding its way perhaps directly into the mouths of human beings, or through cracks and crevices or open doors and windows into human habitations and finally into human bodies with articles of food or drink.

Insects, such as flies and mosquitoes, may also carry dirty particles from dirty streets into houses and deposit them upon food materials in the pantry or upon the table.

We need only stop to think for a moment how really dirty the dirt of a street may be, to understand how dangerous it often is. When we remember that the streets are constantly used by dirty horses, dogs, cats, birds (such as sparrows and pigeons) and occassionally by other animals; when we remember how many people of all sorts thoughtlessly spit in the streets or on the sidewalks,—using the gutter as a kind of spittoon; when we consider how many loads of manure and other dirty materials are hauled through the streets and how many careless people throw into the streets rubbish of all sorts, such as papers, orange-peel, banana-skins, cigar-stubs and the like; when we realize that a certain number of the animals or human beings whose droppings, spit or rubbish are cast into the streets are suffering from diseases (and sometimes loathsome diseases) and especially from consumption, diphtheria, colds or other complaints,—then we can easily see how and why it is that street dirt is dangerous.

Why Dirty Water is Dangerous It is still easier to understand why water which contains dirt or excreta may be very dangerous, because in no way are the germs of disease more readily taken into the human body than with food and drink. We shall shortly publish in this Series a special circular upon drinking water and disease, and all who are interested should procure and read that leaflet.

Why Dirty Milk is Dangerous Dirty milk is dangerous because the dirt most often found in milk is cow dung, or else dirt derived from dirty barns, or dirty utensils, or dirty milkmen who have handled the milk with dirty hands. Then, too, milk is good food for some germs or microbes, very much as it is for human beings, and germs will therefore grow and multiply in milk more readily than in water. There will be later a special leaflet in this series upon this subject and all who are interested should procure a copy of it.

Dirty Hands and Faces and Why These are Dangerous Human hands go very readily almost everywhere, and thus only too easily become dirty. Children, for example, having soiled their hands may perhaps the next minute put their fingers upon their faces or into their mouths and thus carry dirt, and with that the germs of disease, directly into the body itself. Frequent washing of the hands is a great sanitary safeguard, and for this reason no one should sit down to a meal at which food will be "handled" without having first carefully washed his hands. Workingmen away from home, taking their dinners from a dinner-pail should be particularly careful to wash their sands, especially if they have been handling paints or other poisonous substances, or dirt in any of its thousand forms.

Cleanliness is Next to Godliness This is an old saying which has come down to us as a result of long and painful experience. Why, of all things, should cleanliness be placed next to godliness? Why should not honesty, or industry, or any one of a thousand things, rather than cleanliness, be placed there? The reason probably is that, very much as godliness is believed to give to the godly eternal life in the world to come, so cleanliness, as shown by experience, tends to give to the cleanly long life in this world. Dirt and disease with danger and death, have been found by hard experience to go together, while cleanliness tends toward safety, health, comfort and long life.

How Dirty People Keep Healthy Everybody who stops to think, knows that some dirty people do appear to keep healthy and live long, and we may wonder that this is so. The reason appears to be this: Some people are so strong, robust, hearty and healthy that they can resist almost all ordinary causes of disease. They can get "soaked through" in a rain without catching cold; they can go with wet shoes and stockings, or thinly clad, and yet seem to be none the worse; they may even sometimes be exposed to contagious or ifectious diseases without catching them. All this is at first sight hard to understand, but if we remember that the human body is after all a good deal like a machine, such, for example, as a watch or a wagon, we can perhaps realize that some are stronger than others and when exposed to rough usage stand the strain wonderfully well, while many, though seeming just as strong, break down easily. It is true that some few human beings are so strong and robust that they can thrive for a time even in dirt, but these are the exception and not the rule, and even for them dirt is always a danger; for if these same strong people get overworked, or run down, or dissipate their strength in any way, they too generally suffer, just like their weaker neighbors, from dirt and filth.

WHY DIRTY MILK IS DANGEROUS

WHY IS DIRTY MILK DANGEROUS? Everyone knows how milk looks and how it tastes, and that it comes from cows, sheep, goats and other domesticated animals, and yet very few really know what milk is, or how it is made by animals, or how dangerous it can be when it gets dirty.

WHAT IS COWS MILK? Cows' milk is a whitish, opaque liquid specially prepared in a milk organ (the "bag" or "udder") by living cells fed and nourished by the hot blood of the animal. As it comes from the cow, milk is warm, rich and sweet. It is *warm*, because it comes from the body of a warm-blooded animal. It is *rich*, because it contains a kind of invisible liquid meat, besides fats which when milk stands rise as *cream*. It is *sweet*, because it contains considerable sugar (milk sugar). It is also salty,

FRESH, PURE MILK Milk like that just described is fresh and pure. It is *fresh*, because it has just come from the cow. It is *pure*, because it is milk, whole milk, and nothing but milk. Milk which has been robbed of its fat, or *skimmed*, is not whole, but skimmed, milk. Milk which has been "watered" or "doctored" is *adulterated* milk.

IMPURE MILK Milk may be made impure not only by skimming, watering or doctoring, but also by *dirt* which gets into milk from dirty stables, dirty milkmen and dirty pails, cans, bottles, strainers, or other utensils and receptacles.

BABY MILK The sucking calf gets from its mother pure, fresh and whole milk. The human baby also thrives best on its mother's milk; but when this fails, it may do very well on cows' milk, sometimes slightly altered to suit its needs. Above all, the bottle-fed baby needs *fresh*, *pure* and *clean* milk; and this, unfortunately, is often very hard to get.

STALE MILK. Milk that is pure and fresh contains a few microbes, but only a few, and these chiefly harmless or even useful *souring microbes*, which slowly *curdle* the milk and are helpful in cheese making. As milk becomes *stale*, these microbes multiply enormously and seriously alter the milk, so that the milk sugar disappears and an acid (*milk acid* or *lactic acid*) comes in its place. Every one knows that babies need sweet milk rather than sour milk, and it is easy to see why stale milk, which is much less sweet and pure than fresh milk, is not therefore good for babies.

DIRTY MILK Like most white things, milk very easily gets soiled or dirty, but, unlike most white things, it does not easily *show* soil or dirt. If, instead of a pailful of milk (which is a thick and foamy white liquid), a pailful of downy or fluffy pure white cotton or wool were drawn from an animal in an ordinary cow stable, it would be easy to see how particles of dust and dirt getting into the pail from the air of the stable, or the hide of the cow, or the hands or clothes of the milker, would soon make the cotton or wool dirty, and also how hard it would be to get the dirt out, once it had got in. Now it is a fact, that milk which is fresh, looks pure, and would be pure if it were only clean, is often grossly impure simply because it is *dirty*.

What is Dirt? The word "dirt" comes from an older word, "drit" meaning *dung* or *excrement* and, strictly speaking, clean soil or clean earth should never be spoken of as dirt, for dirt means excrement, filth or dung, such as cow dung. Dirt (dung) is always rich in microbes, most of which cause milk to spoil quickly, and some of which may be dangerous and even deadly. (For more facts about Dirt, see Leaflet No. 1 of the present Series.)

How Cow's Milk Gets Dirty Milk as it comes from the cow is not only warm, rich, and sweet, but also perfectly *clean*. But with cow *stables* it is different. These are generally dirty, and too often the cows have no good care but must stand and lie in their own filth, which sticks to their hair, and later dries and drops off into the milk pail while the milker is milking. Too often also the dust from the hay, and dirt from the unwashed hands of the milker, fall into the pail; and too often the pails, strainers and milk cans themselves are dirty.

Why Dirty Milk is Dangerous Dirty milk is always dangerous, both for babies and for adults. It is dangerous for babies for two reasons: first, because dirty milk quickly gets stale and spoils, thus becoming unlike mothers' milk which is always fresh, pure and clean. Cholera infantum, which kills many bottle-fed babies in very hot weather when milk spoils rapidly, is probably largely caused by stale milk. In the second place, dirty milk sometimes contains germs of dangerous and deadly fevers, such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria. Epidemics of these diseases among children have been known to come from dirty milk.

Dirty milk is dangerous for adults as well as for children, chiefly for the second reason just given, namely, that it is liable to contain the germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria and other infectious or contagious diseases.

How Milk Can be Made Safe Any milk not actually sour or spoilt by age can be made safe for drinking by heating it to the boiling point, cooling it, and using immediately. For babies, however, pasteurized milk is generally better than boiled milk. To pasteurize milk for babies, the milk should first be got *as pure, fresh and sweet as possible;* it should then be put into bottles or tins which have been thoroughly scalded and scoired. These bottles or tins should then be loosely stoppered or covered, and set into a vessel of water, which should be heated nearly, but not quite, to the boiling point, and kept there or half an hour. If a thermometer can be had, the milk (not the water outside of it) should be kept at 160° for at least twenty minutes, The milk should then be cooled and kept, on ice if possible, until it is used, but it should never be used for babies in very hot weather after it has stood more than a few hours. The feeding bottle, nipple and tube are very apt to get dirty or sour, and should be scalded frequently.

How Can We Get Better Milk? Cleaner, fresher, and therefore, sweeter and safer, milk is greatly needed in all our cities and towns, and this can only be secured by greater cleanliness on the part of farmers and milkmen, and all others who "handle" milk.

Buyers should refuse to take milk that is stale, dirty, or sourish, or "cowy" in odor; but, on the other hand, consumers, especially those having babies to bring up, should be willing to pay somewhat more for clean, sweet and pure milk, because it costs the farmer more to produce and deliver such milk, and he is not likely to take the pains to do this unless his customers ask for it and are willing to pay more for clean milk. It is unreasonable and foolish to spend money on luxuries and yet refuse to pay a little more for milk that is pure, fresh, and free from cow dung.

All milkers should wash their hands before sitting down to milk. The cows should be given plenty of fresh air and exercise and groomed or otherwise cared for, at least as well as horses are. It is absurd to treat horses, which we use chiefly for work or for pleasure, better than we do the cows that give us and our children food. All pails, cans, bottles, strainers and other utensils should be *thoroughly* cleaned by *scalding* water before they are used for holding milk, whether in dairies or in houses.

Why Some People Who Use Dirty Milk Do Not Get Sick Dirty milk does not *always* cause disease. If it did, no one would use it, and leaflets like this would not be needed. It is an old belief that we must all eat, sometime, "a peck of dirt", and we certainly do have to eat more or less of it from the days of our childhood, when we play with mud pies, up to old age.

Whether dirt makes us sick or not depends largely on the kind of dirt, and also largely on our own bodily condition. Much that goes by the name of dirt is not dung or excrement and there is little harm, some people are so strong and healthy that they resist or throw off the attacks of disease remarkably well. But the trouble is that we never can know when dirt is dangerous and when it is not, or when we can resist its attacks and when we cannot. The only safe way therefore, to deal with dirty milk is to "touch not, taste not, and handle not".

WHY DIRTY WATER IS DANGEROUS

Various Kinds of Water There are in the world many kinds of water, such as rain and dew, sea water, spring water, well water, river water, lake water, pond water, mineral water, drain water, sewer water, manure water—besides many others.

Most Waters are Mixtures Almost all of these are not water merely, but rather mixtures of water with various other things. Sea water, for example, is a mixture of water with large amounts of common salt; mineral waters are mixtures of water with various mineral matters (such as Epsom salts) or gases (such as carbonic acid gas or sulphuretted gases); and sewer water (sewage) is a mixture of water with the excrements and wastes of human and animal life.

Water is a Great Absorbent Everyone knows that water absorbs or dissolves many things, such as salt and sugar, and that these things when absorbed, though still present and discoverable by evaporation.

are lost to sight, and if present in very small quantity cannot be detected in the water by taste or smell. Every one knows also that water readily soaks into and mingles with most substances, sometimes softening them, and even detaching and floating them. It is for this last reason that we use water for washing, for the object of washing is to soak up and float off or, as we say, "wash away" dirt from sidewalks, or floors, or soiled clothing, or our own hands, faces or bodies.

Water is a Remarkable Vehicle Water is not only a great adsorbent but very few substances in Nature are as much in motion or as *active* as water is. The waters of the seas and great lakes, in tides, waves and currents, are never at rest; rivers move swiftly to the sea; brooks and creeks run or pour themselves into rivers, and rains sprinkle the earth. Even in the ground, the water which supplies wells and springs has come from rain, and ground water moves slowly but ceaselessly through the earth, and at last finds its way to the sea, Now, because water is very abindant and a great absorbent, readily mingling with most things, and because it is never at rest, but nearly always moving, it is easy to see that water must be a very common and convenient vehicle for all sorts of substances. It is, in fact the ready carrier, not only of ships, boats, logs and chips, which float upon it, but also of mud, clay and dirt which mingle with and float in it, as well as of dish water, slops and the sewage of factories and cities which are absorbed and transported by lakes, ponds and running streams.

Pure Water It is therefore, no wonder that perfectly pure water (that is to say, mere water, or water free from all admixture of other substances) is very rare in Nature and probably never occurs except in freshly fallen rain or snow on high and lonely mountain peaks far above all human habitations, and above that atmospheric dust which rises even into the upper air. Rain or snow falling from the upper sky is really Nature's distilled water, and can only be duplicated in the chemical laboratory. Most natural waters are mixtures, and therefore not, in the language of chemistry, strictly pure. The sanitarium, however, uses the term "pure" in another sense, namely, as signifying clear, soft and harmless water. Some mineral waters are clear but so heavily charged with salts as to be unwholesome, that is, unfit for drinking. Sea water belongs to this class. On the other hand some waters may be turbid with clay or clean mud and yet be entirely harmless.

Clean Water When rain strikes the earth it washes away with it material from the soil, but such water will be *clean* even if muddy, if the ground where it falls is clean, and if the rivers and ponds are clean through which it flows, for it will then have been in contact only with clean natural earth. Such clean waters are found in uninhabited regions, in forests and on uninhabited prairies.

Dirty Water By "dirty" water is generally meant any water that is muddy, milky or turbid, But as we have already shown in Leaflets No. 1 (*Why Dirt is Dangerous*) and No. 2 (*Why Dirty Milk is Dangerous*) of the series to which the present essay belongs, the word *dirt* comes from an older word *drit*, meaning excrement or filth. Strictly speaking then the only dirty water is water containing excrements, or substances thrown off from animal bodies, such as spit, urine or bowel discharges, and muddy or turbid water is not always, by any means, really dirty. Some muddy or turbid waters are entirely safe and harmless for domestic use, but no truly dirty water—as we shall soon see—ever is. Water contaminated or dirty with excrements, is often described as *polluted*.

SEWER WATER OR SEWAGE. In modern towns and cities the dirtiest, or most polluted, water is found in the sewers, because into these are emptied not only the waste waters from sinks and drains, the washings of laundries, stables, butcher shops, and the like, but also the discharges of bath tubs, water closets and hospitals, the contents of spittoons, and sometimes the washings of streets and gutters. The mixture of all these and many other wastes with water in sewers is called *sewage*, and sewage is generally turbid and evil smelling and, if in any way it finds entrance into the body in dirty drinking water or milk, or upon food or otherwise, it is dangerous to human life.

WHY DIRTY WATER AND ESPECIALLY SEWAGE IS DANGEROUS If we understand by "dirty" water, water polluted with animal excrements, then it becomes very easy to see exactly why and how such water is dangerous; for such excrements often contain and may at any time contain parasites and micro-parasites—living organisms and micro-organisms—capable of producing certain well known diseases in man. One of these diseases is typhoid fever, and a large majority of the cases of this disease have in the past probably arisen from the use of dirty drinking water. Many epidemics of Asiatic cholera have also come from drinking water polluted with excrement. Diarrhoea and dysentery are believed also to arise frequently from the same source, and it is more than likely that dirty drinking water may and does cause some cases of diphtheria and tuberculosis. Patients with the sore throat of beginning diphtheria, or with the coughing and spitting of consumption, may spit in the street, the spittoon or the water closet, and these spittings mingled with water may pass into the sewers; and if this sewage or any like it finds its way into drinking water the diseases in question may be communicated to fresh victims.

Sometimes the water of a stream or pond becomes so dirty that the waste matters decaying in it produce foul odors, and small rivers into which much sewage has been discharged are sometimes a nuisance to those who live along their banks.

But generally water is not allowed to become as foul as this and is not dangerous as long as it remains in its natural channels. The greatest peril begins when dirty water is used for drinking. Any water which has been fouled by the wastes of human life is likely to contain germs of disease. The bacteria, minute microscopic parasites, some of which cause infectious and contagious diseases, are thrown off in the bowel and other discharges of sick persons, and may be present in water which is not dirty enough to show any sign of impurity to the eye. When such water is drunk by those in the right condition the germs entering their bodies may cause the disease. Sometimes a heavy rain or a thaw washes a large amount of dirt into a reservoir at once, and a sharp epidemic of typhoid fever follows, as recently happened at Ithaca, N. Y., and

Butler, Pa. Large and prosperous cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburg have long used a dirty stream as a direct source of water supply and suffered from thousands of cases of typhoid every year in consequence.

In other places dirty water carries the germs of diarrhoea or dysentery and causes those diseases, and it is probable that diphtheria, consumption and some other diseases may be spread in the same way.

HOW CLEAN WATER BECOMES DIRTY OR POLLUTED. Clean river waters, brooks, creeks and the like readily become polluted because they are the natural drains of some region, and it is easy and convenient to empty into them all kinds of wastes, such as the sewage of towns, villages and cities, the discharges of factories, the drainage of manured fields, of barnyards, stables and the like. Too often, also, privies are made to overhang them, and in short all manner of excrement and filth, besides less objectionable wastes such as rubbish and ashes, are thrown or dumped into streams, which thus become polluted and dirty. Wells dug near barnyards, privies, sewers or in dirty soil may easily yield water which, though it *looks* clean and bright, is really polluted and dirty, especially if, as often happens, excrement finds its way in at the top of the well. Springs, even, if badly situated, may yield water which, though bright and sparkling, is really dangerously polluted with excrements.

It is a common habit to throw waste materials into the nearest stream or pond, and even in civilized communities the sewers which carry off the water fouled by water closets, urinals, sinks, tubs and so on, often empty into the nearest stream. Single houses often discharge sink drains into water courses, and privy vaults are often built so as to overhang streams, The very ground where many people live close together becomes dirty, so that the rain water as soon as it falls becomes polluted. In thickly settled regions practically all streams and many ponds are dirty. Even water in wells may be fouled by wastes which are washed in from the top or pass below through crevices in rocks or fissures in the soil, or even through the earth.

WATER THAT LOOKS CLEAN IS OFTEN DIRTY. A drop of ink let fall into a pail of water, though present is lost to sight. A drop of sewage let fall into a pail of good drinking water may escape detection, even by a chemist, and yet it is there and may cause typhoid fever or diarrhoea among persons drinking the water; hence—

THE APPEARANCE OF WATER IS NO SAFE GUIDE TO ITS PURITY. It may even happen that water which *looks* clean is far less pure than one turbid, muddy or *dirty looking*. This is a fact never to be forgotten.

HOW CAN SUSPECTED WATER BE MADE SAFE FOR DRINKING? There are several ways in which sewage can be purified, but the purification of sewage will require an entire leaflet for its consideration. For purification of suspected water there are also many methods,

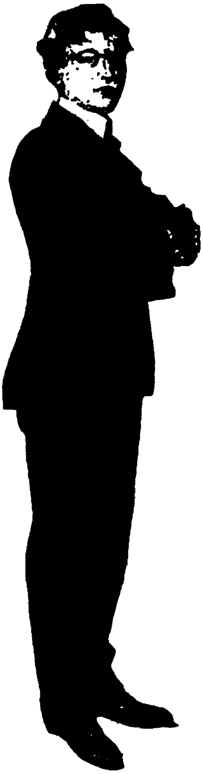
If the supply of an entire city or town is under suspicion the community should filter all water before serving it to the public. This is now done in many places, for example in London, England, in Berlin, Germany, in Albany, N. Y., Lawrence, Mass., and in many other cities and towns in the United States.

Water for family use may be made safe by boiling for half an hour and then cooling it. This is the only adsolutely safe method. But if possible all water delivered to cities, and especially to dwelling houses should be above suspicion from the start, and drawn from sources and through reservoirs and pipes free from all traces of dirt (excrement) or sewage pollution.

VII

THE CIGARETTE*

(By Orison Swett Marden, Editor and Founder of *Success Magazine*).



No words can tell the cigarette story so graphically as the pictures on these pages. I advise every cigarette victim to have his photograph taken every year and put side by side in a frame in his room, where he can see the gradual, fatal deterioration in himself from year to year. If this does not startle him and bring him to his senses, no preaching will ever do it, for the pictures will be a sermon more eloquent than ever came from any pulpit.

I leave it to others to discuss the moral side of cigarette smoking. I denounce it simply because of its blighting, blasting effect upon one's success in life; because it draws off the energy, saps the vitality and force which ought to be made to tell in one's career; because it blunts the sensibilities and deadens the thinking faculties; because it kills the ambition and the finer instincts, and the more delicate aspirations and perceptions; because it destroys the ability to concentrate the mind, which is the secret or all achievement.

The whole tendency of the cigarette nicotine poison in the youth is to arrest development. It is fatal to all normal functions. It blights and blasts both health and morals, It not only ruins the faculties, but it unbalances the mind, as well. Many of the most pitiable cases of insanity in our asylums are cigarttte fiends. It creates abnormal appetites, strange, undefined longings, discontent, uneasiness, nervousness, irritability, and, in many, an almost irresistible inclination to crime. In fact, the moral depravity which follows the cigarette habit is something frightful. Lying, cheating, impurity, loss of moral courage and manhood, a complete dropping of life's standards all along the lines are its general results.

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Magistrate Crane, of New York City, says: "Ninety-nine out of a hundred boys between the ages of ten and seventeen years who come before me charged with crime have their fingers disfigured by yellow cigarette stains. * * * I am not a crank on this subject, I do not care to pose as a reformer, but it is my opinion that cigarettes will do more than liquor to ruin boys. When you have arraigned before you boys hopelessly deaf through the excessive use of cigarettes, boys who have stolen their sisters' earnings, boys who absolutely refuse to work, who do nothing but gamble and steal, you can not help seeing that there is some direct cause, and a great deal of this boyhood crime is, in my mind, easy to trace to the deadly cigarette. There is something in the poison of the cigarette that seems to get into the system of the boy and to destroy all moral fiber."

He gives the following probable course of a boy who begins to smoke cigarettes: "First, cigarettes. Second, beer and liquors. Third, craps—petty gambling. Fourth, horse racing—gambling on a bigger scale Fifth, larceny. Sixth, state prison."

Not long ago a boy in New York robbed his mother and actually beat her because she would not give him money with which to buy cigarettes. Every little while we see accounts in newspapers all over the country of all kinds of petty thefts and misdemeanors which boys commit in order to satisfy the cigarette mania.

Another New York City magistrate says: "Yesterday I had before me thirty-five boy prisoners. Thirty-three of them were confirmed cigarette smokers. To-day, from a reliable source, I have made the grewsome discovery that two of the largest cigarette manufacturers soak their product in a weak solution of opium. The fact that out of thirty-five prisoners thirty-three smoked cigarettes might seem to indicate some direct connection between cigarettes and crime. And when it is announced on authority that most cigarettes are doped with opium, this connection is not hard to understand. Opium is like whisky,— it creates an increasing appetite that grows with what it feeds upon. A growing boy who lets tobacco and opium get a hold upon his senses is never long in coming under the domination of whisky, too. Tobacco is the boy's easiest and most direct road to whisky. When opium is added, the young man's chance of resisting the combined forces and escaping physical, mental, and moral harm is slim, indeed."

Young men of great natural ability, everywhere, some of them in high positions, are constantly losing their grip, deteriorating, dropping back, losing their ambition, their push, their stamina, and their energy, because of its deadly hold upon them. If there is anything a young man should guard as divinely sacred, it is his ability to think clearly, forcefully, logically.

Nicotine in the Frog

Dr. J. J. Kellogg says: "A few months ago I had all the nicotine removed from a cigarette, making a solution out of it. I injected half the quantity into a frog, with the effect that the frog died almost instantly. The rest was administered to another frog with like effect. Both frogs were full grown, and of average size. The conclusion is evident that a single cigarette contains poison enough to kill two frogs. A boy who smokes twenty cigarettes a day has inhaled enough poison to kill forty frogs. Why does the poison not kill the boy? It does kill him. If not immediately, he will die sooner or later of weak heart, Bright's disease, or some other malady which scientific physicians everywhere now recognize as a natural result of chronic nicotine poisoning."

A chemist, not long since, took the tobacco used in an average cigarette and soaked it in several teaspoonfuls of water and then injected a portion of it under the skin of a cat. The cat almost immediately went into convulsions, and died in fifteen minutes. Dogs have been killed with a single drop of nicotine.

KILLED BOTH

A young man died in a Minnesota state institution not long ago, who, five years before, had been one of the most promising young physicians of the West. "Still under thirty years at the time of his commitment to the institution," says the newspaper account of his story, "he had already made three discoveries in nervous diseases that had made him looked up to in his profession. But he smoked cigarettes, —smoked incessantly. For a long time the effects of the habit were not apparent on him. In fact, it was not until a patient died on the operating table under his hands, and the young doctor went to pieces, that it became known that he was a victim of the paper pipes. But then he had gone too far. He was a wreck in mind as well as in body, and he ended his days in a mamiac's cell."

UNIVERSITY RECORDS

Anything which impairs one's success capital, which cuts down his achievement and makes him a possible failure when he might have been a grand success is a crime against himself. Anything which benumbs the senses, deadens the sensibilities, dulls the mental faculties, and takes the edge off one's ability, is a deadly enemy, and there is nothing else which effects all this so quickly as the cigarette. It is said that within the past fifty years not a student at Harvard University who used tobacco has been graduated at the head of his class, although on the average, five out of six use tobacco.

An investigation of all the students who entered Yale University during nine years shows that the cigarette smokers were the inferiors, both in weight and lung capacity, of the non-smokers, although they averaged fifteen months older.

Dr. Fiske, of the Northwestern Academy, has asked all pupils who will not give up cigarettes to leave the academy. In one year, not one of the boys who used cigarettes stood in the front rank of scholarship.

"This is our experience in teaching more than fifty thousand young people," says the principal of a great business college. "Cigarettes bring shattered nerves, stunted growth, and general physical and mental degeneration. We refuse to receive users of tobacco in our institution."

Cigarette smoking is no longer simply a moral question. The great business world has taken it up as a deadly enemy of advancement, of achievement. Leading business firms all over the country have put the cigarette on the prohibited list. In Detroit alone, sixty-nine merchants have agreed not to employ the cigarette user. In Chicago, Montgomery Ward and Company, Hibbard, Spencer, and Bartlett, and some of the other large concerns have prohibited cigarette smoking among all employees under eighteen years of age. Marshall Field and Company, and the Morgan and Wright Tire Company have this rule: "No cigarettes can be smoked by our employees." One of the questions on the application blanks at Wanamaker's reads: "Do you use tobacco or cigarettes?"

He is Not Wanted

The superintendent of the Lindell Street Railway. of St. Louis, says: "Under no circumstances will I hire a man who smokes cigarettes. He is as dangerous on the front of a motor as a man who drinks. In fact, he is more dangerous; his nerves are apt to give way at any moment. If I find a car running badly, I immediately begin to investigate to find if the man smokes cigarettes. Nine times out of ten he does, and then he goes, for good."

E. H. Harriman, the head of the Union Pacific Railroad system, says that they "might as well go to a lunatic asylum for their employees as to hire cigarette smokers."

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford, the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, the Lehigh Valley, the Burlington, and many others of the leading railroad companies of this country have issued orders positively forbidding the use of cigarettes by employees while on duty.

If there is anything the youth should regard as sacred and should preserve intact at all hazards, as it affects his future more than anything else, it is his will power, and this affected very early in the cigarette smoker, so that he finds himself a slave of a practice which was once absolutely within his own volition.

Kill the Power of Decision

Another of the deadly influences of cigarette smoking is the gradual killing of the power of decision. The victim begins to vacillate, to waver, and to ask everybody's advice. He can not make up his mind about anything. He loses the power to say "No".

The symptoms of a cigarette victim resemble those of an opium eater. A gradual deadening, benumbing influence creeps all through the mental and moral faculties; the standards all drop to a lower level; the whole average of life is cut down, the victim loses that power of mental grasp, the grip of mind which he once had. In place of his former energy and vim and push, he is more and more inclined to take things easy and to slide along the line of the least resistance. He becomes less and less progressive. *He dreams more and acts less.* Hard work becomes more and more irksome and repulsive, until work seems drudgery to him.

Cigarette smoking early impairs the digestive organs. It causes a gradual loss of appetite, and the wretched victim substitutes more cigarettes for food. In fact, he finally gets to a point where he becomes such a slave to the cigarette that he can not do without it.

Herein lies one of the greatest dangers of the cigarette. *It creates a longing which it can not satisfy.* Victims who have smoked from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cigarettes a day say that, while the smoking gives some temporary satisfaction, it creates a perpetual dissatisfaction, in that it never appeases the additional hunger it creates; hence the longing for other stimulants that will do what the cigarette promised but can not fulfill.

A physician in charge of a large sanitarium in the West says that three-fifths of all the men who came to the institution within a year, to be cured of the opium, morphine, or cocaine habit, have been cigarette smokers, and that sixty per cent of these pleaded, as their only excuse, the need of a stronger stimulant than the cigarette.

Excessive cigarette smoking increases the heart's action very materially, in some instances twenty-five or thirty beats a minute. Think of the enormous amount of extra work forced upon this delicate organ every twenty-four hours! The pulsations are not only greatly increased, but, also, very materially weakened, so that the blood is not forced to every part of the system, and hence the tissues are not nourished as they would be by means of fewer but stronger, more vigorous pulsations.

VIII

CREMATION VS. EARTH BURIAL

BY GEORGE P. NEAL, M. D., FORT MADISON

One million people or more are buried annually in the United States. Last year about 15,000 of the number were cremated by the method introduced by Dr. Julius LeMoyne, who erected the first crematory on this continent at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1876.

Davenport, Iowa, has thus far the only crematory in this state.

Dr. J. M. Shaffer, the pioneer in the cremation movement in the west, tells me that his city, Keokuk, will soon take preparatory steps toward the erection of an ample structure for this purpose.

Prof. Gross, the greatest authority on surgery in the world, was a believer in the method, and his remains were reduced to a pure white ash at Washington, Pennsylvania.

Prof. Pepper was also cremated at the same place.

Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher, was cremated recently; Frances Willard was recently cremated. The Right Reverend Phillipps Brooks, P. E., Bishop of Massachusetts, wrote in favor of cremation of the dead; also Charles A. Dana, editor of "The Sun," New York City; William A. Hammond, M. D., ex-surgeon-general of the United States army; Prof. Charles Elliott Norton, of Harvard University; the Honorable Abram S. Hewitt, New York; the Rev. R. Heber, Newton, D. D., New York; Andrew Carnegie; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, P. E., Bishop of New York; "Jennie June" of New York; the Hon. Geo. Hoadly, ex-governor of Ohio; Clement Cleveland, M. D., New York; James Louis Howe, M. D., P. H. D., Louisville, Kentucky; Charles Francis Adams, Boston Mass.; John L Scudder, pastor of First Congregational church, Jersey City; Mrs. Lippincot; Prof. Felix Adler, New York; the Rev. D. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector of St. George's church, New York; Chas. A. Bacon, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Col. Thomas W. Knox, New York; Kate Field, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. Chas. W. Horner, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Edward Everrett Hale, D. D., Boston; Robert P. Porter, editor of the "Press," New York; Rose Elizabeth Cleveland; Lucy Stone, of the American Woman's Sufferage Association, Boston; Sir Lyon Playfair; Dr. A. Buccellatti, a Catholic priest, and professor of Theology at the University of Pavia one of the most learned ecclesiastics of Italy says "You inquire of me in what relation cremation stands to religion. As a reasoning Catholic, free from any prejudice, I do not hesitate for a moment to openly declare that cremation as you and your colleageues understand it, is not inconsistent with the teachings of religion."

Rabbit Abram Simon, Congregation B'noi Israel, Sacramento, California, says, "I have no hesitancy in declaring that to my mind cremation will be the future method of disposal of the dead. It is the necessary method; it is rational; it is expedient; it is desirable."

A French historian, says in praise of the revolution, that as soon as it was seen that a great many people would have to be executed, great care was taken to minimize the pain and horror by the adoption of the guillotine. This sounds quite "Frenchy" to be sure; is also a grim species of self-gratulation, but, there is no doubt of the good intent.

Cremation can be urged on still greater grounds—we must all die; we must be buried; why not in the best fashion?

When the writer dies, it is his wish to be cremated. Let it be understood, however, that he is not clamorous in claiming an early date, but will await his turn forty years hence, and that with Christian resignation and humility.

Fort Madison, Iowa, has three cemeteries, they are all crowded—the city fathers purchased ten acres for cemetery purposes, thus far no one has been buried in this plat of ground and all parties seem adverse to taking the first step in that direction.

The contemplation of death and burial by the present Chinese method is sufficient to cause a nightmare, or bring on an attack of the horrors.

The method of burial of our dead is becoming one of the most serious problems before the people. It is hard to break away from any established custom.

Cremation, the reduction of the dead human body by fire, was a very early wide-spread usage of antiquity. The early Aryans Greeks, Romans, Slavs, Celts and many Germans burned their dead. It was the universal custom of the Indo-European races.

The graves of North Europe of the Bronze age contain only jars with ashes. Christianity gradually suppressed this custom with religious reasons, connected with the resurrections of the dead, but partly because it was a pagan custom.

For sanitary reasons it is to be hoped that the custom of cremation will soon be revived.

The human body consists of from 60 to 85 per cent of water, from 30 to 40 per cent of solid matter, according to the individual. In persons of normal height and weight the proportion is 60 per cent water, 40 per cent solids. By cremation, the body is reduced to its constituent elements in about two hours without disrespect to the dead or hurt to the living.

Cremation, while it may be looked upon as a grave subject, nevertheless is a living issue. The human body is combustible, if ignited it will burn till all is consumed.

A well known English sanitarian said, "The problem, what to do with the dead, transcends every other sanitary problem in its importance to the living."

It would seem that the whole question of the disposition of the dead, as the advocates of incineration have again and again asserted, is a sanitary and not a religious one. It is a question that involves no religious doctrine, and it concerns no phase of "genuine Christian" faith.

A writer recently said, "It seems strange that in an enlightened age, the cast off emblem of mortality should be associated with a future spiritual state; for the blending of the Material with the Spiritual, by merging into a heavenly body the attributes of an earhly one, betrays a gross misconception of immortality, and is worthy only of a savage race."

Too often have Christians incurred this error, unmindful of the Apostle's warning, that, "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption."

Our sanitary welfare and our natural affections are alone involved in the final disposition of the dead, and the method most conducive to public health and the requirements of human love are assuredly reverential and best.

At the commencement of the Christian era cremation was the prevailing custom of the civilized world, with the exception of Egypt, where bodies were embalmed; Judea, where they were buried in sepulchres; and China, where they were buried in the earth.

The Greeks, fifteen centuries before Christ, buried their dead, but in time learned the advantages of cremation, and the latter practice became universal, suicides, unteethed children and persons struck by lightning alone being denied the right.

The Romans who had originally inhumed, borrowed, in turn, the sanitary practice from the Greeks, and from the close of the Republic until the end of the fourth century of our era, burning on the pyre was the usage.

The belief that upon the sound of the trumpet of the Angel Gabriel, the dead would arise from the grave contributed to the restoration of earth burial. This doctrine was literally accepted in a physical as well as spiritual sense.

A prejudice against the custom because it was pagan, no doubt was the most potent feature in the revival of earth burial—a prejudice and a superstition—those were the causes that revived the obsolete custom of earth burial in the earliest centuries of the Christian era.

Earth burial cannot be claimed as a strictly Christian custom or rite, for it also is the Chinese method.

This renders the question paradoxical from a religious point of view, taking the view either from the Christian or Chinese point.

Under the present method of burial, the grave is frequently desecrated both for the purpose of robbery, in search for jewels, as well as for the purpose of obtaining material for dissection; graves are robbed and bodies are held for ransom. General Geo. Washington's grave was desecrated, and it is not known to a certainty as to whether the bones now in the casket are really those of the 'Father of His Country''.

The graves of many worthy men have been desecrated. That of A. T. Stewart, the millionaire merchant, is a well known example. His body was stolen from the grave and a heavy ransom exacted for the return of the body.

Hundreds of instances could be recalled. This would not be possible if cremation was in vogue.

Many years ago a commercial company engaged in the manufacturing of fertilizers, bought the bones of the soldiers who were killed and buried at Plevia. The bones were those of the Russian and Turks of the armies engaged in the struggle between the two countries at that time. The bones were dug out of the trenches and loaded upon a ship which transported the ghastly cargo to France where the bones were ground up and pulverized, then sold for the purpose of enrichment of the soil. Could the spirit of commercialism go any farther in grave robbery?

Compare this transaction to the Moslem method of cremation of heroes who fell in battle in ancient times.

Take the countries of Europe where they are crowded for room. The graveyard is inroaded, bodies exhumed and the bones carted away to the bone mill, the land graded and built upon, no one concerned in the least manner.

All sentiment for the dead is lost, except in the case of immediate relatives, and they usually are so careles, that, unless, the authorities interfere, the graveyard as it is commonly named, becomes an overgrown wilderness of brush and weeds.

I am convinced that cemeteries should not exist, that the bodies of the dead should not imperil the life or health of the living.

Cremation is the logical solution of the question besides it would be the prohibition of a commercial desecration of the bones of the dead.

The Scylla of popular opinion as evidenced by the growing sentiment in favor of cremation as the Sanitary or Hygenic method of disposal of the dead, is certain to overcome the Charybdis of public prejudice which dictates an adherence to the loathsome, hideous present method of earth burial. The ultimate result in death is annihilation. "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes."

It is estimated that by earth burial this is accomplished in from three to forty years; in the interval the charnal worm is in evidence.

There is nothing so disquieting, so loathsome to the thoughts of those who have lost wife, son, daughter or parent, as the contemplation of the imprisoned remains slowly disintegrating in the cold, water-soaked, worm-infested ground; it is horrible to think of it, to write of it, or to read of it, but it is the condition that now confronts us. The theory that it is wrong to both dead and living as well, is rapidly gaining ground and taking root which will in time produce a growth of sound, healthy sentiment which will bring on a revolution which will overthrow the present unsanitary, unchristian, uncivilized, unenlightened, soul harrowing custom of defiling the air, the ground, the water of the earth with the mortal remains of the dead.

The popular sentiment at this time is so in favor of a continuance of the present method that nothing short of revolution will overcome the scruples of those who cling to it through mistaken religious ideas; the belief in the resurrection of the body, is a stumbling block; there is nothing in the Bible to warrant any such belief; upon the contrary the opposite view is set forth.

Reverence for an old custom is so strongly implanted in the human breast, that the dangers arising to the living may not bring the human family to a realization of the perils of the proximity of contact with dead and living.

It is only a question of time when this fair land will have become one vast cemetery. Think of a custom which in this year of our Lord, 1905, treasures and preserves the infection, the contagion and all the elements of death which is daily laid away in the ground, planting, as it were, the seeds of death to encompass the certain destruction of the living.

Nothing rational can be offered in the way of argument against the cremation of the dead—still it will, in all probability, require statutory enactment to establish it as a law of the land.

Every day brings us nearer to the time when the evile of inhumation will become so intolerable that the people will demand it as a matter of rescue of life from certain premature death; life and death are incompatible, there can be no affiliation or association.

Cremation will take away much of the horror of contemplation to the living. Cremation as the ultimate disposal of the body to its original elements, is and should be a pleasant thought to the sorrowing survivors, relations, friends or neighbors.

What a solace to look upon the sweet, pure, sanitary ashes of the departed ones! What a comparison to the present hideous method of inhumation.

By cremation the body is reduced to ashes in two hours. About a quart of ashes represents the residue of a dead human body.

By cremation the dead would no longer menace the health or happiness of the living, disease would become obsolete in a very short time, the world would become the habitation of the living, all could be joy and sunshine. Cemeteries would become parks for healthy children, to play and pass the hours of Adolesence—manhood and womanhood could be lived in a land of the living, the air could be pure and tonic, water would contain the elements of life and longevity, the earth would then be nature's great disinfectant, giving out renewal of life to plant and animal world alike.

What the people want, they will ultimately get. Constantine the Great, was a great political leader as well as warrior and ruler, he saw that the Christian religion was fast becoming an important factor in politics, he wisely made it the religion of his empire.

It would be a wise political move for one of the many denominational bodies into which the church of Christ is divided if they should claim cremation as the proper Christian method. The church of the future must be the one closest in touch with the material needs of the people.

It is only a question of time when self-preservation will compel the living to act in the matter; it must be taught in the pulpit and press, lecture room and public schools.

Cremation societies must be founded, physicians must take the initiative, it must be placed before th communitis in letters to the press, arguments of a sanitary hygienic nature, there must be no halt in the movement. While the church is necessarily a proper field for the propogating of this sentiment, it is not necassarily a church question; it is a question of state policy, world-wide and globe extending in its interests.

In all things else the churches are keeping abreast with the times; the church is slowly but surely moulding its policies to meet the advancing thought of modern science, The greatest pulpit thinkers and orators are cognizant of the fact that science is not a detriment to the church, but upon the contrary, a most useful ally.

The world was made for the living, not for the dead; all men should strive to so live that their planet will be better because of their existence. If the living will so regulate their conduct that yesterday and today are beyond reproach, there need be no fear for the tomorrow of life, whether here or hereafter.

Cleanliness is the handmaiden to godliness. The human family can never approach Him after whose image we are made until we more nearly resemble the great model. Sanitary birth, sanitary thought and action, in life, sanitary return to the original element upon dissolution, will merge the terrestrial with the celestial, this I believe, is sufficiently sound doctrine for any church. The law regulates every individual act of man from birth to death. It gives him the right to do much as he pleases, always providing that he pleases to do that which is right. If the law regulates man's entrance into life, exercises police surveilance over his acts during his career, why should it not exercise authority as to his proper manner of exit?

If man, while alive, commits a nuisance, he is adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, then why in the name of all that is sanitary should his mouldering, stinking, decaying, worm-infested carcass be placed in a grave to carry contagious sickness and death to the living when by cremation he can return whence he came? "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes."

In one short hour the dead are disposed of with no harm to living friends Compare this to the present Chinese method.

It is evident, if the history of the past may be taken as a criterion, some strong, self-willed, determined man will secure a statutory enactment providing cremation as the legalized method of burial. It will come to this within a decade. All reform must fail if it lack the force to implant its tenets in the ordinances of either church or state. It does not matter, it will come, whether in the name of the Lord, via the church, or (be it enacted) in the laws of the state.

Come it will, and come it must, sooner or later, but the sooner the better, It is manifest destiny. Mistaken religious prejudice must succumb to sanitary silence for the betterment of the present living, as well as the unnumbered millions of millions yet unborn.

Iowa is a young state, yet a giant in wealth and natural resources.

Iowa people benefit from the mistakes of their brethren of the older states. It would be a most noble thing for the young state of Iowa to become the champion of legalized cremation, it would enjoy a distinction of having enacted a law which would minimize the ravages of disease, render death remote, banish disease and the greater degree of ailments to which the human family is heir.

Why should a cemetery be allowed to imperil the health and life of a community, why should it be permitted to infect the water we drink, the air we breathe, the soil upon which we tread?

Why should we by eath burial carefull preserve the germs of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, as well as all the death carrying pestilences which sweep over the fair face of mother earth, smiting the mighty, the beauty, the innocent, the old, the young, the prattling infant, striking and slaying at will, regardless of rank, age, or sex? Why we do it, and supinely permit it, is one of the paradoxes of the 20th century.

Every intelligent person is aware of the gravity of the danger as well as the need of a remedy, but few have the courage to come to the front and demand a halt. All other problems of life are dwarfish in comparison to this when its relation to the health of the human family is taken into consideration. It is the question paramount. To further evade the question is tantamount to treason. This association should prepare a bill for an act to provide for cremation of the dead within the jurisdiction of Iowa.

It is a duty we owe to our state.

IX

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE ON THE FARM*

At many country homes where it is desired to introduce modern improvements in the way of waterworks to supply bath room, closet, sink and laundry, the disposal of sewage is quite a serious problem.

Fortunately it is a problem quite easy of solution by the "Septic Tank" system at once scientific and simple though but little known. The system can be easily applied in any place where sufficient fall can be secured to carry away the sewage. It is inexpensive, absolutely automatic and thoroughly effective and satisfactory. It can perhaps be best illustrated by describing a plant now in operation at the Western Hospital for the insane at Watertown, Ill. The system is the result of an accidental discovery, and was first put in successful practice by Dr. W. E. Taylor, superintendent of the above named institution though now being installed at other public institutions in Illinois and attracting much attention elsewhere. That it is perfect in its action may be gathered from the fact that it receives all the concentrated sewage from an institution whose inmates and employes number nearly eight hundred people, thoroughly and completely disposes of all organic, effete and poisonous matter with no residuum or deposit, and the product flows away in a clear sparkling stream of water, ninety-eight per cent pure by chemical analysis when it strikes the air, the remaining two per cent of impurities being liberated upon exposure to the atmosphere, leaving a stream of clear water pure enough for any purpose whatever. That this sewage can enter at one end of a tank a foul- offensive stream reeking with filth, and merge from the other end a limpid stream of water actually pure enough to drink, seems wholly incredible, and yet such is the case and the wonder of it all is that it cleanses itself automatically, without any artificial agency, solely through the work of the filth bacteria preying upon each other. This system works continually, summer and winter, year in and year out, with absolutely no attention and without change in any season, never freezing. It is practically adapted to use in the country at a distance from city sewers, and even for the use of town and cities is entirely reliable and effective.

At the Watertown Asylum the system consists of two oblong tanks of seventy thousand gallons capacity each, placed side by side, one tank

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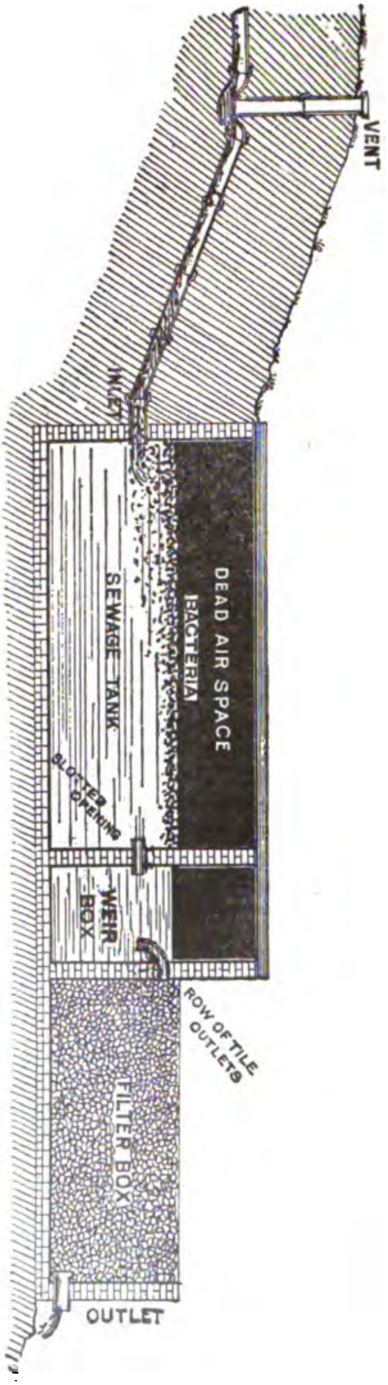
*This article and the cut were kindly furnished by Mr. Deere, plow manufacturer, Moline, Ill.



emptying into the other through a pipe. For all practical purposes, however, the tank with a well box at one end is exactly as good as two tanks, as it has been found that the water as it emerges from the first tank is just as pure as after it has passed through the second tank. The object of this weir box is to check the overflow and prevent any agitation of the sewage in the tank.

The tanks in this system are located about a quarter of a mile from the buildings. They might be located forty feet or four miles away, according to convenience, the result would be the same.

The sewage tank as shown in the illustration, consists of a brick box with eight-inch walls and floor, lined within and without with cement. Concrete would make a better tank. The roof is made air tight with a heavy coating of pitch and all crevices are tightly sealed with the same material. The sewer inlet is about two feet below the surface of the sewage in the tank. A short distance from the opposite end of the tank a cross wall is built, having a nar- the end wall is a row of curved would a circular opening. In less current in discharging than inlet. Such an opening causes any greater capacity than the let. This opening has little if the tank on a level with the in- row opening extending across tile so placed that the outlet are two feet above the sewer inlet and the opening in the cross wall. The cross wall forms a weir, or dam, which retards the outflow from the main tank, and of course there can be no discharge until the contents of the tank and weir box reach the level of the curved tile outlets. Thus both inlet and outlet are submerged about two feet below the surface of the sewage in the tank. The filter box is filled with sand and gravel and has an outlet at the bottom through which the water finally discharges.

The operation of this system is simplicity simplified. The sewage entering the tank remains until it fills the tank and the weir box to a level with the overflow from the curved tile outlets. In twenty-four hours or a little over, after entering the tank, a scum will have formed on the surface, an inch or more in thickness, consisting of a solid mass of filth bacteria, which prey upon the poisonous matter and the solids contained in the sewage, constantly fighting among themselves and destroying each other like the Kilkenny cats, which devoured each other until nothing was left but the tail, the tail in this case being represented by the two per cent of poisonous matter left in the water as it escapes, and which is at once eliminated upon exposure to the atmosphere.

Light and air are fatal to these bacteria, hence the necessity of keeping them in a dark, air tight place that they may accomplish their work. For this reason the tank must be air tight. Again to do their work effectively they must be left in perfect quiet, hence the inlet and outlet are submerged below the surface in order that from inflow and outflow as little current as possible may be caused, and this quiet is further assured by means of the weir box.

Upon emerging from the tiles the water is clear as crystal, and by chemical analysis contains but two per cent of bacteria that would be in the slightest degree injurious to the human system. This water is allowed to filter through the sand and gravel, its exposture in this manner to the air destroying all remaining bacteria, so that it emerges from the final outlet absolutely pure.

Knowing its source, one would not care to drink it, though it is pure enough for this purpose, and stock may drink it with perfect safety.

A system of this kind will not freeze in winter, as the gases arising from the sewage in the tank generate enough heat to counteract the cold and prevent freezing. The water as it emerges will be found much warmer than the air, in cold weather.

In cases where the sewage discharge is scanty and intermittent there might be danger of the water freezing in the filter box during a long cold spell, and then it would be advisable to erect a small tight building, well protected from frost, over the whole outfit, including both tank and filter, but when the sewer is in constant use this would be unnecessary.

The secret, if secret it may be called, of the whole system is the dark and air tight tank, the submerged inlet and submerged outlet, and that is all there is to it. The bacteria will do their work if let alone. If stirred up they refuse to perform as desired. When properly working the tank might be opened, the bottom scraped and not a handful of solid matter could be found.

The tank should be large enough to hold all the sewage that is ever likely to run into it within a period of twenty-four to thirty-six hours. For private residence this, would rarely need to be larger than three feet wide six feet deep and eight to ten feet long.

X

FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE

BY J. O. COBB, M. D., SURGEON UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Read before the California Public Health Association, at Riverside, Cal., April 17, 1905*

Seemingly the most puzzling problem may, after all, be the simplest; the most subtle disease the easiest controlled, after once we lay bare its causative agent. We actually turn up our noses at yellow fever now, for all the interest is gone. Puh! the mosquito; why, how simple! And typhoid fever? why we know all about that! And plague, and malaria, and dengue? Insects—flies, mosquitoes, fleas! We know all about that, you will say; but, even though you know, let me ask you, how do you apply such knowledge? How many of you, and how many physicians in your acquaintance, make yourselves active in the suppression of disease conveyed by insects? As I look into your faces, I doubt if there is a single man among you free from one guilt, free from running an open incubator for the propagation of disease-carrying flies. I refer to your stables, where the manure is thrown out in a pile and left to answer nature's means of hatching out the fly. And, being guilty of this public nuisance yourselves, I am certain that not one of you has ever written a warning word or raised a protesting voice against this affront to common decency.

I shall not weary you with a description of the genealogy of the fly or of his anatomy, or his nearly human instincts of liking company. You know all about him—how he follows you to the table occasionally, in spite of the most careful housekeeper, tasting your coffee, taking a bath in the cream, playing Bre'r Rabbit and Tar Baby in the syrup. He's a very domestic playful creature, the fly, but he's not clean; he is dirty, this insect is. Yes, he is that and more, for if I call him by the right name I would say he was nasty. Born on a dunghill, his nature reverts to the filthy as soon as your back is turned. Even though you allow him the grace of your company, he imposes upon your confidence, and when you are not looking he wallows in waste barrels, paddles in dirty water, wades knee deep in the offal of cattle, feeds upon all kinds of conceivable filth. And if he is sojourning in the country and the sanitary arrangements are imperfect as they too often are he whets his appetite for the dinner which he will try to take in company with you by a formal visit to the privy. Oh, he is a gourmand, this fiend, the fly! He will tackle anything to eat or drink from typhoid soup *a la* Chicago to sputum jelly *a la* t. b.

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*Reprinted from the Southern California Practitioner.

This pestiferous insect has many chances to communicate disease from one person to other or to plant the infectious saprophytes upon food. In cholera epidemics, it has been demonstrated that flies become the medium if infection by planting the vebrio upon food both by contact from their feet and wings and from their dejecta, which are loaded with bacteria. Wherever large bodies of men go into camp typhoid fever is nearly certain to break out, even though the water-supply is carefully protected from contamination. Such outbreaks are due to fly infection of the food-supply. Sporadic cases of typhoid fever in country settlements are more often the result of fly infection than of water infection.

Tuberculosis is one of the most puzzling of our contagious diseases, and the manner of its spread from one person to another is one of the hardest problems before the sanitarian today. You believe, and I believe that it is a respiratory disease, borne into our lungs by means of contaminated dust, but I believe probably more than you do. I believe that the greater sources of infection by the bacillus comes about by means of the fly planting sputum on food with its wings and feet and dejecta. This is not something new; it is an old theory. Spillman and Househalter called attention to the possibility of infection in tuberculosis in this manner several years ago. Hoffman fed flies with sputum and recovered bacilli from their fecal matter. Heyward has recently reported a series of experiments covering the ground more fully than Hoffman.

Typhoid fever, cholera and tuberculosis are the most prominent of the infections conveyed by the fly, but I believe that several diseases, and especially plague and leprosy, may be conveyed in the same manner. Diphtheria is one of these, but there is not so much of a chance for the fly to pick up the infected mucus in this malady; but in plague epidemics and in leper countries it seems but reasonable to believe that, in the poverty and squalor where such cases occur, the fly would pick up the infection and plant it on the food of others who live in this environment. Of course, as I speak to you, your minds have naturally asked if these diseases are ingestion diseases, and I answer you that I believe they are Kitasato has demonstrated that plague develops from feeding experiments. and there are many strong reasons for the existing belief that leprosy is an ingestion disease. Personally, I believe that plague is spread commonly by means of body parasites, though there is little doubt that many cases originate from infection by the way of the intestinal tract; but with leprosy, I am firmly convinced that the disease is caused from eating infected food, and, if this is true, then this contagion is most likely planted upon such foods by flies that obtain the infection from open sores and the nasal and bronchial mucus of old cases, which is said to teem with bacilli.

Now, let me picture to you some of the habits of the fly, and then we shall see if it is unreasonable to believe that he is an important factor in the spread of disease. Turn about you and see the swarms of flies upon decaying vegetable matter—in the garbage cans, on the manure piles, everywhere. Watch the flies swarming upon the filth of the streets, such as sputum and spit, and bones and decaying vegetables. Follow him further, and see him alighting upon the candy offered for sale by the street venders, and on all the fruit at the stands, especially the grapes and dates. Don't tarry here too long, for you will be disgusted, and will cease to eat fruit flavored with fly-specks; keep right on in the quest after this insect's habits, and notice the bakery where you buy your bread and cakes and pies—flies there to put on the finishing layer. And the meats, have you observed how they are carried in open wagons through the streets without protection, covered with flies, and then hung up in the shop where these same flies and others swarm upon them? Cooking this meat does not change the fact that this is simply nasty. There is no other word for it.

Then, after you have been in the butcher shops, keep right on to the restaurant kitchens, and alleys back of them, especially the cheap ones. I don't say you ever eat there, but if you ever have, you won't go there again if you will but make one visit to these kitchens. But there are others who must, perchance, eat there, and it is these whom we should protect, not alone from these filthy insects, but from the disease which they carry.

And we must go into the shops and homes of the poor—those unfortunates whose houses are not protected by screens to keep out flies. There you will indeed be disgusted! Flies everywhere! In the children's mouths and noses; in the house, out of the house; on the food left there upon the table, which is never cleared; on the food left over, and which the children eat at all times between meals; in the milk-pitcher; in the soup; in the molasses; in and upon every conceivable thing! But at this point I feel that you are beginning to doubt. You are saying to yourselves that it is true that the fly is filthy, but, you are even now saying that the food is cooked, and that the process will kill any bacteria that might have been planted by flies. Ah, but you forget and overlook the danger. It is granted that cooking will destroy all of these bacteria readily, but it is not here that the danger lies. It is the food which has been cooked and upon which the fly afterward alights that is the real danger, and the longer this food remains uneaten after this contamination the greater the probability that a colony has grown, thereby increasing the dosage of infection. For you must see that in cholera, say, where the fly planted but a few bacilli on potatoes or a bread pudding, or something left over from a meal, a rapid growth would follow in a few hours' time, increasing thereby the number of bacteria enormously.

This is no idle picture of the dangers from fly infection. I have spent considerable time in watching flies, and we know that their dejecta alone contain millions of bacteria. I have furthermore paid particular attention to their habits in homes of the poor, for here is where there is the greatest danger. The poor, nearly universally leave their tables set with cold food left from the previous meals. Flies assemble in great numbers upon this food, and from time to time children run in and help themselves, the remainder of the food being served at the next meal. Now, let us suppose that there is an open privy on the premises or near by, but—there is no need for me to paint the picture further. You know where that fly has been. If there are cases of typhoid fver about, all the more probability that the fly will carry the infection to others. In the Philippines it was hard to check cholera because the flies contaminated the foods and sweet stuffs sold by the venders. And if typhoid fever and cholera, why not tuberculosis and leprosy? Just spend some of your time watching flies after sputum and spittle in your streets. Now, if there is a consumptive near who is careless, as most of them are, is it unreasonable to believe that fllies take this sputum and deposit it on grapes and dates and candies which you and your family eat; or that, in the homes of the poor, they would not pick up the sputum of a case, either in that house or from a near-by one, and deposit the bacilli on the left-over food?

There is no need for me to go on indefinitely enumerating things which you know to be possible and probable—yes, actual—but about which you are more or less indifferent. All that I suggest in this paper, being hygienists and sanitarians, that you set the example to the laity—that is, if you believe in these dangers as I do. For how else shall we be able to enforce our advanced knowledge upon the attention of the public?

Let me suggest that you begin the warfare against the fly by talking against him to his natural-born enemy, the housekeeper; but she is not slow in accepting the new when it concerns the betterment of humanity and the prevention of disease. Here her heart beats true and understandingly. Therefore, let me urge you to talk flies (and other insects, too, for that matter) to your lady friends.

And why not try and get started a movement to compel livery stables and dairies to properly care for the manure.

Also, urge upon every one the screening of houses, and especially of food, and when you buy food patronize those stores that try to be clean.

And, as a sample of what a hot fight you *can* get into, make an effort to compel some of the filthy sellers of candy, fruits, bread and pastries to protect their articles from fly contamination.

As sanitarians, lend the helping hand to the ladies in their efforts to make the city officials enforce the garbage contracts. Last of all, as the saying goes, let each of you doctors who keep horses sweep before your own doorstep.

ROBERT EMMET CONNIFF, M. D.

Member of State Board of Health from January 31, 1893 to January 31, 1907. Was twice president of the board.

XI

THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The text to which I invite attention is found in the Code of Iowa, Chapter 16, Title 12, which in substance reads, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

The work of the State Board of Health, as well as all other bodies of the kind, municipal, state and National, is built on the theory that disease has a definite cause and is not a manifestation of Divine displeasure. That is to say all communicable disease is due to the transmission from one individual to another of certain minute organisms either vegetable or animal in kind. This presence is necessary to the production of disease.

The cause of all infectious diseases being thus defined and fixed on a definite something, it seems reasonable to believe that such diseases are preventable and it is to this work the efforts of all sanitary organization has been directed and for this work our State Board of Health was created.

The identical organism or germ causing each particular disease has not as yet been isolated and described. A number, however, have been carefully studied and enough of their habits and mode of development known to place them, beyond doubt, as the causative factor in the production of such diseases as diphtheria, consumption, typhoid fever, malaria, yellow fever and many others and this is acknowledged by the whole scientific world without exception.

This discovery has changed the attitude of the medical profession toward the public in certain directions.

"Heretofore the physician was expected to have in his medicine case a "cure" for each disease. His failure to produce the desired cure was taken as evidence of his incompetency."

At the present time the educated physician who practices scientific medicine knows more of the nature of disease and the cause producing the same than was known a few years ago, hence he knows his limitations and if he be honest, he will frankly tell his patients the truth, namely, that most diseases are self limited in themselves and his efforts must be given in assisting nature in contending with the invading host of disease producing germs.

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*Address by Dr. R. E. Conniff, Sioux City, President of the State Board of Health before the Conference of the Iowa Health Officers Association and State Board of Health at Waterloo, July 10, 1906.

Some one has said "the dear public do not always appreciate this honesty on the part of the doctor. A large number of otherwise intelligent persons are still looking for the man with the "cure". The pretender who claims to have an antidote for each disease is often applauded and praised while the conscientious physician is descredited."

And while it is true the great principles governing the causation of disease is not understood, or at least is not appreciated, as they should be by persons outside of the medical profession the fact still remains that the day of scientific medicine has dawned and that of empiricism in medicine has passed and gone. For with all our people, aside from this credulity born of fear, there is still a large measure of good sense and sound judgment, which in the end will reject the loud claims of the ignorant and arrogant pretender whose assertions are not founded on fact; and the time is coming when this educational work will claim the attention of the general public.

It has been my high privilege to have had a small part in the work of the Iowa State Board of Health in painting out the dangers of communicable disease and the means of lessening the chances of contracting the same. This work is being done in several ways. By improving sanitary conditions in and about houses; by careful inspection of water supply; by pointing out the dangers of adulterated foods; by carefully considering the causes producing infectious disease; and by isolation, quarantine and disinfection when such preventable and communicable diseases exist from any cause.

By these means diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox and other diseases including tuberculosis have ceased to be the awful epidemics of two or three decades ago and only exist in isolated communities and only there, through the ignorance or neglect of some one who should know better.

All these diseases and many others are clearly preventable, and the time is not far off when it will be as great a reflection on the physician and the Board of Health to a preventable disease endemic in any community as it now is for the surgeon to have pus in his wounds. Both conditions are evidence of carelessness and uncleanness and both are preventable by intelligent care.

The second way of combating disease consists in so fortifying the healthy body against the invasion of the disease producing germs, that normal resistance on the part of health tissue gives immunity, or at least lessens the chance of infection and renders the otherwise fatal germ innoxious. Two conditions are necessary to this production of this class of disease. We must have the seed which is the disease producing germ, and we must have the soil for its growth and development, which is a local or general vitality less than normal in its powers of resistance.

In this age of grasping commercialism too little attention has been given the production of a physically perfect and healthy individual. Our civilization is a one-sided civilization. The State Board of Health believes we are not here as a finality but as a possibility. The stockman improves his herds by careful selection, yet our laws permit the criminal, the syphilitic, the mental and physical degenerate to marry and perpetuate his kind and no hand is raised to stop this crime against civilization.

We believe the common welfare of all, and our own best interest lies in building up a perfect physical manhood and womanhood; for a healthy body is the best barrier against infectious disease and the best residence for healthy mental and moral impulses.

Our duty as citizens is plain. We must recognize the fact that we are living in closer touch with each other than ever before and that our interests are common. Knowledge of these preventable conditions carries responsibility for their existence and we ought to be alive to that responsibility. Conditions have materially changed in the last few decades and we are living more in a year than our fathers lived in a score of years. Our opportunities for good and evil are greater today than ever before in the history of the world, and with these opportunities come corresponding responsibilities. We cannot escape these new responsibilities, thrust upon us by changed conditions, but as Mr, Roosevelt puts it we should strive to acquire more of the positive virtues in dealing with them, such as courage, aggressiveness, trustworthiness and honesty of purpose in our relations with one another, if we would worthily serve our generation.

The best citizen is the man who recognizes the rights of others as well as his own and who cheerfully assumes his share of responsibility in promoting the general welfare of all. I believe there was never a time in the history of our country when clean, interested, high minded citizenship was in greater demand than today, because of these changed conditions and added responsibilities.

Compare, if you will, the locomotive engines of fifty years ago with the monster engines of today. Who of us are prepared to say their responsibility for work has not increased a hundred-fold by the fact that the ability to do that work has been provided in the greater capacity and the greater opportunity.

If we want our work to count we cannot be glass engines running smoothly, noiselessly and without friction. Such a machine may be a pretty toy but it is absolutely useless. It cannot do a pound of work and its responsibility in the busy activities of modern life is represented by a double naught. We feel, and we want you to feel that these opportunities impose a duty upon us. Surely indifference in this important matter is disloyalty.

So much in regard to the attitude of the State Board of Health toward these important questions. We believe nearly all of the diseases now prevalent are clearly preventable and it is your duty and our duty to call attention to the facts, and while I cannot help but regret that so little attention is given these matters by our legislative bodies and by the general public, I am here to say much has been accomplished under existing conditions. We have been at work, and that work is bearing fruit. The popular idea seems to be that the State Board of Health is composed of a lot of high salaried officials who have nothing to do but draw their princely stipend and pass rules for quarantine. Do you know the work of the State Board of Health, together with the State

Board of Medical Examiners, has cost the state scarcely a dollar in compensation to its members since its organization. The small annual appropriation has been expended in paying a Secretary, in sending out educational publications; in publishing and sending, monthly, a Bulletin to the various local boards and in an honest endeavor to bring these vital questions before common people whom they directly concern.

Quarantine, which, while under existing conditions is necessary, is at best a barbarous measure and a reflection on the intelligence of our people. There is not a member of this Board who will not be heartily glad when a better knowledge of infectious disease by the genearl public will make quarantine unnecessary and when the hardships incident to the same will no longer be imposed.

The work done by the members of this Board has been honest work, hard work and often discouraging work. It has been done without compensation and with great financial loss to most of its members, but it is beginning to awaken a larger interest in these important problems and is being appreciated as is evinced by this gathering today. The time is coming when the people will do honor and give proper credit to the work of Rogertson, Becker, Kennedy, Shrader, Scroggs, Emmert, McKlveen and other pioneers in the field of preventive medicine in Iowa.

There is much to be accomplished for we have scarcely made a beginning and it is to this work we invite your earnest co-operation. Let me call your attention to some of the important problems to be worked out by our people right here in our own state.

The recent investigation of food products by the National Government brings the question of food preparation and food adulteration very close to our people from both a sanitary and commercial point of view.

Another important question is the pollution of our streams by the discharge of factory waste and sewage into our sources of water supply. It is reasonable to presume our Legislature would reflect the wishes of our people in so important a question, yet some of us went before our recent Legislature with a most favorable proposition in which our streams were to have a complete and systematic sanitary survey and the expense divided with the National Government through an arrangement made with the Bureau of Geological Survey. Yet we were unable to interest the law making body sufficiently to get even the small appropriation of two thousand dollars for the work. The fact is legislators are politicians and in this matter, as in all other matters, we may call from the housetops and our call will be unheeded until the people become interested in this kind of legislation.

Iowa is essentially an agricultural state. Our products go into the markets of the world and command the highest prices. This is as it should be for there is no reason why Iowa should not produce butter,, cheese, meat and grain equal to, if not superior, to any section of the world. A great menace to this industry lies in the prevalence of tuberculosis in dairy farms and feeding yards. All the Government inspection that may be imposed will not correct this threatened danger unless the stockmen and breeders are alive to the situation and make a study of the best means of freeing our swine and cattle of tuberculous disease by careful inspection and proper housing before they are put on the market. There is small profit in feeding a diseased animal for months, only to have him consigned to the tank by a Federal inspector. Prevention is the best possible cure.

Human tuberculosis is everywhere prevalent in our state. The belief has some where gained credence that the rural sections are exempt—that the disease is confined largely to towns and cities. This is a great mistake. The disease is essentially a house disease and exists quite as much in the country as in the city. I know of no better breeding place for tuberculosis than a farm house shaded by an abundant growth of trees, with damp surroundings and perhaps inadequate ventilation. Such a house when once infected becomes a veritable hotbed of tuberculosis and in my judgment is the source from which our herds of cattle and swine first became infected. This is a question of great importance to all of us.

I want to advocate the employment of a competent inspector by the State Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to inspect such localities and advise as to the best means of correcting unsanitary conditions. I believe such an official, who would come in direct relation with the people most interested as an educator and instructor, would do an immense work in the field of preventive medicine right here in our own state.

More attention should be given to milk inspection. Particularly is this true in regard to milk used for infant feeding. Our state requires that milk sold shall contain a certain amount of butter fat, but there is no inspection further than this. Milk from tuberculous cows is often sold on the market, and is fed to infants, whose diet consists so largely of such food. This is a very important problem.

Another matter affecting the welfare of our people is the sale of patent medicine containing a large percentage of alcohol, opium and other ingredients detrimental to health.

All these questions must be worked out and the proper remedy intelligently applied.

The Bacteriological Laboratory for the study of disease is a great help to the work of the Board and a benefit to the people generally in dealing with the more prevalent diseases such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis and diphtheria. Positive knowledge of conditions is obtained by laboratory tests, and release from quarantine granted at the first possible moment commensurate with safety.

I believe, however, the establishment of sub-stations in the larger cities would facilitate the work of the Laboratory in making quicker returns and be altogether more satisfactory. Perhaps it is not germane to the subject for me to speak here of the work of the physicians of the Board in striving for a higher standard of medical education. I may be pardoned in saying there has been persistent and successful effort to elevate the standards of entrance requirement to our medical colleges. Young men entering on a course of medical studies are now required to have at least a good English education. The college course has been lengthened and strengthened year by year until I believe it can be truthfully said the Iowa requirement is equal to any of our sister states, and while this is as is should be in justice to the matriculant, nevertheless it is a matter of considerable pride to be classed in the first division in our standard of medical education.

Another work long sought for, and now accomplished, is the reciprocity agreement between Iowa and a number of other states having an equally high standard of medical requirement, whereby practitioners holding our certificates are permitted to practice in other states without examination. This has perhaps given us standing with other State Boards more than any other one thing, and it is a great blessing to some of our ablest and oldest physicians, who for reasons may wish to take up a residence in another locality.

This is a hurried review of the work of the Board. There are important phases which time will not permit me to touch upon, such as school and personal hygiene, factory and mine inspection and many other problems which will suggest themselves to the student of preventive medicine.

We are extremely fortunate in having no dissention in the various interests represented in the Board, but have worked together in harmony and for the common good of all. The Board was created with the thought of bringing together in one working body the largest possible number of interests. It was to be non-professional and non-political. I sincerely hope it will always remain so, for I know of no greater calamity which might overtake our work as sanitarians than to have politics mixed with our affairs,

To retain the confidence of the people we represent, our work must be non-political and on the highest possible plain of endeavor. I am glad to say personal ambitions and special interests have never been tolerated. Faithful, self-sacrificing, conscientious service has characterized the work of the State Board of Health.

And now just a word to its members. This address is in a sense my valedictory. My term of fourteen years service will soon be brought to a close and some other man will sit in my place and take part in your diliberations. I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my extreme gratification that I have been privileged to be so long with you and to have a small part in the work of the Board. This association has taught me to have the highest respect for its members both past and present. My association with you has been most cordial and I have looked forward to our meetings with pleasure. I can only add I never expect to be associated with a truer lot of men, men who have higher ideals and whose devotion to duty shall be with me, a pleasant memory.

XII

DUST AND ITS RELATION TO DISEASE

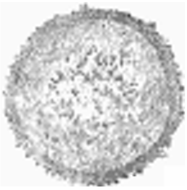
FOR centuries dust has been the bane of the thrifty housewife, as she has regarded it as a form of filth, not necessarily dangerous to health but because it mars the effect of the home and soils linen, silks and other household fabrics, as well as the hands and persons of those who come in contact with it.

Since delicate machinery has come into such general use, dust has acquired another enemy, as those who have charge of such machinery realize that it injures and finally destroys it.

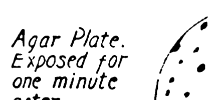
If dust, by its mere presence, so readily harms industrial machinery, may it not affect the human machine in much the same manner? Of this there can be no question; but as regards the human machine, dust may also be a disseminator of disease, by carrying and depositing specific micro-organisms within the body, where they may multiply and induce various disease processes.

The effects of dust on the human be-

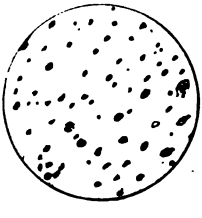
A cluster of the bacilli



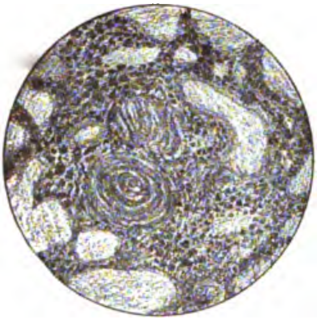
A single "colony" of rod-shaped dust bacteria



Agar Plate. Exposed for one minute before sweeping



Agar Plate. Exposed for one minute after sweeping



Steel Grinder's Lung. x 70 diameters

Lymph Node, almost completely filled with coal dust

ing depend upon the following factors:

First—The *kind* of dust.

Second—The *amount* of dust.

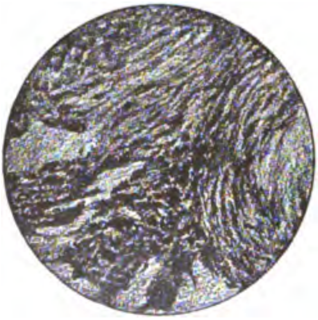
Third—The constancy of its presence.

Fourth—The susceptibility of the individual.

Fifth—The measures employed to protect the individual against its entrance.

The composition of dust varies, according to the locality and local conditions. For instance, in a city where much coal is burned the atmosphere is constantly loaded with small carbon particles, commonly termed "soot." In stone works the dust consists almost entirely of fine particles of stone, generally very hard and with sharp edges. In factories, where metal is ground, we find a metallic dust, also with sharp edges.

Coal dust, or "soot," is far less dangerous to the human being than stone or metal dust, as the particles are much more finely divided, with rounded edges.



Coal Miner's Lung. x 70 diameters

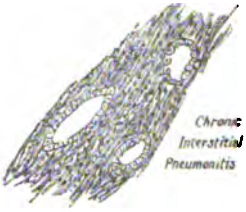
so that when such dust enters the body it does not set up as great an inflammatory reaction.

It has been known for years that workers in stone, and metal grinders, suffer more frequently from bronchial and lung diseases than do individuals in other trades. Coal miners suffer more from these diseases than do other miners, as the coal is very readily reduced to a fine powder with sharp edges. The deposits of coal dust in the lungs and bronchial lymph nodes of a coal miner may be very great in amount, causing these organs to appear black in color and very tough and gritty on section.

Lead Miner's Lung. x 70 diameters

The term given to deposits of dust in the lungs is pneumoconiosis. This is the general name for such deposits, but special names have been given for the various kinds of dust. For instance, the deposit of coal dust in the lungs is called anthracosis; of metallic dust, siderosis;

Dust from Rug Cleaning



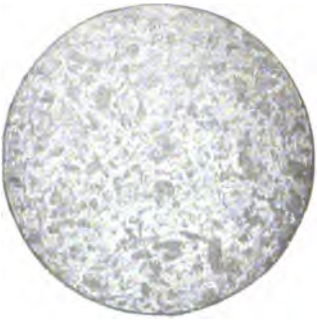
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonitis

of stone dust, chalicosis; of clay, aluminosis.

Some forms of dust are colored; for instance, rouge, which is used for polishing glass, induces a brick-red deposit in the lungs of workers at this trade, while other iron compounds give the lungs a dark brown to black color.

Lungs which have been constantly irritated by dust are readily infected by pathogenic organisms that may gain entrance, causing abscesses and gangrene. Pulmonary tuberculosis is a very frequent occurrence among stone workers, as is also pneumonia. The chronic irritation sets up a proliferation of connective tissue, and as this increases in amount it encroaches on the bronchi and alveoli and finally obliterates many of them, and in a long-standing case large areas of lung are converted into solid masses of connective tissue. This condition is termed chronic interstitial pneumonitis. It is not seen as fre-

Needle Grinding



Lead Dust from Printing Shop, and Type casting quently as formerly, as the worker who is exposed to such dust is generally protected by a filter adjusted over nose and mouth to prevent the entrance of irritating particles.

The following conditions may be and generally are due to the irritation induced by dust:

Chronic conjunctivitis.

Chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.

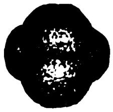
Chronic bronchitis.

Chronic pneumonitis.

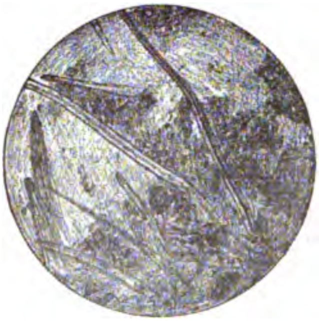
Catarrh of the upper air passages is frequently due to chronic mechanical irritation resulting from the inhalation of dust of various kinds. The body tissues endeavor to rid themselves of the foreign particles in various ways. In the eye, they are washed out by the constant flow of the lachrymal secretion, which carries them to the nasal cavity, from whence they are blown out with the nasal mucus. From the bronchi

Sandstone

Granite.



Pollen Grains of the Heather



Dust from Wheat Cleaning

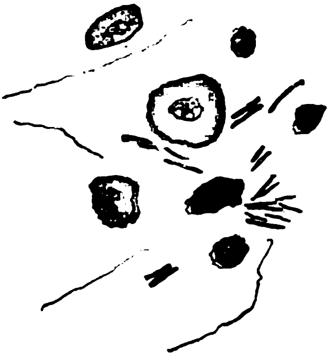
they are removed by the ciliated epithelium, which is in constant motion, and when there is enough mucus and foreign material gathered, it is expectorated, so that the greater amount of material is thrown out of the body. What little remains is taken up by the phagocytes and carried to the lymph channels or nodes and there accumulates.

In some portions of the world the dust is composed of substances which are soluble in the secretions. These may be divided into two classes—inorganic and organic.

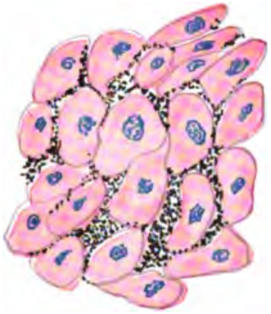
In the first class are included the various salts which when dissolved in the secretions cause a chemical irritation. A good example of this type is the dust of the alkali deserts of our western states.

To the second class belong the pollen of various plants which, in peculiarly susceptible individuals, cause an intense inflammation, known by various names,

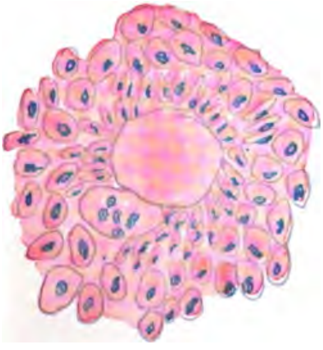
Cotton



Tuberck Bacilli
in sputum



Coal Dust deposit
in a lymph node



Miliary Tuberck

such as "Hay fever," "Rose cold," etc. It has recently been discovered that these pollens contain a substance which is readily soluble in the conjunctival and nasal secretions. This substance is a toxin and can be extracted from the pollens, and when such extract is applied to the mucous membrane of a susceptible individual it sets up the characteristic symptoms of Hay fever.

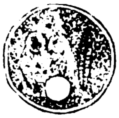
An antitoxin has been obtained for this toxin of the pollen by Prof. Dunbar, of Germany, but it is still on trial and it cannot be said to what extent it will be useful in the treatment of this affection.

Decaying animal and vegetable matter when blown about is not only unpleasant to the nostrils, but can exercise an irritant effect and thus cause inflammatory reactions of various mucous membranes, inducing conjunctivitis, rhinitis, laryngitis and bronchitis.

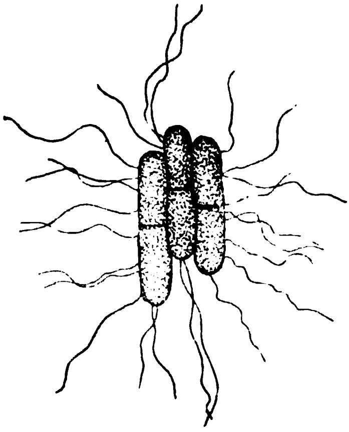
Many have believed that pathogenic

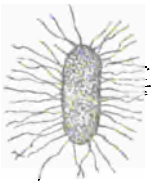
Sawdust

Mother-of-Pearl.



Amoeba.
The most primitive animal known, with an encysted amoeba which is able to live in dust

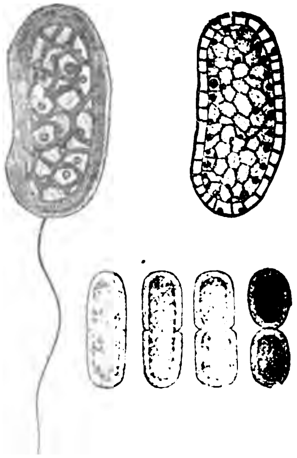




Bacillus Subtilis, the spores of which are present in dust

micro-organisms are blown about by dust, but, as a matter of fact, the great majority so distributed are harmless to man, and if the dust is dry and has been sufficiently exposed to sunlight none of the common pathogenic organisms are viable.

If the dust is but partially dry it may contain any of them, as all animal excreta contains them in varying numbers. For instance, it is well known that every time one talks, coughs, laughs or causes an increased current of air through the respiratory passages or mouth, minute particles of mucus, saliva, food remnants, or other substances that may be in the path, are driven out, together with the various micro-organisms that inhabit the respiratory or alimentary tract. An individual suffering with a simple sore throat, due to a streptococcus infection, may distribute large numbers of streptococci, and various currents of air may waft them hither and thither and some



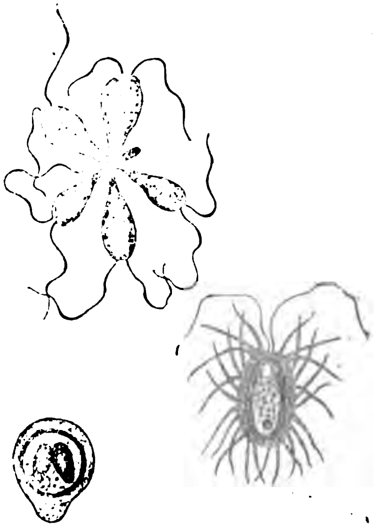
Two Bacteria, greatly magnified to show the details of their structure, illustrating the way in which they multiply by division

other person may inhale them and become infected, unless the tissues are able to destroy the organisms before they gain a foothold. If, however, these minute particles are completely dried the streptococci are destroyed and rendered innocuous.

Similarly, a tubercular individual may distribute the bacilli characteristic of this disease and thus infect other persons.

In the pneumonic form of bubonic plague the infectiveness of the secretions of the respiratory tract is so great that, during the epidemic, many are infected in this manner.

If, however, the ejected particles are perfectly dried, the contained microorganisms are destroyed and the material is innocuous. The great danger lies in the *partially dried mucus,* for if the outer layer be dry it protects the interior by preventing evaporation, and in this manner organisms in the center of such



Two stages in the growth of a flagellated one celled animal, and an encysted individual

Microscopic "Water Bear"
A little animal which shrivels up on being dried, but becomes active again when placed in water

a mass may be fully virulent for a considerable length of time.

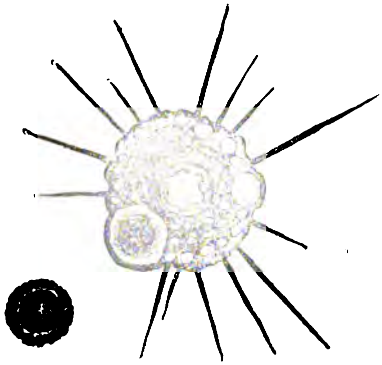
Major Firth, of the English army, has stated that the typhoid bacillus may remain alive and fully virulent for twenty-five days in dirt which has been dried and blown about as dust. If this is true, it is very interesting, as it means that the Bacillus Typhosus is a much more resistant organism than we have ever supposed.

There is a group of organisms which, under unfavorable conditions, can render themselves more resistant. This is accomplished by the process of spore formation.

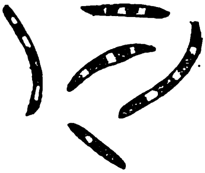
To this group belong the tetanus bacillus and the bacillus of anthrax.

Spores are very resistant to dry heat and to various chemicals, and it takes a long time to destroy them by boiling.

They are, however, readily destroyed by moist heat under pressure. The spores of tetanus are widespread and



Sun Animalcule
(Actinophrys) and its cyst



Bacillus Tuberculosis Pure Culture, Stained and highly magnified.

are found in the soil, especially where houses and stables have been. These spores may be blown about for years without losing their ability to revert to their vegetative stage, when they obtain a resting-place on suitable soil. It is thus important that all air taken into operating rooms should be filtered, to prevent the development of post-operative tetanus.

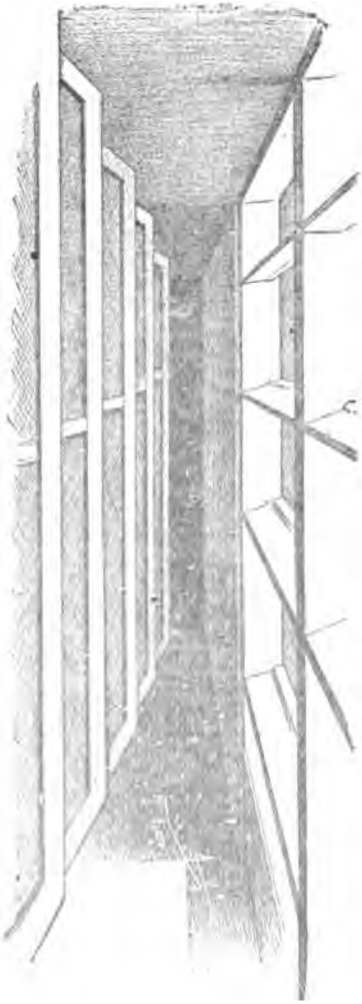
There is a group of diseases—the acute exanthemata — whose infectious material seems to be conveyed in the air very easily. It is fairly well established that smallpox can be conveyed through the air, and as it has been recently shown that its primary lesion is somewhere in the respiratory tract this seems to be a reasonable inference.

Although not definitely established, the same may be true of scarlet fever and measles.

For this reason, rooms in which numbers of children congregate should be

Wheel Animalcule from street dust, after immersion in water

Pollen Grain of Pumpkin



Air Filter at intake of Hotel St Regis N.Y.

well ventilated, so that any infectious matter may be quickly dissipated.

The ideal method of cleaning is by means of the vacuum process. By this method a vacuum is produced in two or more tanks, metal pipes leading from these tanks to various places; to each of these pipes a strong rubber hose is attached, and these rubber tubes end in various ways. The vacuum is established and the ends of the rubber tubes are run over the parts to be cleansed. and thus whatever dust is present is sucked into the tubes and down into the tanks. By this method no dust escapes to settle down again, but is collected in the tanks and thence removed.

Cleaning by compressed air is faulty. because it does not remove the dust, but blows it around to let it settle again.

Aside from the vacuum method, the best way to remove dust is with a moist cloth, for the dust clings to this and cannot be blown about. This latter

method is used in nearly all hospitals or where cleansing is intelligently done.

The scattering of moist tea leaves accomplishes the same purpose, and many housewives use this method to "lay the dust," as they express it.

In conclusion we may sum up as follows:

1. Dry dust, in *small quantities*, is harmless except when a wound is exposed.

2. Dry dust, inhaled in *large quantities*, is dangerous because it may, mechanically, induce chronic inflammatory changes in the bronchi and lungs.

3. Partially dried dust may contain pathogenic organisms, and should be regarded as dangerous.

Every person exposed to large quantities of dust should wear an air filter over mouth and nose.

In cleaning, the dust should be gathered together and removed; not scattered about, as is usually the case.

Sweeping by the Vacuum System

Extending from the Vacuum Machine up into the interior of the building to be cleaned are lines of rubber hose through which the dust is by suction brought down into receiving tanks

XIII

THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF THE TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT IN HIS HOME

BY LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M. D., DIRECTOR OF THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE, ETC., OF PHILADELPHIA*

At last the genius of man has brought to bay his arch enemy. From the dawn of history until within the memory of even young men tuberculosis has been the unconquered foe of mankind carrying on its devastation in every clime and under every possible condition. It has destroyed man and all his friends in the animal kingdom; it has roamed at will and has never known any hindrance. Now it is about to be exterminated from the earth.

This great achievement of civilization has been made possible by the wonderful discovery by Pasteur of a new world, the world of micro-organisms. Pasteur's discovery was the culmination of research by scientists who had gone before him, but it was his genius which interpreted correctly the enigmas which had been partly solved by his predecessors. Pasteur was followed by a host of ardent explorers of the new world, each bringing to light some new fact which augmented man's power over disease.

Quite naturally one of the diseases upon which the new light was most likely first to be thrown was tuberculosis. In every part of the world scientists devoted themselves to the study of this disease. Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus moreover made investigation along the line of this disease more attractive and easier than along lines which had not yet been so well explored, so that the growth of knowledge about this disease was more rapid than about any other. The bacteriologist, the pathologist, the clinician, and the veterinary surgeon have vied one with another to throw new light upon this subject.

The bacteriologist studied the life history of the tubercle bacillus and made this microorganism as well known to us as are many of our domestic animals and house plants. He made us familiar with the conditions under which the microorganism grows, the food which it consumes, the products which it gives off, and the things in nature which are inimical to its life. He revealed to us its variations in form, its chemic composition, its idiosyncrasies, in short, gave such complete knowledge about it that it has come into our power to control its existence.

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*From American Medicine.

The pathologist studied the tissues upon which the tubercle bacillus grows. He revealed to us the changes which take place in those tissues and the process by which the microorganism gets into them and again gets out of them. He made known to us which tissues of the body are most prone to invasion by the microorganism and what the consequential damages are in the organism by reason of the injury done to the tissue invaded. He also made known to us the process by which the organism endeavors to make repairs and what the condition of the tissue is when it has been repaired.

The clinician gathered up and analyzed the symptoms which are set up by the organism when invaded by the tubercle bacillus and its associates, and showed us the value of such symptoms as indicators of the invasion of the disease before its presence can otherwise be demonstrated. He showed the methods by which the disease is communicated from one individual to another, the conditions under which implantation takes place, the environments which are most conducive to the development of the disease, and the circumstances under which the disease can best be resisted. He studied the relationship between nutrition and tuberculosis, and made known to us the mode of life and the kind of food which help the organism to recover when it has been invaded by the disease. He also proved the value of many medicinal remedies in helping nature to throw off the disease. He taught us the best practical measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease by the destruction of the microorganism before it can enter another host.

The veterinary surgeon demonstrated the unity of tuberculosis throughout the animal kingdom. He showed us that while the tubercle bacillus varies in form and in likes and dislikes accordingly as it has grown upon different soils it nevertheless is the same microorganism wherever it may grow, and can be trained to grow upon soils to which it is not congenial. He showed us that if tuberculosis is to be exterminated it must be attacked from all quarters, and that the possibility of its intertransmission between human beings and animals must be obviated. He pointed out to us the various ways by which intertransmission of human and animal tuberculosis may take place, and the rules and practices which ought to be observed in order to avoid such intertransmission.

Knowledge gained from all these sources enables us to lay down certain definite propositions about tuberculosis which point the way for both treatment and control of the tuberculous. 1. Tuberculosis is a house disease; it runs its course in the house, and it proves fatal in the house. Without the house it could not continue to exist. 2. Tuberculosis is a family disease The home which is the center to which the family is drawn also is the center from which tuberculosis radiates. All the sweet ties of affection which hold members of a family towether are mediums of distribution of tuberculosis. Intimacy is the line *along* which contagion travels. • The kiss, the handshake, the embrace, and every custom which from time immemorial has been consecrated to the home, is a means of spreading tuberculosis. Intimacy, as a rule, is necessary for the spread of the disease. 3. Tuberculosis is, in a measure, an occupation disease. Occupations which bring people close together under unhygienic conditions, particularly where irritating substances are given off during the manufacturing processes, damage the mucous membrane of the lungs and serve as mediums for conveying tuberculous matter, often are the means of spreading tuberculosis. The enclosure in which such occupations are followed morever frequently produce soil for the tubercle bacillus in the occupants by the debasement of nutrition from want of air. 4. Tuberculosis is a disease of the poor, downtrodden, and debased. The tubercle bacillus does not grow well in healthy tissue. It cannot get a foothold in the tissues of a person who is in a strictly normal condition. It must have tissue which is already somewhat debased, for a place of beginning. Overwork, underfeeding, under-airing, dissipation, physical injury to tissues by traumatism or by other diseases, are the usual forerunners of tuberculosis. 5. Tuberculosis is a slow, long-drawn-out disease which, as a rule, kills by inches. Even the cases which are known as galloping consumption, have had a long period of unrecognized quiescence. The average duration of tuberculosis probably is ten years. Perhaps two thirds of this time is a period of delicate health merely. There are no symptoms, but the person is looked upon by everyone as a delicate person. 6. Tuberculosis is a curable disease. The tubercle bacillus is not a virulent parasite for human beings. It is only when associated with other microorganisms that it becomes dangerous, and even then it does not destroy much tissue at a time. Unfortunately, when unchecked, it continues to make inroads until it has destroyed so much tissue, and has damaged so many organs that the toxemia of a [illegible] may [illegible] prove fatal. Its inroads can readily be checked however by healthy nutrition. Just in proportion as the body is restored to a normal condition of health the tubercle bacillus deteriorates, ceases to reproduce itself, and gradually becomes exterminated. Every living organism has within itself the power of self-protection by which it can fight off parasitic life. It can produce an antitoxin which neutralizes the toxins produced by the parasitic microorganisms, and it can produce cells which destroy the microorganisms themselves. That the human body can destroy and cast out tubercle bacilli is no longer to be doubted. 7. Tuberculosis can be prevented. This is the brightest star in the firmament of modern science. No deduction from the new knowledge about tuberculosis stands out more boldly and unequivocally than this. That which is due to life is perpetuated by reproduction; stop the reproduction and it becomes extinct. The tubercle bacillus ordinarily only can reproduce itself in a host. Its life outside of a host is dormant. It hibernates, so to speak, during this time in a cache consisting of broken-down tissue or dead tissue cells. This cache is easily discernible at the time that it is given off by the old host. The matter which constitutes the cache is known is common parlance as pus or sputum. It is through this pus or sputum, and through this alone, that tuberculosis can be conveyed from one person to another. Science has discovered many substances which will distroy the life of this pus or spuaum and destruction of the pus or sputum by fire is a very easy matter. Sterilization or destruction of all matter given off by the tuberculosis at the moment when it is given off absolutely prevents new implantations. What can be done with one tuberculosis person can be done with a hundred, and what can be done with a hundred can be done with a thousand. Theoretically, at least, it is possible for every tuberculous person on earth to sterilize or destroy every particle of tuberculosis matter before any of it can get into another person. Practically, the prevention of tuberculosis, then is a question of ways and means of how to bring every tuberculosis person under control. 8. Tuberculosis exists in every part of the world, in every climate, and in all easons of the year. It has existed at all times of which we have any historic record. It is the most prevalent of all diseases, and causes more deaths than any other disease. It causes from a seventh to a tenth of all the deaths throughout the world. The treatment and control of the tuberculosis, therefore, is a universal problem. It must be worked out in every part of the world, and the methods used must be such as can be used in any part of the world. 9. The extermination of tuberculosis in animals must go hand in hand with the extermination of tuberculosis in human beings. Every precaution must be taken against intertransmission of animal and human tuberculosis. Each of these tasks should stand on its own foundation, but they should be carried on simultaneously and in harmony one with the other. The crusade against tuberculosis in the human race should not be made to carry the burden of the crusade against tuberculosis in the animal kingdom by the dissemination of false doctrines about intertransmissibility, neither should it be impeded by the dissemination of false doctrines about nonintertransmissibility. That animal tuberculosis can be conveyed to human beings is a settled fact. How frequently or infrequently this happens has little bearing upon the subject one way or the other, except in so far as false notions about this matter may lead to improper measures for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis can be successfully treated anywhere. Climate has practically nothing to do with the matter. Formerly, climate was looked upon as the most important factor in the production of tuberculosis, and consequently it was looked upon as a most important factor in the treatment of it. For many men it is difficult even at the present time to give up these ideas. It has been demonstrated, however, by practical tests, that the disease can be successfully treated anywhere, and comparative statistics of results obtained show conclusively that climate practically plays no role in the matter at all. Even in large cities, on small streets, good results are obtained at the present time by modern scientific treatment.

Modern scientific treatment of tuberculosis means a carefully selected diet, life in the open air, regulation of exercise and such medication as will help injured organs to do their work in a physiologic way. The diet must be one which will give the largest amount of nutrition with the smallest possible amount of labor on the part of the organs making the nutrition. Food, therefore, must be selected not only for its nutritive value, but for its nutritive value plus the ease with which it can be transformed into tissue. Of all foods, milk undoubtedly is the one which gives the best returns in nutrition for the smallest consumption of energy. Next to milk come eggs, after these beef and mutton, and then leguminous vegetables. Meat contains a great deal of nutritive value, but its transformation into tissues uses up a great deal of energy, and for this reason it ought to be used only once a day. For the average tuberculosis subject a good diet is one consisting of one meal of solid food a day, and three quarts of milk and six raw eggs a day. Fruit of all kinds may be allowed, and some of it should be used daily. Nuts which are easily digested, such as almonds, walnuts and pecans, may be used, and it is good practice to permit of their use at pleasure, as they require considerable mastication. No food should be permitted which is used for the mere purpose of tickling the appetite, and above all things, pastry and dainties should be forbidden. The milk and eggs may be distributed over the day at intervals of two hours, but no milk nor eggs should be taken within two or three hours of the full meal before or after. The doctor should always definitely lay down the time at which food should be taken and the amount to be taken, and he should impress it upon the patient that the full quantity must be taken each time, whether there is a desire for it or not. When patients are assured that they can take this quantity of food and that it is beneficial to them to take it, even when they are nauseated, they will take it as a matter of course, whereas otherwise, with preconceived notions about their inability to take it, they will decline it.

Life in the open air must mean just what the words indicate. The patient should be in the open air 24 hours out of the 24. If it is possible to put him out in a tent he should be put in a tent. If this cannot be done, the hours which are spent in the house must be spent in a room which is well ventilated and in which the windows are always open. There must be no half heartedness in this matter and drafts must be absolutely disregarded. A room should be selected in which there are windows on two sides at least, and these windows must at all times be kept open. This does not mean in fine weather only, but at all times, winter and summer rain and shine. If windows must be closed temporarily during a storm to protect the furniture, they must be opened as soon as the storm is over. Rebreathed air is very harmful to a person suffering from tuberculosis and must be avoided under all and any circumstances. Products of combustion are carried off by the lungs in the exhalation of air. These substances are poisonous to the organism and thus do harm aside from the injury which results from insufficient amount of oxygen. Air purifies itself by circulation and for this reason outside air is practically always free from any poisonous products of combustion. Air in a room can only be purified while in motion, hence a room is never properly ventilated unless air can enter from one side and pass out from the other. When a patient is exposed to a draft he should be protected against reduction in temperature by proper clothing. Night air must be supplied as freely as day air. If anything, night air is superior to day air particularly in cities because it is free from irritating substances. In this connection it should always be borne in mind that it is physically impossible to take what is ordinarily known as a cold from exposure to a draft. Colds are all due to microorganisms and always are contracted by contagion.

It is very important to control the amount of energy used up by muscular action in the treatment of tuberculosis. Muscular action consumes energy and throws into the circulation products of combustion. When the organism is already on the verge of bankruptcy it is an easy matter to bankrupt it by an excessive amount of physical exercise. Persons who have fever or who are far advanced in the disease should not be allowed to take any exercise at all. As the fever disappears and as the patient gains in strength exercise may be gradually taken up, but it must be so gradual that fatigue may always be guarded against. One severe fatigue may change a favorable case to an unfavorable one It is safest to begin with a few minutes' mild exercise, such as walking twice a day, and gradually add from two to five minutes a day, until the patient is able to walk several hours without fatigue. When fatigue is experienced by the amount of exercise permitted, the time should be cut down to a point at which fatigue does not ensue. With patients who have [illegible] and who have dilation of the right ventricle, exercise should be taken up with the most extreme care With some of these patients physical exercise can never again be taken up and they must be content with a life of inactivity. They have lost their reserve lung capacity and are unable for this reason to take exercise without putting a severe strain upon their organism, and especially upon the heart.

Medication in the treatment of tuberculosis should always be a secondary matter and should be resorted to only as a help to organs which are unable fully to perform their functions. In most cases stomachics and digestive ferments are indicated, because the stomach is not well able to do the amount of work thrown upon it unaided by artificial means. The bowels, which are apt to become clogged, need to be cleaned out frequently by some such purgative as epsom salts or castor-oil. The heart needs to be closely watched and when over acting, as indicated by an accentuated second sound, should be relieved by some such drug as nitroglycerine. Opiates and alcohol should never be used; neither should any drug which is depressing either upon the nervous system or upon the heart. The old-fashioned cough medicines should be absolutely eschewed. When the patient is suffering from a cold some benefit may be derived from the ammonia preparations, but even these should be used only temporarily. A safe rule is to use no drug unless there is a positive indication for it.

The control of tuberculosis can be summarily expressed in one word, cleanliness. It must be absolute cleanlines, however, and cleanlines in the light of modern science. Old ideas about cleanliness will no longer suffice. Civilization long since has taught us to dispose of certain dejecta of the human body in a way which prevents the return of those dejecta into the body with food and drink before they have been broken up into their elementary constituents by the chemistry of nature. Civilization, however, still permits us to carry with us on our person other dejecta which are even more prejudicial to health or if not to carry them about with us on our persons to throw them anywhere that is convenient. In the light of modern science, such practices can no longer be looked upon as consistent with cleanliness. We now know that the human organism frequently has to combat parasitic microorganisms, and that it throws out these microorganisms by way of the respiratory tract as well as through the excretory organs. It may be, indeed, when all the facts are known, that we will find that parasitic microorganisms are more frequently thrown off by way of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract than by any other channel. The secretions of the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, and lungs, and the broken down tissue which is thrown off from the lungs in cough, very frequently contain microorganisms which have been ejected from the system because they are prejudicial to it. Expectoration, therefore, of all kinds as ordinarily practiced is prejudicial to health and is inconsistent with cleanliness from a scientific point of view.

Inasmuch as the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract may become a culture medium for parasitic microorganisms, and the lung tissue itself may become such a medium, and inasmuch as when these parts do become culture mediums for parasitic microorganisms nature throws off these microorganisms through hypersecretion or through broken-down tissue, all of which must come away in the form of expectoration, it goes without saying that expectoration is just as necessary to physical well-being as is the removal from the body of any of the dejecta. Expectoration, therefore, cannot be stopped, and in itself cannot be at variance with cleanliness. The method of disposing of expectorated matter however, is at variance with cleanliness, and must be changed. In the light of our new knowledge, all matter which is given off from the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract must be disposed of as carefully and with as much forethought for the safety and comfort of others as are other dejecta of the human body. This can easily be done. Already civilization has provided us with means of disposing of expectorated matter with perfect safety to ourselves and others. For people who expectorate very little a paper napkin and a paper bag in which to deposit the paper napkin are all that is necessary. These can be had very readily at the present time at stores which deal in such commodities. For people who expectorate a great deal many devices are at command. Paper pocket spit-cups are ingeniously gotten up for us, and various kinds of impervious paper boxes nicely fitted into a tin box with a cover on are available. When none of these things can be had an ordinary earthen coffee cup with a handle to it, into which ordinary Red Seal lye and water may be deposited, can be had. It is possible, therefore, at the present time for everyone to dispose of expectorated matter without prejudice to himself or to any one else.

For the poor, the simpler the method of disposing of expectoration, the more likely it is to be carried out. The manner of doing it moreover, must not attract too much attention. Many devices for the disposal of expectorated matter are objectionable from this point of view. Nobody, for instance, cares to be seen with a sputum flask, and there is something suggestive of uncleanliness in the use of such a flask which is repulsive to a great many people. Paper napkins and paper bags can easily be concealed, either in a cabba or a pocket, and have the additional recommendation of being very cheap. Among the poor, therefore, more probably can be accomplished by recommending the use of these means for the disposal of expectorated matter than by any oher.

The treatment and control of tuberculosis in practice, at least, falls to the doctor and nurse and health departments. Unfortunately, none of these is at present properly equipped for the work. The education and training of doctors and nurses in the past has, if anything, unfitted them for the scientific treatment and control of the tuberculous. Departments of health, with few exceptions, are not well enough organized and equipped to carry out the modern requirements for the prevention of tuberculosis. It therefore yet remains to educate properly and train the people who are to carry on this work and to organize and equip the departments of government through which the official part is to be accomplished.

Quite naturally, the most efficient factor in the treatment and control of the tuberculous would be the family physician, if he were properly equipped for the work. Could every family physician of the land at once be transformed into an expert on tuberculosis, the tuberculosis problem could be solved in a very short time. This, of course, cannot be done. With the older physicians, the best that can be hoped for is to convince them that tuberculosis is contagious, curable, and preventable, and to induce them to drop old methods of treatment with alcohol, opiates, and depressants, substituting therefor common-sense diet with outdoor life. It is not in the nature of things for them to be able to equip themselves to make early diagnosis and to apply modern remedies in a scientific way. They could do much, however, if they would look upon every one in delicate health as a victim of tuberculosis in some form and would institute what may be called hygienic treatment by diet and outdoor life with a view to reestablishing good health. For these men every delicate person should be looked upon as a tuberculous subject until the contrrary is proved. Of the younger men some have had better training in the modern methods of physical examination, but even with these the training has been entirely theoretic. and they often are at sea when they come to its practical application. It is surprising how few men in the practice of medicine are capable of making an exact record of the condition of the heart and lungs. It is the experience of all sanatoriums which have been established for the treatment of early cases of tuberculosis that examiners for the sanatoriums, who have been carefully selected in the vast majority of instances, send cases relatively far advanced for incipient cases. The fault undoubtedly has been with our medical schools, and this fault still exists. Physical examinations of the heart and lungs is an art and not a science, and can only be learned by apprenticeship under a master. Medical colleges teach it as a science, but not as an art. Unfortunately, they are not equipped to teach it as an art. In order that medical colleges may be able to teach the art of early diagnosis in tuberculosis it will be necessary for them to equip wards for the treatment of tuberculosis in all its stages according to modern methods. Every medical college should transform the top story of the hospital attached to it into a ward for the treatment of tuberculosis, with a roof-garden as part of the equipment. In this way the college would attract the material necessary for the training of its students. It would be able to treat successfully tuberculosis in all stages of the disease, to make cures in many of its cases, and, quite naturally, the tuberculous poor would soon flock to it in consequence of the work done. Such an arrangement would enable colleges to train men properly in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis and in the modern scientific treatment of it.

Nurses, like doctors, will have to be educated along new lines to make them available in the crusade against tuberculosis. As nurses are now trained, they are of little value in the care of consumptives. In the first place, by reason of false ideas about the contagion of tuberculosis, they have such a fear of the disease that very few are willing to be engaged in such nursing. All over the country hospitals and sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis practically have to train their own nurses, either out of raw material or out of nurses who have already had a general training. It is even difficult to get this raw material. A woman who has been properly trained to take care of a consumptive need have no fear of the disease, because she controls the situation and has it in her power to make the consumptive absolutely harmless. It is largely because trained nurses know nothing about tuberculosis, and have not been trained to nurse tuberculous subjects that they have such a fear. In such a large undertaking as the stamping out of a disease like tuberculosis, it would be worth the while of every hospital in the country to open a ward for the treatment of consumptives, if for no other purpose than the proper training of nurses in the care of them. Next to the doctor, no one could do more effective work than the nurse were she properly equipped.

Departments of health will nearly all have to be reconstructed before they can take an active, efficient part in the crusade against tuberculosis. As things now are, very few governments have departments of health properly organized for this work. For governmental control of tuberculosis; it is necessary to have first, machinery for the registration of every case of tuberculosis. Second, machinery for supplying material aid and proper instruction to the consumptive poor, who are unable to help themselves. Doctors and nurses should be sent to these poor people to treat them, educate them and help them. Third, have hospitals for the treatment of the dying consumptives who cannot be properly cared for at home, and sanatoriums for the treatment of earlier cases. Fourth, legal enactment and machinery for the enforced isolation of vicious consumptives who refuse to be instructed and persistently decline to live up to such rules as are necesary for the protection of others. Fifth, machinery and equipment for the sterilization of all places which have been occupied by consumptives. Sixth, legal enactment and machinery for the regulation and control of ventilation and cleanliness of all workshops of any and every description. Seventh, legal enactment and machinery for the control of the spread of tuberculosis in domestic animals. A department of health properly organized for such work as here outlined and properly equipped must be more than the tail of apolitical kite. It must be a department of the government depending upon the central executive power properly organized under the law, and operating strictly within the limits of the law. As yet, there are few such departments of health in existence.

In conclusion, it only remains to be said that the treatment and control of tuberculosis must largely be carried on in the home of the patient. The disease is too prevalent to be dealt with in any other way. Hospitals and sanatoriums are proper adjuncts, but must be viewed as adjuncts. They are necessary for the treatment and control of exceptional cases. The majority of cases can be treated and controlled in their homes, and as a matter of economy, will have to be thus treated and controlled. The most efficient machinery for this work undoubtedly is the dispensary. A dispenary for the treatment and control of tuberculous poor should be opened by departments of health and by all hospitals. The Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis opened as dispensary on a large scale on the general plans laid down by Calmette, at Lille, in February, 1903, and since then the city of New York and a number of New York hospitals have opened dispensaries modeled on the same plan. The operation of these dispensaries has clearly demonstrated that they are the most efficient weapons so far known in the crusade against tuberculosis. The results of treatment are exceedingly good and the educational work and control of patients is quite efficient. Best of all, the patients are educated and restored to health without undue interference with their ordinary avocations and without pauperization. Every department of health should establish a dispensary at once and cities in which no department of health exist should get up organizations for the purpose of opening dispensaries.

XIV

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

BY HENRY ALBERT, M. D., IOWA CITY, DIRECTOR

To the Iowa State Board of Health
GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to submit this. the first annual report of the Director of the Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory (Sept. 1904-06.)

The Laboratory of the Iowa State Board of Health was established in connection with the department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the State University located at Iowa City, in accordance with an act of the last General Assembly of the state. The bill establishing this laboratory (House file No. 455) is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. The bacteriological laboratory of the medical department of the State University, at Iowa City, is hereby established as a permanent part of the medical department of the university work, and it shall in addition to its regular work perform all scientific analyses and tests, chemical, microscopical and other scientific investigations, which may be required by the State Board of Health, and it shall make prompt report of the results thereof, under such rules and regulations as the said Board of Health may from time to time adopt.

SECTION 2. The professor of bacteriology of the medical department of the State University shall be the director of said laboratory and shall make or cause to be made all such analyses, tests and investigations as shall be required by the State Board of Health as provided in the preceding section, causing the same to be made without delay and giving such analyses, tests or investigations the preference of the point of time over all other work and shall make prompt report of the result thereof to the Board of Health or to such person or persons as the Board of Health may by rule or designation, designate.

SECTION 3. There is hereby appropriated for the purpose of more perfectly equipping the present bacteriological laboratory at the State University and for the purpose of enabling it to perform the duties hereby imposed, and to provide it with the necessary apparatus and assistants to render the same effective, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1.000) for apparatus and the further sum of five thousand dollars ($5.000) or so much thereof as may be necessary biennially to be the additional salary of said director, the assistants, the expenses of said laboratory as may be necessary by this act, including postage, stationery and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses which may be incurred in the maintaining of said laboratory and perform the duties required therein by the provisions of this act. The director shall receive such additional salary not exceeding twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars per year as the State Board of Health may fix. The appropriation hereby provided shall be expended in the manner provided in section two thousand five hundred and seventy-five (2575) of the code.

SECTION 4. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its publication in the Register and Leader and the Des Moines Daily Capital, newspapers published in the city of Des Moines, Iowa.

At the April (1904) meeting of the State Board of Health, the Board appointed a committee consisting of Drs. Powers and Linn of the State Board of Health, and Dr. Henry Albert, director of the newly established laboratory, to visit other laboratories in order to determine the nature and scope of the work to be carried out in the laboratory, in order that it may most usefully serve the physicians and the people of this state in their combat against infectious and contagious diseases. This committee visited all of the more important state and city bacteriological laboratories of this country and reported to the full board at their last July (1904) meeting. The scope of the work of the laboratory and its methods of operation having been defined the Board instructed the director of the laboratory to secure the various apparatus and diagnosis outfits to be used in the laboratory, and to establish culture stations in every city and town of the state The following circular of information was issued:

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

CONCERNING THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

For several years it has been the earnest desire on the part of the Iowa State Board of Health that the State should make some provision for bacteriological laboratory work to assist in making diagnosis and quarantine regulations of the more important contagious diseases.

The last General Assembly (1904) of the State passed House file No. 455. (See above for copy of bill.)

The Board has decided that the scope of the work of the Laboratory be limited at present, to the routine diagnostic work in connection with diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and rabies, it being understood the examinations are made only in the interest of the public health. The bacteriological and chemical analysis of the *public* **water supplies—a problem of very great importance—cannot properly be undertaken at the present time except when the public health is eminently concerned, as in** epidemics of typhoid fever. At such occasions it shall be the duty of the director of the laboratory to have such bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water supply, milk supply, etc., made, and such other investigations conducted as shall tend to lead to a discovery of the source of the epidemic, whenever he is requested to do so by the council of the city or town concerned. Such examinations shall only be made when the director or some one whom he may designate visits the place of the epidemic, personally, makes all necessary investigations and collects his own samples of water and such other substances as he may choose. Such investigations and examinations shall be free of charge, but all the expenses of the visit shall be borne by the community for which the examination is made. In case of epidemics of diphtheria or whenever it is desired to examine the throats of a large number of school children, the local Board of Health has the privilege of calling upon the director of the laboratory for a bacteriologist to assist in making examinations. Such service will be free. All the expenses incurred by the visit must, however, be borne by the community for which the work is done.

The Board has made provision to secure a large number of *diphtheria, typhoid* and *tuberculosis diagnosis outfits* which will be constantly kept on hand at *culture stations* in every community in the state. These *culture stations* will be certain drug stores or other readily accessible public places chosen for that purpose by the local health officer with the concurrence of the director of the laboratory. Such stations will serve the community and physicians gratuitously. Physicians should not keep up a supply of these outfits on hand but may secure them from the *culture station* whenever needed. The number of outfits constantly kept at each *culture station* will be limited, except in cases of an epidemic when a large number will be placed at their disposal.

Every *culture station* will be provided with a *record book* in which the physician is requested to record the date and number of every outfit taken by him. These diagonsis outfits will be supplied free of charge. Physicians must pay postage on all *typhoid* outfits and prepay express charges on all *diphtheria* and *tuberculosis* outfits when sending them to the laboratory. An order on the part of the U. S. postoffice department prohibits the sending of bacteriological specimens through the mail except in cases especially designated for that purpose. (See postal rgulations Order No. 667. Approved by the Postmaster General Dec. 27, 1897.) These cases are very bulky and cannot well be used for the purpose in this laboratory.

Every outfit furnished contains the apparatus necessary for the collection of the material to be examined:—namely, test tubes, with media and swabs for diphtheria, foil and wire loop for typhoid, and a bottle for tuberculosis. Directions for the collection of such material will be found in each outfit, also a *data-card* which the physician is required to fill out in order that such statistics may be gathered as will be of service to the laboratory in making reports to the State Board of Health, in becoming informed concerning the real status of the disease in this state and to medical science in that the statistics will be of great value in gaining a greater comprehension of the disease concerned. A brief note concerning the value of bacteriological laboratory methods in the diagnosis of diphheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis will also be included in the respective outfits.

When the material has been gathered and the *data-card* properly filled out, the outfit is sent to the laboratory as already noted. All examinations will be made without delay. Diphtheria examinations will be given preference in point of time over all other work of the laboratory. The report of all examinations will be sent by mail as soon as the examination is made. If requested to do so a telegraphic report is sent at the physician's expense.. The mailed report will contain a special interpretation of the diagnosis as given.

Whenever a positive diagnosis of a specimen is made by a bacteriologist of the State Board of Health Laboratory, the physician must report same immediately to the local Board of Health of the community in which the case exists.

Whenever material is to be examined in connection with *rabies*, the local Board of Health is requested to correspond with the director of the laboratory for special instructions in regard to the sending of the material. The animal should *not* be killed.

All special communications concerning the work of the Laboratory should be addressed to Dr. Henry Albert, Director Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory, Iowa City, Ia. Please avoid all unnecessary correspondence.

All communications concerning Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health should be addressed to the Secretary Iowa State Board of Health, Des Moines, Iowa.

We trust that the members of the medical profession in Iowa will not only avail themselves of the privileges offered by the Laboratory but will co-operate in every way with the State Board of Health in order that the public health may at all times be safeguarded.

In establishing the culture stations, the director sent the following letter (printed form) to the health officers of every city and town of the state:

IOWA CITY, IOWA....................

Dr...

...., Ia.,

DEAR DOCTOR:

You are doubtless aware of the provision, made by the last general assembly, for the establishment of a State Board of Health Laboratory in connection with the department of Bacteriology of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. The plans for the work of the Laboratory have now been formulated and the laboratory will soon be in a position to begin work.

The scope of the work of the laboratory and other information regarding it has been printed in a "Circular of Information concerning the Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory" a copy of which you will find enclosed. A copy of this circular will also be sent to every physician in the state.

In order that the privileges of the laboratory may be made most accessible to every physician of the State, the Board of Health has decided to establish *culture stations* in every city and town, where typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis outfits are to be constantly kept on hand and at the service of every physician who complies with the regulations of the State Board of Health. The Board requests that every local health officer secure some drug store or other public place as a *culture station.* We believe that from a business standpoint, any drug store will serve as such gratuitiously.

There is to be but one *culture station* in a city of less than 10,000 population. In cities with a population of more than 10,000, there may be more than one *culture station* as the health officer may deem best, but in no instance is there to be more than one *culture station* for every 10,000 population and fraction thereof.

As local health officer in your community, you are requested to select the *culture station* for your city or town, and to recommend the appointment of such to the director of the State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory—Dr. Henry Albert, Iowa City, Iowa. Kindly do this immediately.

We trust that we may receive the hearty co-operation of every local health officer in order that the work of the State Board of Health Laboratory may be made as efficient as possible; that vital statistics may be accurately collected, so that the Board of Health may at all times be kept well informed concerning the status of the health of the people of this State.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY ALBERT,

Director, Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory.

At the same time inclosing the following circular, which the health officer used in making his recommendation:

.......................Iowa.............190...

Dr. Henry Albert,

Director, Iowa State Board of Health Laboratory, Iowa City, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—

I recommend that Mr.....................be made a special agent of the Iowa State Board of Health and that his place of business, a ....be made a *culture station* of the Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory.

Yours truly,

.................................M. D.

in each outfit, also a *data-card* which the physician is required to fill out in order that such statistics may be gathered as will be of service to the laboratory in making reports to the State Board of Health, in becoming informed concerning the real status of the disease in this state and to medical science in that the statistics will be of great value in gaining a greater comprehension of the disease concerned. A brief note concerning the value of bacteriological laboratory methods in the diagnosis of diphheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis will also be included in the respective outfits.

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There is to be but one *culture station* in a city of less than 10,000 population. In cities with a population of more than 10,000, there may be more than one *culture station* as the health officer may deem best, but in no instance is there to be more than one *culture station* for every 10,000 population and fraction thereof.

As local health officer in your community, you are requested to select the *culture station* for your city or town, and to recommend the appointment of such to the director of the State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory—Dr. Henry Albert, Iowa City, Iowa. Kindly do this immediately.

We trust that we may receive the hearty co-operation of every local health officer in order that the work of the State Board of Health Laboratory may be made as efficient as possible; that vital statistics may be accurately collected, so that the Board of Health may at all times be kept well informed concerning the status of the health of the people of this State.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY ALBERT,

Director, Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory.

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......................IOWA.............190...

DR. HENRY ALBERT,
Director, Iowa State Board of Health Laboratory, Iowa City, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—

I recommend that Mr.....................be made a special agent of the Iowa State Board of Health and that his place of business, a ....be made a *culture station* of the Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory.

Yours truly,

................................M. D.

On receiving the name of the druggist recommended by the health officer, the following letter (in printed form) was sent to the person recommended:

IOWA CITY, IOWA,....................190...

MR..

....

DEAR SIR:—

The local health officer of your community, Dr...................... has recommended to the director of the Iowa State Board of Health Laboratory that you be appointed as the special agent of that Board and that your place of business be made a *culture station* of the State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory.

Each *culture station* is supposed to keep on hand at the service of every physician who complies with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, outfits for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis, but not to exceed in number one of each of the outfits to every two hundred population of the city or town concerned except under special circumstances as in case of epidemics, when as many as necessary should be kept on hand. Whenever requested by a "culture station," the director of the laboratory will send to the station such outfits as requested, by express prepaid. Whenever ten of more of the "diphtheria outfits" at the "culture station" become useless because of the media becoming dried or contaminated, such stations are requested to return the "outfits" to the laboratory, the express to be paid by the laboratory. Every *culture station* will be provided with a "requisition blank" to be used in ordering outfits from the laboratory and a "record book" in which every physician is to record the kind and number of the outfits taken by him. These outfits are to be supplied free of charge to all physicians. Physicians are not supposed to keep a supply of them on hand but to get them from the *culture station* whenever desired.

Every *culture station* special agent will serve in such capacity gratuitously. There is to be but one "culture station" in cities with a population of 10,000 or less. In cities with a population of more than 10 000 there may be more than one *culture station* as the local Board of Health may deem best but in no instance is there to be more than one *culture station* for every 10,000 population and fraction thereof. In cities where there is to be more than one *culture station* the local Board of Health is to divide the city into *culture station* districts, each of which is to have a *culture station* which shall keep on hand a supply of outfits in proportion to the population of that district. Any physician of the city, may, however secure outfits from any of the *culture stations*. From time to time the director may request the "special agent" at the *culture station* to account for any outfits that have not been returned to the laboratory . The agent will present the names of physicians who have taken such outfits from the *culture station*.

Will you please indicate your willingness to serve in such capacity, your tenure of office being at the pleasure of the director of the laboratory, subject to the concurrence of the State Board of Health. If you decide to act as such, I will immediately send you order sheets, to be used by you in ordering diagnosis outfits from the laboratory.

Very truly yours,
HENRY ALBERT,
Director, Iowa State Board of Health Laboratory.

The special agent of the laboratory on expressing his willingness to permit his place of business to serve as a culture station of the laboratory, is immediately supplied with the necessary diagnosis outfits, sent by express prepaid, and the physicians of that city are immediately notified that they may now secure their diagnosis outfits from the culture stations free of charge. The following slip is used in notifying the physicians:

The Culture Stations of your city are:
I

No material will be examined in the State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory unless sent in the outfits provided for that purpose.

The special outfits with which the culture stations were supplied were for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, diphtheria and typhoid fever respectively:

TUBERCULOSIS: The diagnosis outfits consist of a glass bottle, corkstoppered of about four dram capacity, containing one dram of a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. This is placed in a wooden, screw-top case, upon which is the address of the laboratory. Inclosed in the case is a card to be filled out in part by the physician and in part at the laboratory. The card is printed on both sides as follows:

A.—Front of card.

To be filled out by physicians only (See also other side.)	To be filled out at Laboratory only.
Patient's name	Case No............
Address	Diagnosis .... { Few Mod No. Numerous
Physician's name	Received ....
Address	Reported ....
Health Officer's name	Examined by ....
Address	Notes ....

Date of collecting sputum—Year......Month....Day of Month....Hour ......a. m........... p. m.

No. of Specimen, whether 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.... Date of earliest symptoms...

Patient's age ......Sex.... Color...... Nationality....................

Occupation .... Married or single..............

Is patient working? If so, where and what?..........................

B.—Back of card.

(TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE PHYSICIAN ONLY; SEE OTHER SIDE ALSO)

No. in family......How many, if any other cases of tuberculosis in the family ....

Relation to patient and date of last case.................................

Symptoms:—Cough....Expectoration, amount and character of.........

Night sweat ....Hemorrhage..........Emanciation............

Temperature .... Pulse.............Respiration.............

Physical signs:..Consolidation?........ Cavities........Rales...........

Ever have pleurisy? ....Joint disease ?......Enlarged Glands?......

Clinical diagnosis ....

Remarks ....

....

(Please fill out both sides of card, as indicated for every specimen sent)

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

The outfit also contains a small circular which on one side contains the following:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

(University of Icwa) Iowa City, Iowa

Directions for Collecting Sputum from Suspected Cases of Tuberculosis

*SPECIMENS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS SUBMITTED IN THE BOTTLES PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE BY THE LABORATORY.

SPECIMENS WILL NOT BE EXAMINED IF THERE IS ANY SPUTUM ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE BOTTLE.

The sputum coughed up in the morning before breakfast is to be preferred. If the sputum be scanty, the entire amount expectorated in twenty-four hours should be collected. Care should be taken that the contents of the stomach, articles of food, etc., are not ejected during the act of coughing and collected instead of the pulmonary sputum. Purulent, cheesy and mucopurulent sputum most frequently contain the bacilli; pure mucus, blood or saliva does not as a rule contain them. Patient should be told to deposit results of coughing in the specimen bottle, and not merely to spit in the vessel. When hemorrhage has occurred, some purulent, cheesy or muco-purulent sputum should, if possible be collected for the examination.

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*These rules have been adopted because the examination of Tuberculous sputum entails some danger to the examiner, if indiscriminate outfits are used or if the material is carelessly collected.

PATIENTS SHOULD TOUCH BOTTLE AND CORK AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. BE VERY SURE THAT PATIENT DOES NOT PERMIT SPUTUM TO COME IN CONTACT WITH OUTSIDE OF BOTTLE OR CORK.

Physicians must fill out *data* card completely. The information thus received is solely for registration, and the cases so reported are not visited by any health officer unless requested to do so by the attending physician.

The sputum bottle with *data* card (filled out) is placed in the wooden case and sent to the laboratory by express prepaid. Postal regulations prohibit the sending of this case through the mail.

The report will be forwarded by mail the day after the specimen is received.

And on the other side:

THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

The successful treatment of tuberculosis and the best method of preventing the spread of this disease depends to a very large extent upon an early diagnosis.

The finding of the tubercle bacilli (Koch's bacilli) in the sputum of an individual is the surest method of making a positive diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. Not infrequently it is impossible to diagnosis a suspected case until these bacilli have been discovered or excluded by repeated bacteriological examinations. Although the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum is always indicative of more or less distruction of tissue or the softening of some tuberculous focus, yet it is frequently the first evidence of the disease process, appearing often before there is any evidence of consolidation or formation of cavities. We recommend, therefore, that physicians avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory, to assist them in making an early and positive diagnosis of tuberculosis. We would remind the physician, however, that he should not place too much reliance upon a negative report. The absence of tubercle bacilli or the failure to find them microscopically does not necessarily exclude the existence of the disease, since the case may be in the incipient stage when a very few tubercle bacilli are present, or the sputum may not at just that time contain the bacilli, or the portion of the sputum examined may not contain them. The physician should, therefore, avail himself of every method of physicial and other means of diagnosis and if the diagnosis of tuberculosis is still suspected clinically, even after repeated negative reports have been given him by the laboratory, the case should be treated as one of tuberculosis and the necessary precautionary measures instituted.

Since these examinations are not made simply as a convenience to the physician to assist him in making a diagnosis, but also in order that the State Board of Health may be informed of the status of this disease in

Iowa, no examination will be made unless the accompanying *data* blank is completely filled out by the physician.

When the specimen of sputum is received at the laboratory it is immediately examined and the report sent on the same day the specimen was received (Sundays and holidays excepted). A report giving the result of the examination is sent by mail on a circular form, which reads on one side as follows:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

IOWA CITY, IOWA, ...190...

Dr...................................

........................., Iowa

Dear Doctor:—

The specimen of sputum No...........from........................ submitted to you yesterday has been examined.

Report ....(See other side)

Remarks ....

....

...........................Bacteriologist.

HENRY ALBERT, M. D.,
Director.

(All cases of tuberculosis must be reported to the local Board of Health in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.)

And on the other side:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

INTERPRETATION OF REPORT

1. *Tubercle bacilli present* means that a *tuberculosis* lesion exists. The following modifying expressions are used:—

***Few*—signifies that the bacilli are not present in every field, and but** a small number in the entire preparation.

Moderate Number **signifies that the bacilli are present in every field,** but that each field (oil immersion) contains less than five bacilli.

***Numerous* signifies that the bacilli are present in every field and that each field contains more than five bacilli.**

2. *No tubercle bacilli found* means:—

(a) That no tuberculosis exists, or,

(b) That the case is in the incipient stage, when very few tubercle bacilli are present in the sputum (as a rule),or,

(c) That just at this time, even though the case be well marked pul-tbc. very few, if any, tubercle bacilli are in the sputum, although they may have been present at an earlier period and may reappear again later, or,

(d) That the particular portion of sputum examined did not contain the tubercle bacilli, although they may have been present in another portion. If directions are followed in collecting sputum, this source of error is practically eliminated, or,

(e) Error in collecting sputum—may be too much mucus, saliva, food, etc.

It should be constantly remembered that the demonstration of the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum proves conclusively the existence of tuberculosis; but that the absence of tubercle bacilli or the failure to find them microscopically does not positively exclude the existence of the disease.

Whenever a negative report is received and the case is still regarded clinically as tuberculosis, other specimens should be sent for examination. Meanwhile patient should be regarded as affected with tuberculosis.

Whenever a positive report is given the following is included with the report which the physician is requested to give the patient or the guardian of the patient or they should be informed of its contents:

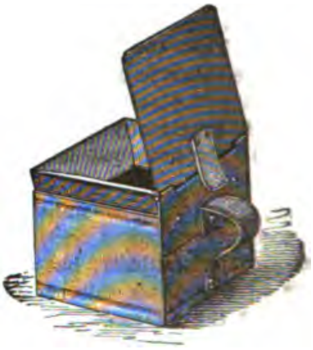
CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

FOR CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE LIVING WITH THEM

Consumption or tuberculosis is caused by the bacillus of tuberculosis, a particular kind of germ. This germ grows in the lungs of the consumptive patient in enormous numbers, and the material (called sputum or spit) coughed up by the patient contains a great many of them. When this sputum is allowed to dry in the room or on the street it may become powdered and be blown about in the air. People breathing this air may take the germs into their lungs and after a time become consumptive.

This is the first danger to be guarded against. The patient should not spit upon the floor, carpet, wall, stove, sidewalk, street, or anywhere except in a receptacle kept for the purpose. If a cup is used it should be one-third full of water and carbolic acid (Solution 1., see below). The water keeps the sputum moist and the carbolic acid kills the germs. The cup should be emptied into the water-closet twice a day and carefully washed afterwards each time with carbolic acid (Solution I.) followed by boiling water.

In the house, the best plan is to use a paste-board or paper cup, which should set in a china or metallic holder as represented in the cut. No disinfectant solution is used. The cup with its contents should be burned and a new one substituted at least once a day; if the expectoration is considerable, much oftener. Cup and holder can be procured at the apothecaries.


HOLDER FOR PASTEBOARD CUP

Handkerchiefs used by the patient should be boiled for half an hour by themselves and then washed, each day. It is better to use worthless cloths and burn them, instead of boiling and washing. When away from home, the patient may spit into the cloths, which should not be carried loose in the pocket, but in a tobacco pouch or other waterproof receptacle. On returning home, the cloths should be boiled or better burned, and the pouch well washed with carbolic acid and water (Solution I). Better than cloths is a pocket receptacle or pocket spitting flask or cup (see illustration above).

Great care should be taken by the patient to prevent the hands, face and clothing from becoming soiled with the sputum. The lips are particularly apt to become smeared with the sputum, and the hands also, when cloths are used. Both hands and face should be frequently washed with hot water and soap, followed by carbolic acid and water (see below, II.). The kissing of consumptive patients is dangerous, especially to children.

The second source of danger is in the fine spray thrown off by the patient from the mouth in coughing, laughing, sneezing, spitting, etc. The germs are present in this spray which floats about in the air and settles upon the furniture, carpet and other things. Proper precautions should accordingly be taken.

Although the danger from this source is not so great as from the dried sputum, nevertheless persons not having consumption run the risk of infection if they remain long in a room used by a consumptive patient. No tuberculosis patient should sleep in the same room with anyone else. There is little danger from the ordinary breath of a consumptive.

The third source of danger is from clothing and knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, etc., used by the patient.

These should be boiled in water after use. The patient's clothing, night robes, sheets, pillow-slips, etc., should not be mixed with the general wash of the family, nor sent to a public laundry, but boiled for half an hour and then washed by themselves at home. Articles of food, especially milk, should not be used by the family after standing for any length of time in the room used by the patient.

Consumption is by no means always fatal and in the earlier stages recovery often takes place. The room occupied by the patient should be as large, airy and well lighted as possible. Carpets, curtains and upholstery should not be used. If already in use, they should be removed and disinfected. Floor rugs should be frequently taken up and exposed to sunlight for a day and then swept or beaten in the open air and at intervals disinfected with steam. They should not be swept or beaten in the house. The floors, woodwork, furniture, windows, etc., should be wiped with a cloth moistened with a disinfectant solution—not swept or dusted. The bowl of the water-closet used by the patient should be washed each day with a disinfectant solution also. Male patients should not wear beard or mustache but should be clean shaved.

If these directions are followed, but little danger of infection to the family will exist and the patient will be in good circumstances for recovery. The patient should have nourishing food, plenty of fresh air and light, and occupation suited to the general conditions of the disease.

Fresh air is of the highest importance for tuberculous persons. Hot and stuffy rooms have an evil influence over the disease. Except in special circumstances, the bed-room window should be kept open by night as well as by day.

The patient should avoid swallowing the sputum, since it is very liable to produce tuberculosis of the intestine.

If the matter coughed up be properly destroyed, consumptives may frequently not only do their usual work without giving the disease to others, but may also improve their own condition and increase their chances of getting well.

Consumptive patients should abstain from excesses of all kinds, alcoholic, etc.

What is good for one consumptive is often not good for another. A patient's cure depends largely upon the faithfulness with which he carries out his physician's instructions.

Rooms which have been occupied by a consumptive should be thoroughly disinfected, scrubbed, whitewashed, painted or papered, before they are again occupied. Carpets, rugs, bedding, etc., from rooms which have been occupied by a consumptive, should be thoroughly disinfected.

DISINFECTANT SOLUTIONS

I. For sputum cups and washing furniture, woodwork, metal surfaces, floors, etc.:

Carbolic acid, half pint; Water, five quarts (label "poison").

II. For washing hands and face:

Mix one quart of Solution I. with one quart of water (label "poison")

III. For steam disinfection and disinfection of rooms:

Apply to your physician or local health officer.

DIPHTHERIA

The diagnosis outfits for diphtheria consist of a light wooden box dibided into two parts by a wooden partition, each part containing a test tube. One contains sterile fluid civered with a rubber cap, the other contains two sterile cotton swabs. Every outfit also contains a small circular, the front of which has the following:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

DIPHTHERIA DIAGNOSIS

Directions for Making Culture

No local antiseptic application should be made for at least two hours previous to taking the culture.

1. Rub the swab gently *but freely* against any visible exudate or pseudo-membrane in the throat or nose, revolving the swab between the fingers in such a manner as to bring it thoroughly in contact with the suspected area. In the absence of exudate or when the exudate or pseudo-membrane cannot be reached as in some cases where it is confined to the larynx, pass the swab back as far as possible, avoiding the tongue, and rub it freely as above described over any inflamed mucous membrane which may be present.
2. Withdraw the cotton plug from the serum tube taking care that the portion of the plug which is to be replaced in the tube does not come in contact with the fingers or other substance.
3. Insert the infected swab into the serum tube and rub it gently but thoroughly back and forth over the entire surface of the serum, revolving the swab so as to bring it thoroughly in contact with the serum Do not break the surface of the serum by pushing the swab through it. Care should be taken that the swab does not touch the mouth of either tube nor any object aside from those mentioned either before or after it has been used.
4. Replace the infected swab in its own tube, and replace the cotton plugs in their respective tubes.

5. **Mark the serum-tube label with the patient's name. Pack the tubes securely, in the box so as to prevent breakage, enclose the accompanying *data-card* (filled out), wrap the whole in tough paper, tie firmly, and send at once to the laboratory.**

Culture for diagnosis may be taken from any part of nose or throat part suspected of being infected.

Culture for release from *quarantine* must be taken from both nose and throat in all cases, that is, a culture of the throat for release must always be accompanied by a culture from the nose and *vice versa.* Use one of the two swabs for the nose, and the other for the throat rubbing both swabs on the same serum.

And the back, the following note:

THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is due to the presence of diphtheria bacilli (Klebs-Loeffler bacilli) which are especially present in the membranous covering (false or pseudo-membrane) of the affected area.

The bacteriological examination with clinical data is the only reliable method of making a diagnosis of diphtheria. The clinical diagnosis is not always reliable because:—

1. There are certain pseudo-membranous inflammatory processes of the throat clinically indistinguishable from diphtheria not due to the presence of the diphtheria bacilli but due to other micro-organisms as streptococci, etc. (false or pseudo-diphtheria).

2. There are mild cases of sore throat, apparently simple pharyngitis, tonsilitis, etc., which on bacteriological examination prove to be true diphtheria. They are danger to the public and ought to be quarantined.

Again in a very small percentage of cases, diphtheria bacilli are present in the throats of individuals in whom no evidence of the disease exists. Such individuals may transfer the disease to others and ought to be isolated until it has been proven that the organisms present are non-virulent.

Physicians are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory in assisting them in making an early diagnosis of all cases of diphtheria; in establishing the period of quarantine and in diminishing the number of cases of diphtheria in the State.

The diagnosis of diphtheria, being a matter of special importance in regard to the treatment of the patient—these examinations are given precedence in point of time to all other work in the laboratory.

An incubation, at body temperature, of from five to twelve hours is necessary before a proper examination can be made.

If the culture is received in the morning an examination is made and a report sent by mail or telegraph (as the physician may desire) that same day. This applies only to cultures for diagnosis; culture for release from quarantine will be reported on the day following the receipt of the culture at the laboratory.

If the case appears to be diphtheria, clinically, physicians are requested not to wait for the laboratory report but to administer the antitoxin immediately and to isolate the patient.

All cases are reported by mail. If specially requested to do so a report is also sent by *telegraph* at the physician's expense.

The outfit also contains a card the front of which is as follows:

DIPHTHERIA

To be filled out by physician only (See also other side.)	To be filled out at Laboratory only.
	Case No....Report, mail—telegraph
Patient's name	Diagnosis ....
Address	Received ....
Physician's name	Reported ....
Address	Examined by ....
Health Officer's name	Notes ....
Address	....

Shall report be sent by mail or telegraph?........(Telegraphic reports are at physician's expense.)

Date of culture—Year....Month.....Day of Month....Hour..a. m..p. m.

No. of culture from the patient, whether 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.....For diagnosis or Release ....

Culture from nose or throat or both......(Release culture must be from both nose and throat.)

Age......Sex.............Occupation.................Married or Single................How long since disease commenced?......
...............What is suspected sourse of infection?.............

If child, what school has he or she been attending?..................
.................................How many other cases of diphtheria (if any) in the house?.................................

and the back is as follows:

(To be Filled out by the Physician only: See other side also.)

Membrane present......Nares.....Pharnyx.....Tonsils .....Larynx....

Exudate present ......Nares......Pharnyx....Tonsils.....Larnyx......

If no membrane or exudate exists, state sits of inflammation ....

How long since an antiseptic was used in the throat........Pulse.......

Temperature .... Respiration...................

Constitutional symptoms ....

Has antitoxin been used? How much and when?....................

Clinical Diagnosis ....

Remarks ....

....

(Please fill out both sides of card, as indicated for every preparation made.)

A small circular is pasted on the cover of the box, as follows:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

DIPHTHERIA OUTFIT

Examine this outfit without removing rubber caps from tube before taking it from *culture station* and if the serum is dry, liquefied or otherwise contaminated, it should not be used. Condensation water or bubbles in the serum do not affect the utility of the outfit.

Please sign for outfit (date, No. and your name) before taking it from station.

Postal regulations forbid the return of this box my mail. SEND BY EXPRESS PREPAID.

When the diphtheria diagnosis outfits are received at the laboratory, the tubes which have been inoculated are placed in the incubator for from six to twelve hours when a microscopical examination is made of the growth of the media. The report of the result of the examination is immediately sent by mail. If the physician requests it an additional report is sent by telegraph at the physician's expense. In reporting to the local physicians the telephone is often used. The report is sent on a printed form the front of which is as follows:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa..................

Dr. ....

.........................., Iowa.

Dear Doctor:—

The culture No..........form ....
submitted by you today—yesterday has been examined.
Diagnosis:..(see other side)
Special remarks ....
....

Examined by...................................

HENRY ALBERT, M. D.,
Director.

(Every case of Diphtheria must be reported to the local Board of Health.)

The back contains the following:

INTERPRETATION OF DIAGNOSIS GIVEN

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1. DIPHTHERIA BACILLI PRESENT, indicates that:

(a) The patient has diphtheria or has recently had it, or,

(b) The diphtheria bacilli are present, even though no lesions of the disease exists as occasionally occurs especially among nurses. Such individuals are capable of spreading the disease.

2. NO DIPHTHERIA BACILLI FOUND, indicates:

(a) The entire absence of diphtheria bacilli, or,

(b) That the culture was not properly made, due either to improper technique in applying swab to the throat or in smearing the swab over the surface of the medium. (Please carefully follow the instructions), or,

(c) That some antiseptic was applied to the throat shortly before taking the specimen. It interferes with the subsequent development of the bacteria, or,

(d) That the infection was in the larnyx and the swab may not have touched the membrane, or,

(e) That it is one of the rare cases where only a very few diphtheria bacilli are present at the beginning, and may have escaped observation when making the examination. More will be present in a later culture.

If there is any doubt about the case send us another specimen.

3. QUESTIONABLE may mean—

(a) That *no growth* developed on the media, or,

(b) That the growth was so *scanty* that no diagnosis could be made, or,

(c) That culture media was not in proper condition—too dry or contaminated. Such media should not be used.

When specimen is labeled "questionable" it will be examined the following day. If diphtheria bacilli are found you will be notified at once; if it is negative, no report will be sent. But do not wait—send another specimen immediately, if you deem advisable.

TYPHOID FEVER

Examinations for typhoid fever are made by the Widal method. The outfit consists of a small piece of aluminum foil, a small looped aluminum wire, a card and directions, all inclosed in an envelope which contains the address of the Director and the Laboratory The aluminum wire is for collecting the blood, the aluminum foil for inclosing the dry blood, so that it can be sent to the laboratory. The front of the card is as follows:

TYPHOID FEVER

To be filled out by physician only (See other side also.)	To be filled out at Laboratory only
	Case No........ (1-)
Patient's name	Reaction ....(in mins.)
Address	Received ....
Physician's name	Reported ....
Address	Examined by ....
Health Officer's name.............	Report sent by mail-telegraph......
Address	Notes ....

Shall report be sent by mail or telegraph? .....(Telegraph reports are at physician's expense.)

Date of taking blood—Year......Month.....Day of Month....Hour.....
a. m.......p. m.

Has this case been reported on before? If so, when?....................
When, if ever before, has patient had typhoid fever?....................
How long since the disease commenced?..............................
What is the suspected source of infection?............................
Source of water principally used by patient............milk............
Sanitary condition of locality and house...............................

The back is as follows:

(To be Filled out by the Physician only: See other side also)

Patient's age....Sex....Color....Occupation......Married or single.....
Has patient been outside of his place of residence during the month previous to his illness? If so, where?....................How many, if any, of the other members of the family or household have, or have recently had typhoid fever?.................................
Symptoms:—Diarrhea........Constipation ....Bloody Stools........
Spleen enlarged ....Rose Spots.........Iliac tenderness........
Headache ....Tongue ....Delirium........Epistaxis........
Pulse .... Temperature ....Respiration............
Pulmonary symptoms ....
Clinical Diagnosis ....
Remarks:—Presence of jaundice, etc...................................
....

(Please fill out both sides of card, as indicated for every preparation made.)

The front of the inclosed circular is as follows:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

METHOD TO BE FOLLOWED IN COLLECTING BLOOD FOR THE SERUM DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER

To secure a reliable reaction with dried blood, it is essential that a rather large amount of blood be collected in as cleanly a manner as possible. Hence the following directions should be carefully observed:—

Wash with boiled water the part from which the blood is to be obtained (the lob of the ear, end of the finger, or toe of an infant). Prick deeply the skin with a needle or scalpel. Remove four or five loopfuls of blood with the wire loop in outfit, placing each by itself on the aluminum square enclosed. ALLOW THE BLOOD TO DRY, then make a tight packet of the foil by folding and turning over each end. Place foil and *data blank* (filled out) in envelope and mail to the Laboratory.

The back contains the following:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa

The serum test (Widal test) for typhoid fever is made by adding typhoid bacilli from a fresh culture to a certain dilution of blood or serum from suspected cases. The dilution chosen is usually one to twenty, one to fifty and one to one hundred.

When the typhoid bacilli become agglutinated or clumped into masses and their motility wholly checked, the reaction is considered positive.

A positive reaction indicates either that the patient yielding the blood is suffering with typhoid fever or has recently recovered from it, or has some localized affection in which typhoid bacilli are present (osteomyelitis, pleurisy, etc).

A negative reaction is sometimes associated throughout with well-marked cases of typhiod fever, but such cases are rare (perhaps about 2%). A negative reaction in most cases signifies either that the disease is not typhoid fever, or else that it is not yet sufficiently advanced to yield a positive reaction. The reaction usually appears about the end of the first week and rarely is delayed beyond the second week.

In-as-much as typhoid patients may discharge typhoid bacilli in feces and urine even after convalesence and thereby endanger the health of individuals and communities, the Board urgently advics physicians who are in doubt of the clinical diagnosis to avail themselves of the facilities offered for increasing the certainty of the diagnosis by sending to the Laboratory, specimens of blood—if necessary, repeatedly—in order that the proper precaution may be taken to locate sources of infection and to prevent the dissemination of typhoid bacilli.

A report will be mailed on the day of the receipt of the preparation if received in the forenoon; the day after, if received in the afternoon. If requested a telgraphic report will be sent at the physican's expense. The report will always be sent by mail, whether a telegraphic report has been sent or not.

Examinations of the specimens are made on the same day they are received. The report is made on a printed form, the front of which is as follows:

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

(University of Iowa) Iowa City, Iowa.

Iowa City, Iowa.......... ....

Dr............................

...................., Iowa.

Dear Doctor:—

The blood preparation No.............from....................
submitted by you today—yesterday for the serum reaction for typhoid fever, has been examined.

Reaction ....(See other side)
Remarks: ....
....

Examined by **HENRY ALBERT, M. D.,**
Director.

(All cases of typhoid fever must be reported to the local Board of Health)

INTERPRETATION OF REACTION AS GIVEN

Reaction Present—means that blood serum diluted, ten to fifty or more times has the property of clumping and arresting the motility or typhoid bacilli, added to it from a fresh culture. This indicates:

(a) The patient is now or recently has been infected with B. typhosus. In over 90% of cases the patient has enteric or typhoid fever. Reaction may, however, be due to some obscure infection with the typhoid bacillus e. g. osteomyelitis, abscess, meningitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.

(b) Reaction infrequently persists from an old typhoid infection.

Reaction Absent—indicates:

(a) Absence of typhoid infection, or,

(b) That it is too early in the disease for the appearance of the reaction. (Usually in cases of typhoid, the reaction is present by the end of the first week and rarely it is delayed beyond the second), or,

(c) In about 2% of all cases of typhoid, no reaction appears at any time in the disease (further investigation may show that this 2% represents cases of paratyphoid, etc., and not cases of real typhoid). With our present knowledge therefore, the absence of the reaction in any individual case does not positively exclude the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Reaction Questionable—indicates:

(a) Typhoid infection too recent to produce typical reaction, or,

(b) Error in collecting blood, directions not having been properly followed.

In all cases where the reaction is *absent* or *questionable* you are requested to send subsequent speciments for examination—as long as you remain in any doubt as to the diagnosis.

All cases of typhoid infection should be regarded as dangerous to the public health. Physicians are urged to take every precaution in the instruction of attendants, etc. Circulars of information dealing with the matter will be furnished on application to Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Health, Des Moines, Iowa.

During the past year (Sept. 1904-05) 3,580 examinations were made in the Laboratory. Of these 1,415 were made for the detection of the diphtheria bacillus; 1,531 sputum examinations for the tubercle bacilli; 495 Widal examinations for typhoid fever; and, 139 miscellaneous.

DIPHTHERIA—Of the 1,415 examinations for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus 496 were positive and 919 negative.

TUBERCULOSIS—Of the 1,531 examinations for the presence of the tubercle bacilli, 524 were positive and 1,007 negative.

TYPHOID FEVER—Of the 495 Widal examinations for typhoid fever, 127 were positive, 228 were negative and 40 questionable.

MISCELLANEOUS—The following miscellaneous specimens were examined:

	Positive	Negative
Actinomycoces	2	1
Malaria	3	1
Gonococcus	11	13
Gonorrhoea	2	5
Streptococcus	0	2
Ringwork	0	1
Urine	7	18
Rabies	1	3
Blood counting	0	1
Pus	12	11
Abscess	1	1
Pneumococcus	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal-M.	1	2
Meat	0	1
Cocci	2	1
Lupus	0	1
Milk	0	5
Feces	0	3
Pleural Fluid	0	3
Cheese	0	1
Fungus	1	0
Tbc. Liver-swine	0	1.
Tbc. lung-swine	0	1.
Tbc. Mammae-swine	0	2.
Tbc. sub-max-g. swine	0	1
Actinomyces-swine	0	2
Actinomyces Bovine	0	1
Tbc. Gland Bovine	0	1
Tbs. Mamma. Bovine	0	1
Water	3	13
	46	81—10.

Total........139

During the year (July 1905-1906) 5199 examinations were made in the laboratory. Of these 2251 were made for diphtheria, 628 for typhoid fever, 2032 for tuberculosis, and 288 miscellaneous.

DIPHTHERIA—Of the 2251 examinations made for diphtheria 1184 were made for diagnosis, of which 425 were positive, 757 negative and 2 questionable; and 1067 were made for release from quarantine, of which 283 were positive and 784 negative.

TUBERCULOSIS—Of the 2032 examinations for the tubercle badilli. 587 were positive, and 1445 negative.

TYPHOID FEVER—Of the 628 made for typhoid fever, 159 were positive, 422 negative and 47 questionable.

Miscellaneous—The following miscellaneous specimens were examined:—(118 positive, 169 negative, and 1 questionalbe).

	Positive	Negative	Questionable
Actinomycocis	2	3	
Gonococcus	12	11	
Urine	21	20	1
Rabies		1	
Blood	4	3	
Pus	10	21	
Ponemococcus	1		
Cerebro-spinal Men		1	
Meat	2	2	
Milk	4	33	
Feces	7	8	
Pleural Fluid		1	
Tonsil		1	
Vomitus	1		
Jaw	1		
Gland	4	1	
Pycsalpinx	1		
Tissue	5	5	
Sewage	5		
Effluent	3		
Germs	2		
Appendix	1		
Blastomycetes	2		
Membrane	1		
Anthrax		1	
Leukemia		1	
Scrapings		3	
Stomach		2	
Water	29	51	
	118	169	1
Total			228

It will be noted that the number of routine examinations made in the laboratory has rapidly increased being 3,580 the first year, and 5,199 the second year.

During the biennium, the laboratory has done a great deal of special work in addition to the routine work just noted. This special work has consisted of investigation of typhoid fever epidemics, water and sewage analyses, experiments with disinfectants, car sanitation, etc.

Typhoid fever, epidemic investigations were made at Marion, Parkersburg, Burlington, Vinton, Estherville, Griswold and the Institute for Feeble-minded children in Glenwood. The reports made in connection with the more important of these examination are as follows:

Marion: An examination was made on the 28th of March, 1905. The following is the report sent:

April 8, 1905.

Mr. Marshal, the mayor, and Dr. F. L. Sargeant, the health officer,
Marion, Iowa.

Gentlemen: We herewith send you our official report of the result of our investigations and examinations of the samples of milk and water collected in your city on March 28, 1905, in response to a request from your local board of health.

Six samples of milk and one of water were taken from the following sources:

(1)	Mr. Patterson's own milk	....	2	samples
(2)	" Blink's "	....	1	"
(3)	" Beall's "	....	1	"
(4)	" Sargeant's "	....	1	"
(5)	" Stoufer's "	....	1	"
(6)	City water taken from Mr. Patterson's pipe	....	11	

We made a thorough examination of all of these samples at the laboratory, but neither typhoid nor colon bacilli were found in any of them. In fact, nothing was isolated which would indicate that the cases of typhoid fever were due to the milk under investigation. The number of organisms present in some of these samples, however, was higher than it ought to be, and this may be due to the milk being older than the others or to its being kept at a higher temperature, or that the process of milking and keeping the vessels is not done in as careful a mannet as it should be. From the results of the findings we consider ourselves justified in stating that the milk could not have been the source of the infection. We did not personally investigate all dairies, but we deem it fit to make the following recommendations, 1, that it is exceedingly important that all dairies should be kept as cleanly as possible; 2, All the vessels used should be well washed in boiling water; 3, milk should also be kept at a very cool temperature.

Respectfully submitted,
Paul Shekwana,
First Asst. Bacteriologist.

Approved,
Henry Albert,
Director, Board of Health Laboratory.

Burlington: The following is the report sent from the laboratory:

Dr. Carl [illegible], the health officer, and Dr. J. S. Castor, the mayor,
Burlington, Iowa.

Gentlemen: We herewith submit our official report concerning the investigation of typhoid conditions in your city and examination of various samples of water taken on the 12th of April, 1905.

At your request I came to your city for that purpose, and with the kind assistance of Dr. Stutsman I was able to collect six samples of water from the following sources.

(1) City water	**1 sample**
(2) River water passing over alum	**1 "**
(3) Locust street spring	**1 "**
(4) School house water	**1 "**
(5) Mr. Willeford's well-water	**1 "**
(6) Union Station water	**1 "**

I made a thorough examination of all these samples at the laboratory of the Iowa State Board of Health and the results are as follows.

(1) City water gave	**205**	**colonies per C. C.**
(2) River water gave	**2730**	**" " " "**
(3) Locust St. Spring gave	**212**	**" " " "**
(4) School house water gave.	**192**	**" " " "**
(5) Mr. Willeford's well water gave	**330**	**" " " "**
(6) Union Station water gave	**710**	**" " " "**

From the above statistics, it is seen, as might be expected that the river-water gave the greatest number of colonies and also a great deal of deposit after standing. The sample which gave the next greatest number of colonies and deposit was that from the Union Station. The third with a great number of colonies was that from Mr. Milleford's well, though in this, there was practically no deposit or very little. None of these samples, except that from the river, gave an extremely high number of colonies, but at the same time all have numbers of colonies higher than the standard of a good drinking water. This higher number of colonies than the usual standard of good drinking water, is however excusable when we consider that about 20 hours elapsed between the time of collecting two samples and the time of making the plate-cultures for the examination. The difference in the number of colonies between the river water, after passing over alum and the filtered water as supplied to the public is about 11 per cent. The quality of a good drinking water depends, [illegible] of germs which it contains, but much more on the [illegible]. In none of the samples under consideration were either typhoid or colon bacilli found. From the findings of the examination of the samples [illegible] we are justified in stating that [illegible] of typhoid fever in your city are probably not due to the water.

We desire to suggest to the health authorities in Burlington that all cases of typhoid fever (as well as of the other diseases) be reported to the health officers as soon as possible. This will greatly assist in determining the source of an outbreak of any disease in the future, in which case the steps could be at once taken, and an investigation made. We would further suggest that steps be taken immediately to locate every case of typhoid fever in your city and to determine [illegible] of the water and milk supply used by the patients during the past few months.

Respectfully submitted,

Approved:
HENRY ALBERT,
Director, State Bacteriological Laboratory.

PAUL SHEKWANA,
Bacteriologist.

Parkersburg—The report is as follows:

11 13-'04.

Dr. A. O. Strout, Health Officer,
Parkersburg, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—

In response to your request I went to your city on the 2nd inst. and made an investigation of the conditions concerned with the outbreak of typhoid fever at that place, and beg leave to submit the following report:

With your assistance I made a thorough investigation of the sanitary conditions of the city and learned that the greater part of the city is supplied with city water—the people in the remainder using water from shallow wells most of which are situated as to render them liable to contamination with surface drainage. I also learned that there have recently been nine cases of typhoid fever in your city—all of which, with the exception of one case, occurred in one neighborhood—six in one family and one in another. All of these cases have been using water from shallow wells.

The city has no sewer system. Samples of water were collected from two wells belonging to families in which typhoid existed, from the city water taken from both the pumping station tap, and the tap in Dr Strout's office. These samples were collected in the morning, packed in ice and immediately taken to Iowa City where they received a thorough bacteriological examination in the State Board of Health Laboratory. The result of the examination is as follows:

1. Samples of water taken from wells where typhoid existed: Both contained about 120 bacteria per cubic centimeter—neither typhoid nor colon bacilli were found.

2. City water taken from the two places mentioned contained on an average of 35 bacteria per cubic centimeter—neither typhoid nor colon bacilli were found.

From the investigation and examinations made I draw the following conclusions:

1. The source of the outbreak of typhoid cannot be definitely traced.

2. That neither typhoid nor colon bacilli were present in the water at the time when the samples were taken.

3. That the source of typhoid fever was apparently local not due to the use of the city water.

4. That at the present time the water which was examined is good for drinking and other domestic purposes.

In view of the investigation and examinations made, I offer the following recommendations:

1. That the city water should be extended to all parts of the city.

2. That the use of water from shallow wells should be discontinued since they are liable to become contaminated at any time.

3. That the streets and alleys should be kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

4. That the city should establish a sewer system as soon as possible.

In closing, I desire to thank you for the kind assistance given me while making the investigation and to heartily endorse your efforts in keeping your city and community in good sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,
Approved: PAUL SHEKWANA,
HENRY ALBERT, Bacteriologist.
Director, Iowa State Board of Health.

VINTON—The following report was submitted:

Sept. 26, 1905.

Mr. W. E. Klingaman, City Clerk,
Vinton, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—

We beg leave to submit the following report on the condition of your water supply as determined by a personal examination of your plant on the 16th of September, and examinations of a number of different samples of water and examinations to test the permriability of the soil in the neighborhood of the well which supplies a considerable amount of the water consumed by your city.

The sample of water taken from the artesian well proves to be exceptionally pure. The water taken directly from the river contained the contaminating substances usually found in river water. The samples of water taken from the shallow well near the river and the sample taken from the hydrant, both give about the same results. They contain about 400 bacteria per C. C., none of which indicated any undesireable contamination. The water as determined by the last examination was evidently considerably better on the 23d of Sept. than a week or two previous when previous examinations were made. If we were to judge from the last examination we would say it could be safely used for drinking purposes, even without boiling. Examinations to determine the safety of the water supplies should be made at different seasons of the year. A few weeks ago the water contained a large number of bacteria, many of which were undesirable and also contained a large amount of chlorine. As determined by a chemical analysis, and at the present time the water is considerably better, although it shows that your water is subject to variations which ought not to exist in a public supply. Whether or not the water from the shallow well will have been the cause of infectious diseases I cannot state. We know, nevertheless, that the water is subject to variations, being at sometimes in such a condition as not to be desireable for drinking purposes, if it has not previously been boiled. This fact together with the fact that the well is so situated as to make it posible that undersirable contamination may drain from the privy vaults in the neighborhood through the porous sand into his well are sufficient to indicate that the water from the shallow well is not the best source of water supply to be used for domestic purposes. The test of the permeability of the soil indicated that substances were passing quite rapidly through the particular soil in the neighborhood of this well, which means of course, that material from privy vaults will pass somewhat rapidly and for a longer distance through the particular soil which

you have in the neighborhood of the well than under ordinary conditions. It may be that drinking the water from your public supply has had nothing to do with any disease conditions that may have existed in your city We believe, however, that it would be wise not to continue the use of the water from the well situated as is the one in your city and one which is so subject to variations in quality. We believe also that it is possible for you to secure a better source of supply. How best to secure that source, I am not prepared definitely to say—whether it be the making of another artesian well, or whether it be deep surface wells, or shallow surface wells in another situation. Such work comes more properly in the scope of a sanitary engineer, and we would recommend that you secure a sanitary engineer to investigate the condition and determine what may be done.

Very respectfully submitted,
Approved: PAUL SHEKWANA,
HENRY ALBERT, Bacteriologist.
Director, Board of Health Bacterilogical Laboratory

On looking over the literature of the subject, I am able to find but one reference to the isolation of this organism as the causative agent of a disease process (excluding experimental studies) in a body not that of the human being. The one instance referred to is the identification of this organism as the cause of an epidemic among cattle in Minnesota—reported in the Biennial Report of the Minnesota State Board of Health for 1898, page 180, and also by Wilson and Brimhall in the January, 1904, number of the American Veterinary Review (Vol. XXVII, No. 10, page 944.) That the specific form of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurring in cattle and man and caused by the same organism is one and the same disease there seems to me to be little doubt. That the micro-organism is transferable from the one to the other appears to me most probable, and that the organism may cause meningitis in animals other than the human being is an interesting fact to note. Whether or not the passage of the organism through animals has a tendency to increase its virulence, whether or not such has anything to do with the outbreaks of the disease in epidemic form and whether or not this factor is of importance in connection with the recent epidemics in the east, would be interesting to determine. The cases among cattle in Iowa do not seem to be associated with any cases among human beings. A few days ago we were informed that the epidemic among cattle is becoming more extensive. We shall continue our investigations as opportunity affords.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

On February 20, 1905, Dr. H. E. Talbot, a veterinary surgeon residing in Des Moines, sent to the laboratory parts of the brain of several cattle which he reported had died with symptoms suggesting cerebro-spinal meningitis. On bacteriological examination of the specimen a diplococcus which from its morphology, staining and cultural characteristics was found to be indistinguishable from the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* was found. A rabbit was inoculated beneath the dura mater with a pure culture of this micro-organism. The animal developed symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis within fifteen hours and died in thirty hours. At autopsy a small amount of a sero-fibrino-purulent exudate was found in the pia-arachnoid membrane. The posterior half of the brain was found to be most extensively involved. The exudate contained quite a large number of diplococci many of which were found to be within the cells. A careful examination of the organism was made and again it was found to be indistinguishable from the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis.* We conclude therefore that it was the same organism.

RABIES

During the past two years the laboratory has made examinations in a number of cases of suspected rabies, and in several cases found them to be positive. The laboratory is now employing a microscopical method of making a rapid diagnosis of rabies in addition to the long and tedious animal experiments. By the microscopical method a vast majority of cases can be diagnosed in several days after the material is received, whereas it requires from two to three weeks to determine by the animal experiment method. With the present knowledge at hand the animal experiments are still resorted to. It may be that the investigations of the next few years will demonstrate that a microscopical method alone is sufficient to determine the presence or absence of hydrophobia.

DISINFECTION EXPERIMENTS—To determine the relative merit of the various methods of disinfection in order that the many inquiries regarding the same might be properly answered and to determine the best method of disinfection for the good of the people of the state, a series of experiments were performed during the past two years.

A small room was prepared especially for this purpose, where all experiments would be absolutely controlled. In order to make conditions like those met with in ordinary practice, similar experiments were performed in rooms in the hospital and in private residences. As the result of our experimental work, one method of the liberation of formaldehyde gas seems to surpass all others—i. e. the liberation of formaldehyde by the addition of potassium permanganate to 40 per cent formalin. The chemical reaction which takes place is the changing of some of the formalin into formic acid by which process enough heat is produced to evaporate the remainder. The first experiments by the use of this method that are of scientific value were performed by the Maine State Board of Health in 1904. They were able to obtain the best results when two pints of a 40 per cent solution of formalin were added to thirteen ounces of potassium permanganate which had been ground to a rather fine powder for every 1000 cubic feet of room space. They obtained perfect results when this amount was used, even though no special attention was paid to cracks about doors and windows and the rooms were kept closed for but four hours.

Our experiments have been principally in the way of confirming the experiments of Maine and Vermont. In order to obtain better results, we have modified the method somewhat in the following directions. (1) The vessel from which the liberation of the formalin is to be made is first heated, this done we find that the liberation is more rapid and the evaporation more thorough. (2) We find that it is very important that only strong formaldehyde should be used. we refer to this especially because much of the so-called formalin on the market at the present time contains no more than twenty-five or thirty per cent of formaldehyde. The results obtained are necessarily disappointing. (3) We find that it is necessary to use more of the potassium permanganate than recommended by the Maine State Board of Health, especially if these substances are used in small quantities as for the fumigation of a small room or closet.

The potassium permanganate should be in the form of very fine crystals or preferably in a powdered condition and is placed in the pail after it has been heated. There sholld be eight and one-half ounces of the potassium permanganate for every 1000 cubic feet of room space to be disinfected. (Maine State Board of Health recommended the use of thirteen ounces.) The solution of forty per cent formaldehyde (formalin) (20 ounces of this solution for every 1000 cubic feet of room space to be disinfected), (Maine State Board of Health recommended 32 ounces of formalin) is then added. Effervescence begins immediately. This method is, we believe, the one best adapted for general fumigation. The formaldehyde is liberated very rapidly, so that the method is very efficient and when rightly performed, reliable A small amount of moist residue which has the odor of formaldehyde is always left in the bottom of the vessel. Twenty ounces of formalin are used for every 1000 cubic feet since there is a loss of about one-fifth of the amount during the process of evaporation. This means that about sixteen ounces of formalin becomes available in the gaseous state. If a low vessel is used, pieces of paper should be placed on the floor to prevent the floor from becoming soiled by some of the fluid being accidentally thrown out during the effervescing process. The method is simple, easy to perform, without any danger of fire and does sufficient work. We therefore most heartily recommend it.

CAR SANITATION

During the month of March arrangements were completed with several railroad companies, namely 1st, The Pullman Company, 2d, the Rock Island Company, and 3d, The Chicago, Burlingtoi and Quincy, permitting representatives of the laboratory to make examinations of the air of railway coaches. Thus far examinations have been made only on the Pullman and Rock Island coaches. I have psepared special outline sheets, one of which is filled out for each examination. When a large number of examinations have been made tabulations from these sheets will I believe, prove quite helpful in determining the amount of bacterial and chemical contamination of the air of railway coaches as well as form a basis of suggestions which we feel will enable our railways to adopt better sanitary methods of cleansing as well as constructing their cars. Unfortunately we have been so busy with our routine work during the past few months that an insufficient number of examinations have been made to serve as the basis for reliable data at the present time. We are so arranging our work at the present time so as to unable us to do considerable of this work during the summer, and the entire remainder of the year.

STATISTICS

The clerk of the laboratory has recently as time afforded gone over a part of the laboratory cards, and tabulated the conditions and findings in such a way as to give us data which are not only exceedingly interesting, but I am sure will in time be of much value not only to our laboratory, but to other laboratories of the country and to the advancement of science of infectious diseases in general. Thus far it has been possible to tabulate the data from diphtheria cards only. To indicate what is being done and to suggest its value permit me to briefly present the results of the tabulation made up to date. The following statistics are based upon 3289 examinations, of which 1555 were made for diagnosis and 1734 for release of quarantine:

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS SENT FROM EACH PATIENT FOR DIAGNOSIS

a—first for diagnosis	1515
b—second for diagnosis	40

SEX.

a—Male	647
b—Female	829

DIAGNOSIS BY PHYSICIAN AND LABORATORY

A—Diphtheria.		
a—Laboratory found diphtheria bacilli		393
b—Laboratory did not find diphtheria bacilli		247
B—No diphtheria.		
a—Laboratory did not find diphtheria bacilli		390
b—Laboratory found diphtheria bacilli		79
C—Possibly diphtheria.		
Laboratory finding	Positive	92
	Negative	173
D—Don't know.		
Laboratory finding	Positive	41
	Negative	131

Out of 196 examinations, in 98 the diphtheria bacilli were found in pure culture.

AGE OF PATIENT

a— 1- 5 years	315
b— 6-15 years	663
c—16-60 years	425
d—over 60 years	5

OCCUPATION

Agents	4
Bankers	2
Barbers	4
Business (indoors)	65
Clergymen	2

OCCUPATION—Continued	
Dentist	2
Druggist	1
Housekeeper	198
Laborer (outdoors)	90
Lawyer	2
Nurse	8
Mail carriers	3
Physician	5
Railway Employees	8
Student	674
Teacher	18
SOCIAL STATE	
Married	213
Single	938
Widow and widowers	4
LENGTH OF TIME AFTER BEGINNING OF DISEASE THAT CULTURE WAS SENT	
1 day	328
2 day	293
3 day	218
4 day	115
5 day	79
6 day	31
7 day	69
8 day	13
9 day	6
10 and over	69
SOURCE OF INFECTION	
Not known	855
School	221
Family	103
Physician or nurse	4
NUMBER OF OTHER CASES OF DIPTHERIA IN THE HOUSE	
None	1029
1	91
2	45
3	15
4	15
MEMBRANE (FIBRINOUS EXUDATE) PRESENT	
Nares	63
Pharynx	349
Tonsils	758
Larynx	81
EXUDATE (SEROUS) PRESENT	
Nares	68
Pharynx	290
Tonsils	615
Larynx	65
No membrane, no serous exudate, but redness	100
No inflammation of any kind	31

TEMPERATURE

98	148
99	218
100	247
101	300
102	223
103	142
104	26
105	9

CONSTITUTIONAL SYMPTOMS

Poor appetite	74
Sleepless	47
Cough	45
Headache	278
Weakness	166
Pain in neck	177

ANTITOXIN USED AT TIME SPECIMEN WAS SENT

Yes	440
No	901

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE

A—Number of specimens sent to obtain release from quarantine:

1	489
2	352
3	76
4	36
5	11
6	12
7	6

B—Release from quarantine in number of days after beginning of disease:

1—14th day	334
15—21st day	385
22—28th day	201
29—35th day	23
36th etc	4

FINANCIAL REPORT

Since the funds of the laboratory have been estimated by the biennium, I have chosen to present at this time, the financial report of the past two years which represents the report of the expenditures from the time when the laboratory was started until the present time.

The bill which created the laboratory went into effect as soon as the bill was printed in the Register and Leader, and the Iowa State Capital, two Des Moines Papers. Its going into effect at that time made $5,541.67 available for support fund, and $1,000 available for equipment. You will remember also that the Board of Regents of the University gave an additional $5,000 for equipment. The following represents a statement of warrants drawn from the Board of Health fund not including those taken from the University fund; first, a statement of warrants drawn on account of Bacteriological Laboratory fund; second, a statement of warrants drawn on account of Apparatus fund of the State Board of Health. The copies of the various items in detail have been filed with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and the State auditor.

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN ON ACCOUNT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FUND

PROM THE LABORATORY SUPPORT FUND

1904.			
July	**26, No.**	16655—To Henry Albert, traveling expenses....**$**	91.05
July	**28, No.**	16682—To Henry Albert, *.....................	18.83
Aug.	**11, No.**	17175—To A. M. Linn, Traveling expenses......	82.58
Sept.	**30. No.**	18062—To Henry Albert, Salary Aug...........	**41.66**
Sept.	**30, No.**	18063—To Henry Albert, Salary Sept...........	41.66
Sept.	**30, No.**	18064—To Gertrude Story, Salary Aug.........	15.00
Sept.	**30, No.**	18065—To Gertrude Story, Salary Sept.........	15.00
Oct.	**3, No.**	18342—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Sept........	83.33
Nov.	**3, No.**	19182—To Gertrude Story, Salary Oct..........	15.00
Nov.	**5, No.**	19236—To Henry Albert, Salary Oct............	41.66
Nov.	**5, No.**	19237—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Oct..........	83 33
Nov.	**3, No.**	19180—To Henry Albert, *.....................	39.24
Nov.	**17, No.**	19501—To Henry Albert, *.....................	14.43
Nov.	**18, No.**	19537—To U. S. Express Co....................	50.70
Dec.	**10, No.**	182—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Nov.........	83.33
Dec.	**10, No.**	183—To Henry Albert, Salary Nov............	41.66
Dec.	**10, No.**	184—To Gertrude Story, Salary Nov..........	15.06
1905.			
Jan.	**7, No.**	871—To Gertrude Story, Salary Dec..........	15.00
Jan.	**7, No.**	872—To Henry Albert, Salary Dec...........	41.66
Jan.	**7, No.**	873—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Dec..........	83.33
Jan.	**16, No.**	1098—To Henry Albert, *.....................	52.15
Feb.	**1, No.**	1636—To Henry Albert, *.....................	11.03
Feb.	**1, No.**	1637—To Henry Albert, *.....................	11.63
Feb.	**1, No.**	1638—To Gertrude Story, Salary Jan. '05......	20.00
Feb.	**1, No.**	1639—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Jan. '05......	**83.33**
Feb.	**1, No.**	1640—To Henry Albert,* Salary Jan..........	65.54
Feb.	**1, No.**	2080—To Henry Albert, *.....................	48.00
Mar.	**6, No.**	2472—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Feb.........	**83.33**
Mar.	**6. No.**	2473—To Henry Albert, Salary Feb...........	41.66
Mar.	**6, No.**	2474—To Gertrude Story, Salary Feb..........	15.00
Mar.	**6, No.**	2505—To Henry Albert, *.....................	63.15
Apr.	**11, No.**	3358—To Henry Albert, Salary Mar............	41.66
Apr.	**11, No.**	3359—To Paul Shekwana, Salary Mar.........	83.33
Apr.	**11, No.**	3360—To Gertrude Story, Salary Mar..........	15.00
Apr.	**14, No.**	3439—To Henry Albert, *.....................	18.58
May	**22, No.**	4439—To Henry Albert, Salary April..........	41.66
May	**22, No.**	4440—To Paul Shekwana, Salary April........	**83.33**

May 22,	No. 4441—	To Anna Stach, Salary April	$ 15.00
June 6,	No. 4962—	To Anna Stach, Salary May	15.00
June 6,	No. 4963—	To Paul Shekwana, Salary May	83.33
June 6,	No. 4964—	To Henry Albert, Salary May	41.66
June 6,	No. 4965—	To Henry Albert, *	48.50
Aug. 17,	No. 7068—	To Anna Stach, Salary July	15.00
Aug. 17,	No. 7069—	To Fred Albert, Salary July	41.66
Aug. 17,	No. 7070—	To Paul Shekwana, Salary July	83.33
July 5,	No. 5798—	To Fred Albert, Salary June	41.66
July 5,	No. 5799—	To Paul Shekwana, Salary June	83.33
July 5,	No. 5800—	To Anna Stach, Salary June	15.00
Sept.		To Henry Albert, Salary Aug	41 66
Sept.		To Paul Shekwana, Salary Aug	83.33
Sept.		To Anna Stach, Salary Aug	15.00
Oct.		To Henry Albert, Salary Sept	41.66
Oct.		To Paul Shekwana, Salary Sept	83.33
Oct.		To Anna Stach, Salary Sept	15.00
Oct. 3,		To Henry Albert	4675
Oct. 10,		To Henry Albert,	10.23
Oct. 31,		To Henry Albert, Salary Oct	83.33
Oct. 31,		To Paul Shekwana, Salary Oct	83.33
Oct. 31,		To Anna Stach, Salary Oct	15.00
Oct. 31,		To Henry Albert	19.99
Nov. 8,		To L. A. Quaife	40.00
Nov. 8,		To H. M. Decker	15.00
Nov. 11,		To Iowa Telephone Co	12.00
Nov. 1.		To Henry Albert,	12.03
Nov. 18,		To Henry Albert,	24.65
Dec. 1,		To Paul Shekwana, Salary Nov	83.33
Dec. 1,		To Henry Albert, Salary Nov	83.33
Dec. 1,		To Anna Stach, Salary Nov	15.00
Dec. 1,		To Henry Albert	25.59
Nov. 1,		To H. M. Decker	7.50
Dec. 1,		To L. A. Quaife	20.00
Dec. 1,		To E. Osnes	7.28
1906.			
Jan. 3,		To Henry Albert, Salary Dec	83.33
Jan. 3,		To Paul Shekwana	83.33
Jan. 3,		To H. M. Decker	7.50
Jan. 3,		To L. A. Quaife	20.00
Jan. 3,		To Anna Stach	15.00
Jan. 3,		To Henry Albert	34.05
Jan. 3,		To Henry Albert	27.63
Feb. 1,		To Henry Albert, Salary Jan	83.33
Feb. 1,		To Paul Shekwana, Salary Jan	83.33
Feb. 1,		To L. A. Quaife, Salary Jan	20.00
Feb. 1,		To H. M. Decker, Salary Jan	7.50
Feb. 1,		To Anna Stach, Salary Jan	15.00
Mar. 5,		To Henry Albert, Salary Feb	83.33

Mar. 5,	To Paul Shekwana, Salary Feb........	$ 83.3
Mar. 5,	To L. A. Quaife, Salary Feb............	20.00
Mar. 5,	To H. M. Decker, Salary Feb...........	7.50
Mar. 5,	To Anna Stach, Salary Feb............	1
Mar. 5,	To Henry Albert, ...	20.55
Mar. 5,	To Iowa Citizen Publishing Co..........	3.00
Mar. 5,	To George Hummer Mercantile Co......	2.40
Apr. 2,	To Henry Albert, Salary Mar..........	83.33
Apr. 2,	To Paul Shekwana, Salary Mar..........	83 33
Apr. 2,	To L. A. Quaife, Salary Mar............	20.00
Apr. 2,	To H. M. Decker, Salary Mar............	7.50
Apr. 2,	To Anna Stach, Salary Mar.............	15.00
Apr. 2,	To University Press Co................	25.50
Apr. 2,	To Henry Albert.......................	16.50
Apr. 2,	To Henry Albert.......................	9.65
May 5,	To Henry Albert, Salary April..........	83 33
May 5,	To Paul Shekwana, Salary April........	83.33
May 5,	To L. A. Quaife, Salary April...........	20.00
May 5,	To H. M. Decker, Salary April..........	7.50
May 5,	To Anna Stach, Salary April...........	15.00
May 5,	To Bell Telephone Co...........	12.00
May 5,	To Henry Albert	23.45
May 5,	To Mahoney Dray Co...................	2.80
June 5,	To Henry Albert, Salary May..........	83.33
June 5,	To Paul Shekwana, Salary May........	83.33
June 5,	To L. A Quaife, Salary May...........	20.00
June 5,	To H. M. Decker, Salary May..........	7.50
June 5,	To Anna Stach, Salary May...........	15 00
June 5.	To L. M. Dutcher....	4.75
June 5,	To Park Davis & Co..................	7.00
June 20,	To Henry Albert, Salary June..........	83.33
June 20,	To Paul Shekwana, Salary June........	83.33
June 20,	To L. A. Quaife, Salary June...........	20 00
June 20,	To H. M. Decker, Salary June..........	7.50
June 20,	To Anna Stach, Salary June............	15 00
June 20,	To Henry Albert.......	31.05
June 20,	To Iowa Citizen Pub. Co.,—Labels—	6.00
June 20,	To S. M. Gunn, Microscopic & Lantern slides	75.00
June 20,	To Paul Shekwana, expenses car inspection.........	2.60
June 20,	To Speidel Bros, laboratory gowns......	7.00
June 20,	To Mrs. H. D Connell. laboratory work.	25.50
June 20,	To L. C. Larson, animals....	90.90
June 20,	To George Hummer Mer. Co. —paper— ..	2.32
June 20,	To Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., supplies.	458 08
		$ 5,609.50

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN ON ACCOUNT OF APPARATUS FUND

Date	No.	Payee	Amount
1904.			
Oct. 12,	No. 18572—	To Illinois Glass Co	$ 223.63
Nov. 3,	No. 19181—	To Henry Albert	6.32
Nov. 3,	No. 19234—	To Mahoney & Sons	21.50
Nov. 3,	No. 19235—	To Mahoney & Sons	2.50
1905.			
Feb. 28,	No. 2091—	To Henry Albert	4.15
Mar. 2,	No. 2395—	To U. S. Express Co	143.95
Mar. 6,	No. 2471—	To U. S. Express Co	36.95
June 1,	No. 4824—	To U. S. Express Co	59.88
Sept. 30,	No. 18066—	To Osgood & Blodgett Mfgr Co	37.50
Oct. 12,	No. 18573—	To University Press Co	100.00
Oct. 12,	No. 18574—	To Park, Davis & Co	1.20
1906.			
June 20,		To W. S. Thomas	7.85
Mar. 12,		To U. S. Express Co	22.65
Apr. 9,		To U. S. Express Co	13.30
June 1,		To Bramhall Deane & Co	52.08
June 1,		To John Wiley & Sons	3.83
1905.			
Oct. 23,		To University Press Co	19.50
Nov. 18,		To U. S. Express Co	60.10
Nov. 21,		To J. T. Ries	7.38
Dec. 2,		To U. S. Express Co	28.95
1906.			
Jan. 4,		To U. S. Express Co	30.60
Jan. 4,		To University Press Co	3.00
Jan. 4,		To E. Osnes	9.45
Feb. 2,		To U. S. Express Co	20.50
Feb. 2,		To C. Hurley, repair incubator	26.40
Mar. 5,		To M. Gerber	4.85
Mar. 5,		To Bausch & Lomb	1.50
Apr. 2,		To Eimer & Amend	11.31
Apr. 2,		To MacMillan Co	2.52
Apr. 2,		To Eimer & Amend	11.60
Apr. 2,		To W. P. Hohenschuh	3.00
Apr. 2,		To Maresh Bros	54.53
May 5,		To Bausch & Lomb	83.70
May 9,		To U. S. Express Co	17.10
June 1,		To U. S. Express Co	23.86
June 1,		To W. S. Thomas	7.85
June 1,		To U. S. Express Co	17.35
June 1,		**To Maresh Bros, for apparatus and kettles**	**32.01**
			$ 1,199.37

the [illegible]

Date.	Diptheria.		Typhoid Fever			Tuberculosis		Miscellaneous.		
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Q.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Q.
Oct. 1904.	23	23	14	4	1	17	19	6	3	......
Nov. 1904.	53	85	7	24	1	16	33	2	2	....
Dec. 1904.	77	135	3	20	...	36	65	1	6	
Jan. 1905.	61	155	12	20	6	43	[illegible]	3	1	....
Feb. 1905...	37	116	9	18	1	45	100	4	4	..
Mar. 1905.	38	85	6	23	6	66	128			10
Apr. 1905...	29	81	5	15	3	55	116	10	25	...
May 1905.	28	41	7	18	4	52	101	5	14	....
June 1905...	59	60	7	15	6	50	86	4	5	.. ....
July 1905.	41	44	20	23	3	55	90	5	9	....
Aug. 1905...	30	41	20	20	7	61	105	4	5	....
Sept 1905 ..	40	43	17	28	2	28	99	2	4	....
Total.....	496	919	127	228	40	524	1007	46	81	10

CULTURE STATIONS

There are 677 Culture Stations in the State Culture Stations are being established from time to time as conditions demand. The following is a list of the Culture Stations of the Laboratory, of the Special Agent and the Local Health Officer upon whose recommendation the Culture Station was established at that place: —

CITY	SPECIAL AGEN	HEALTH OFFICER
Abingdon	S. W. Head	David O. King
Ackley	J. M. Mix	C. W. Vroom
Adair	W. A. Marean	A. J. Zook
Adel	H. B. Heston	W. E. Scott
Afton	L. M. Walker	E. M. Johnson
Agency	S. V. Sampson	J. F. Newell
Ainsworth	Sands Bros	H. B. Hamilton
Akron	S. F. Cobb	H. H. Cilley
Albert City	W. B. Gillman	B. B. Bridge
Albia	G. D. Miner	H. C. Eschbach
Albion	J. J. Whittacre	W. B. Mantle
Alburnett	C. E. Hense	P. G. Eilers
Alden	W. H. Lewis	W. H. Lewis
Algona	C. R. Sheets	F. T. Seeley
Allerton	J. B. Rankin	D. E. Williams
Allison	W. J. Vaupel	W. J. Vaupel
Alta	D. E. Hadden	G. Hadden
Alton	Al Shanl	T. V. Gleystein
Altoona	L. O. Shaffer	C. C. Lang
Alvord	W. P. Page	S. E. Blair
Amana	C. F. Noe	C. F. Noe
Ames	G. Judisch	H. M. Templeton
Anamosa	P. Sigworth	F. B. Sigsworth
Anita	C. W. Major	F. R. King
Anthon	B. Hart	W. L. Stillman
Aplington	S. E. Austin	E. L. Blackmore
Arcadia	J. B. Feenstra	H Lando
Aredale	G. A Slaughter	C. F. Osborne
Arlington	W. Shumway	O. O. Ayer
Armstrong	J. C. Hassek	H. W. Canfield
Arthur	I. N. Bayer	W Rendtorff
Ashton	J. H. Carmichael	A. E. Nelson
Atalissa	S. Cheshrough	S. Cheshrough
Atlantic	J. S. Goss	W. S. Mullins
Auburn	J. Kessler	H. L. Tobus
Audubon	J. E. Griffith	F. Rosenbladt

[illegible]	Dr. [illegible]	
A[illegible]	F. L. [illegible]	E. E. [illegible]
[illegible]	J. W. [illegible]	J. A. [illegible]
Bancroft	[illegible]	C. M. [illegible]
Barnum	W. [illegible]	J. C. [illegible]
Bassett	Dr. Bowers	Dr. Bowers
Batavia	W. K. [illegible]	H. [illegible]
Battle Creek	V. W. [illegible]	C. E. [illegible]
Baxter	C. M. [illegible]	C. C. Graham
Bayard	J. [illegible]	W. T. T[illegible]
Bedford	H. R. [illegible]	S. [illegible]
Belle Plaine	Nichols & Heriyk	J. W. Williams
Bellevue	E. A. Hanson	J. C. Dennison
Belmond	Kenef[illegible] & S[illegible]	F. A. Stevens
Bennett	T. E. N[illegible]	H. R. Chapman
Benton	F. H. Landis	F. H. Landis
Berea	F. T. DeWitt	F. DeWitt
Birmingham	W. P. [illegible]	J. M. Pardell
Blairstown	B. F. Post	S. H. Watson
Blanchard	A. H. Ebert	G. A. [illegible]
Blockton	F. Wright	A. E. King
Bloomfield	Gibbons & M[illegible]	H. C. Young
Bluegrass	H. F. Wunder	W. I. Vanderveer
Bondurant	H. Calkins	L. V. Porter
Bode	E. L. Watson	E. E. Watson
Boone	F. Elliott	J. C. Walker
Boyden	M. Prink	S. E. Gannon
Bradgate	W. G. Porter	D. E. Graham
Brayton	L. E. Reynolds	L. E. Reynolds
Brighton	W. G. Israel	W. S. [illegible]
Bristow	W. A. Richards	G. A. Appleby
Britt	R. V. Wood	A. J. Cole
Brooklyn	C. T. Rainsburg	A. H. Barker
Buckeye	E. S. Kahrs	C. S. Trimble
Buffalo	C. Zogg	L. J. Porstmann
Buffalo Center	H. F. Thompson	H. E. Eiel
Burlington	E. L. Naumara Drug Co.	Dr. Stutsman
"	Henry Drug Co.	" "
"	Wm. O. Kaiser	" "
" "	Robinson Drug Co.	" " "
Burt	W. T. Peters	W. T. Peters
Calamus	W. H. Eaton	W. H. Eaton
Callander	G. W. Kruston	A. Arent
Cambridge	W. W. Lexvold	H. P. Hansen
Carbon	M. E. Jackson	W. F. Aurdor
Carlisle	D. E. Dowd	W. E. Sparrow
Carroll	Sturger & Thu[illegible]	L. G. Patty
Carson	C. H. Ketterwell	W. F. Pierce
Cascade	J. L. Roche & Co.	G. W. May
Casey	Jacobs Drug Co.	W. T. Duncan
Cedar Falls	C. H. Wise	H. C. Hieber
Cedar Rapids	Emerson Drug Co.	" " "
" "	J. F. Whittham	E. T. Lawler
Center Junction	J. M. Young	J. M. Young
Centerpoint	G. B. Dunbar	D. R. Yost
Centerville	A. Waller	C. P. Tillmont
Central City	Stoehr & Hads[illegible]	Charles Fisher
Chariton	C. R. Kirk	T. Barnes
Charles City	A. B. Dodd	S. B. Hewett
Charlotte	P. H. Manion	P. H. Manion
Charter Oak	H. McWilliams	J. J. McWilliams
Chelsea	H. C. Couls	C. P. Coulson
Cherokee	N. Mikkelsen	P. R. Cleaves
Chester	J. D. Lyon	J. D. Lyon
Churdan	M. H. Beery & Co.	O. C. Lohr
Cincinnati	J. H. Powers	J. W. Sturdivand
Clarence	C. Parks	Dr. Smith
Clarinda	J. Anderson	J. W. Sellers
Clarion	Hartsock-B[illegible] & Co.	E. D. Tompkins
Clarksville	J. Ford	H. C. Smith
Clearfield	W. J. Fritso	J. P. Maxwell
Clear Lake	Mr. White	A. P. Phillips
Cleghorn	T. T. Macomb	W. P. Roberts

CITY	SPECIAL AGENT	HEALTH OFFICER
Clermont	P. B. Berry & Co.	R. P. Berry
Clinton	M. B. John & Co.	C. F. Kellogg
"	Harry B. Camphill	" " "
"	D. B. Snyder	" " "
Clio	W. A. Brommer	D. B. Kelly
Coggon	L. G. Hall	A. J. Byerly
Coin	M. Gauss	A. H. King
Colesburg	J. A. Bush	C. A. Tobie
Colfax	J. B. Sherbon	J. B. Sherbon
Collins	J. Biesnecker	R. W. Sanders
Colo	E. J. Carver	J. I. Hostetter
Columbus	J. F. Cochran	E. Whitlach
Commerce	T. D. Hume	T. D. Hulme
Conesville	J. F. Coffin	H. H. English
Conrad	C. G. Fritzel	W. A. Kauffman
Conway	E. Ryerson	A. T. West
Coon Rapids	G. S. Childs	E. W. Downs
Correctionville	W. M. Wright	W. F. McQuinty
Corydon	W. S. Sproatt	G. Sollenbarger
Council Bluffs	Camp Bros	M. A. Tinley
" "	Morgan & Dickey	" " "
" "	J. W. Schott	" " "
Crawfordsville	G. F. Niblock	G. F. Niblock
Crescent	A. A. Robertsob	A. A. Robertson
Cresco	Lomas & Milz	W. T. Daly
Creston	E. A. Aldrich	J. W. Reynolds
Cumberland	I. Gardiner	A. Weaver
Cushing	W. L. Crain	A. H. Bullock
Dallas	C. W. Noble	C. W. Noble
Dallas Center	L. N. Pettit	E. J. Butterfield
Danbury	R. H. Loucks	G. W. Murphy
Danville	H. C. Sanford	J. S. Gaumer
Davenport	A. Eipper	H. L. Bawden
"	G. G. Lauffer	" " "
"	J. S. Weber	" " "
"	Ballard Drug & Dental Co.	" " "
"	E. A. Moetzel	" " "
"	West Dav. Drug Co.	" " "
Davis City	J. H. Robinson	J. W. Walles
Dayton	Colo Drug Co.	H. E. Nelson
Decorah	Brunt & Pannan	A. J. Sweezey
Deep River	C. K. Cain	Drs. Crain & Crain
Defiance	T. W. Konkle	T. H. Baer
Delhi	L. Barnes	W. Cummings
Delmar	I. J. Scott	I. J. Scott
Delta	Burt & Mahannah	F. J. Javirs
Denison	C. C. Voelker	G. J. Bennett
Denver	Ph. A. Slumberger	Dr. Plurptor
Denmark	Geo. E. Hufford	A. M. Linn
Des Moines	Same as Fort Madison	
" "	McArthur Drug Co.	" " "
" "	Owl Drug Co.	" " "
" "	R. G. Durrett	" " "
" "	L. E. Twining	" " "
" "	W. A. Graham	" " "
" "	A. Hammer	" " "
Desoto	W. L. Sockett	M. T. Brewer
Dewitt	J. B. Webb	M. Lyon
Dexter	I. G. Stanley & Son	M. G. Sloan
Diagonal	H. C. McCall	H. C. McCall
Dickens	D. L. Smith	B. P. Backstone
Donnellson	J. A. Larmon	T. R. Washburr
Doon	J. A. Hoff	H. J. Brink
Dougherty	T. C. Ryan	H. H. Abegg
Dow City	J. E. Doser	W. C. Norman
Dows	L. L. Goodlander	A. L. Hoyt
Drakesville	A. L. Hoyt	T. B. Jennings
Dubuque	E. C. Arno	D. B. Michel
"	G. F. Thormann	" " "
"	F. W. Rnete	" " "
"	Mr. Ulber	" " "
Dunkerton	F. W. Magee	F. M. Isom
Dunlap	T. Lehan	J. W. Lehan
Durant	V. W. Byrnes	V. W. Byrnes

CITY	SPECIAL AGENT	HEALTH OFFICER
Dyersville	E. Bruekner	R. H. Luhrsman
Dysart	E. F. Douglass	C. C. Aschenbrenner
Eagle Grove	H. Sorenson	C. H. Morse
Enterprise	Eenterprise Drug Co.	L. V. Porter
Earlville	C. A. Kendall	C. B. Rogers
Eddyville	G. E. Stephenson	F. M. McCrea
Edgewood	F. D. Kriebs	E. S. Donaldson
Eldon	E. J. Moore	Dr. Sawyer
Eldora	Smith & Reed	E. O. Koeneman
Eldridge	C. T. Kemmerer	C. T. Kemmerer
Elgin	G. Stoehr	C. O. Fothergill
Elkader	W. Berker	W. A. White
Elkport	G. Kriebs	F. J. Kriebs
Elliott	C. B. Halbert	C. U. Baldwin
Ellston	D. D. Armitage	A. C. Armitage
Ellsworth	J. E. Peterson	D. G. Barkalow
Elma	E. E. Oorrfield	E. E. Oorrfield
Emerson	E. C. Collins	E. A. Merritt
Emmetsburg	G. Harwood	F. Hunter
Epworth	E. J. Higgins	C. S. Frank
Essex	Wm. Quist	W. H. Moore
Estherville	S. H. Williams	W. E. Bradley
Exira	N. Dofling	J. Riley
Fairbank	W. M. Higbee	E. Molloy
Fairfax	E. Firkins	J. F. Dvorak
Fairfield	S. Thoma	A. S. Hague
Farley	J. A. Barry	C. A. Kearney
Farmington	F. Kick	W. J. Kirkpatrick
Farnhamville	J. C. Crisinger	S. J. Farlow
Farragut	A. D. Coleman	H. L. Coleman
Fayette	W. Richert	J. D. Parker
Fenton	F. J. Eigler	F. W. Logan
Fertile	A. J. Peterson	J. R. Jones
Floris	W. W. Parker	W. W. Parker
Fonda	Domer & Moarl	T. G. Dower
Fontanelle	W. W. Stoll	P. McDermid
Forest City	P. O. Koto	P. H. Vesterborg
Ft. Atkinson	Horton Burns Drug Co.	C. B. Horton
Ft. Dodge	J. P. Hine	Dr. Bowen
Ft. Madison	J. H. Axt	G. P. Neal
Foster	J. R. Cross	J. R. Cross
Fostoria	R. W. Minard	R. W. Minard
Franklin	J. P. Dixon	J. P. Dixon
Fredericksburg	P. F. Farrand	F. N. Johnston
Galesburg	F. F. Carpenter	F. F. Carpenter
Galva	C. H. Whitten	A. M. Bilby
Garden City	Schultz Drug Co.	
Garden Grove	H. M. Potts	E. W. Doolittle
Gerner	Ziger Bros.	H. M. Hoag
Garrison	L. F. Heiden	H. A. Angus
Garwin	Henry Hild	M. M. Whitbill
Geneva	W. T. Overton	F. L. Siberls.
Germania	T. J. Ward	T. J. Ward
Gilbert Station	R. M. A. Collins	R. A. M. Collins
Gilman	I. L. Gould	W. F. Sult
Gilmore City	A. I. Belt	A. L. Belt
Gladbrook	E. Rheder	G. Meyer
Glenwood	Dr. F. Donelan	C. H. DeWitt
Glidden	R. Epperly	J. J. Deshler
Goldfield	A. McAechron	H. H. Hanna
Goodell	G. W. Butts	W. I. Gilbert
Gowrie	Dr. J. E. Vance	A. W. Lundvick
Graettinger	T. D. Collins	A. E. Burdick
Grand Junction	O. W. Lowery	O. W. Lowery
Grand Mound	L. D. Harrington	M. S. Jordan
Grand View	D. J. Higley	D. J. Higley
Granger	R. Kilpatrick	C. G. Smith
Grant	C. T. Carry	Dr. Montgomery
Granville	F. N. Thomas	W. R. Beam
Gravity	Hawley Drug Co.	L. F. Reid
Gray	C. E. Mertz	I. A. Beers
Greene	Coles Drug Co.	W. E. Patterson
Green Mountain	J. A. Lay	J. F. Strain
Grimes	W. J. Stewart	A. L. Peacock

CITY.	SPECIAL AGENT	HEALTH OFFICER.
Mondamin	T. Macfarlane	T. Macfarlane
Monroe	T. L. Lane	J. L. Taylor
Montezuma	J. H. Platt & Co.	G. W. Wilson
Montgomery	H. G. Taggart	A. L. Druet
Monticello	H. Tiarks	F. Pulaston
Moorhead	N. P. Farrell & Co.	A. A. West
Moravia	J. W. Haldon & Bro.	W. R. Day
Mt. Ayr	J. Horne	C. T. Lesan
Mt. Hamill	I. F. Thompson	I. F. Thompson
Mt. Pleasant	J H. Jericho & Co.	F. A. Washburn
Mt. Vernon	Bennett & Hill	A. Crawford
Moville	C. E. Anderson	W. H. Dewey
Muscatine	Lyell Ruppert	Dr. Fulliam
"	McBride & Cone	" "
Mystic	D. R. Forsyth	W. J. Fenton
Nashua	W. P. Raymond	P. E Stuart
Neola	A. L. Purdy	F. H. Lowry
Nevada	O. V. Graves	J. W. Bailey
Newhall	A. L. Green	W. F. Clemeshaw
New Hampton	J. S Wilkins	J. F. Torney
New Liberty	W. P. Stoltenberg	W. P. Stoltenberg
New Hartford	R. E. Wick	J G. Evans
New London	G. M. Van Ansdall	G. M. VanAnsdall
New Providence	Drs. Lowder & Lowder	W. Lowder
Newton	A. L. Kennedy	C. C. Smead
New Virginia	E. L. Coyl	E. R. Lumbacker
Nichols	A. E. Duncan	J J Nolan
Nodaway	J. C. Muph	W. H. Wiley
Nora Springs	Taylor Drug Co	W. J. Heflin
Northboro	C E. Kellogg	C. E. Kellogg
Northbranch	Luke Baker	A. P. Sludty
North English	T. M. Foster	J. R. Coxe
North Liberty	J. P. Vonstein	J. P. Vonstein
Northwood	Thorson & Brown	C A. Hurd
Norway	C. W. Challed	C. E. Simpson
Oakland	A. A. Lenocker	R. G. Smith
Ocheyedan	C. A. Cook	W. E. Ely
Odebolt	W. E. Stansbury	A. Gromann
Oelwein	A. C. Wilson	J. T. Cole
Ogden	A. Anderson	C. A. Noland
Olin	The Palace Pharmacy	W. R. Brock
Olds	Grant Horten	I. F. McConnaughey
Onawa	E. C. Sellock	J. F. Battin
Orange City	DeKruif & Lubbers	A. DeLaspinasse
Orient	F. Kingery	A. S. Bowers
Osage	Gregory & Weston	A. D. Bundy
Osceola	M. Vanpatten	H. L. Hollenbeck
Oskaloosa	Bartsch & Shurtz Drug Co	D. L. Cole
Ossian	C. J. Mills	F. J. Figgs
Otley	Cook & Harps Drug Store.	C. P. Cook
Ottumwa	L. F. Ford	W. B. LaForce
Oxford	C. Whitford	J. A. Peters
Oxford Junction	F. A. Grimwood	J. E. Davies
Panora	W. C. Burridites	S. J. Brown
Palmer	Palmer Drug Co.	B. A. Smillie
Parkersburg	A. O. Strout	A. O. Strout
Parnell	J. F. Coakley	T. J. Shnell
Paton	L. L. Palmer	R. J. Owen
Paullina	R. J. Ney & Co.	E. Dudley
Pella	D. Studenranch	H. H. Vierson
Perry	F. P. Dooley	S. W. Huston
Persia	J. W. Medill	J. W. Medill
Pierson	F. F. Nicolls	E. J. Raw
Pilot Mound	J. Gove	J. O. Ganoe
Pioneer	E. C. Remis	H. A. Ream
Plainsfield	J. F. Watts	G. B. Cross
Pleasant Plain	N. W. Labough	C. W. Bailey
Peterson	E. R. Pendir	A. S. Chatterton
Pleasantville	O. H. Pare	E. R. Roll
Pocahontas	J. A. Wagner	J. W. Starr.
Polk City	F. K. Davis	H. Matter
Pomeroy	M. F. Mullen	C. L. Taylor
Portsmouth	H. A. Scarr	V. J. Mayer
Postville	J. M. Thoma	W. H. Clasen

CITY	SPECIAL AGENT	HEALTH OFFICER
Prairie City	W. B. Chase	W. B. Chase
Prescott	A. E. Booth	H. E. Messenger
Preston	H. Jenkins	H. Jenkins
Primghar	E. G. Rust	L. A. Bushby
Quasqueton	J. W. Bidinger	G. E. Sunfield
Quimby	L. S. Brewer	L. S. Brewer
Radcliffe	M. L. Hallestad	H. Peterson
Ralston	Frank Schroder	W. T. Crew
Randalia	O. S. Gray	O. S. Gray
Randolph	D. W. Thomas	W. Kerr
Redding	W. A. McClanahan	O. L. Fullerton
Redfield	C. A. Diddy	Dr. Moorman
Red Oak	G. M. Plitt	L. A. Thomas
Reinbeck	W. F. Junger	F. Conner
Rembrandt	J. C. Severon	A. P. Stewart
Remsen	G. F. Meinert	W. H. Heller
Renwick	H. B. Cole	H. P. Hill
Riceville	W. Roach	H. T. Walker
Richland	M. L. Thorne	Dr. Ewell
Ridgeway	A. W. Prann	J. C. Lewis
Ringsted	O. M. Bossingham	O. M. Bossingham
Riverside	S. F. Critz	G. Marsh
Rockford	W. G. Thomas & Co.	L. E. Klinefeller
Rock Rapids	W. J. Hannum	J. E. North
Rockwell	J. E. Piersol & Co.	H. D. Holman
Rockwell City	G. Peter	A. C. Norton
Rodney	H. M. Bard	E. E. Fisher
Roland	T. P. Hermanson	E. Rice
Rolfe	Core Pharmacy	E. W. Nelson
Rome	I. H. Jericho	C. W. Castor
Rose Hill	J. R. Busby	H. E. Carver
Runnels	A. W. Switzer	C. W. Bufkin
Russell	A. J. Mettlin	H H. Nelson
Ruthven	J. B. Large	G. Baldwin
Rutland	A. Arent	F. E. Welsh
Ryan	U. C. Klonus	W. Donnelly
Sabula	C. G. Eldredge	F. D Ayres
Sac City	J. H. Price & Son	W J. Findley
St. Ansgar	L. A. Culmsee	L. A. Culmsee
St. Anthony	Drs. Allen & Allen	Drs. Allen & Allen
St. Benedict	T. Bohm	Dr. Kenefick
St. Charles	J. Jennings	S. N. Sayer
Salem	G. R. Pierce	C. W. Pittman
Salix	R. H. Countermine	J. F. Taylor
Sanborn	G. H. Koltermann	C. B. Rentz
Schaller	Marten & Lewis	F H. McCray
Schleswig	W. H. Schultz	W. H. Schultz
Scranton	F. E. Foster	J. W. Pressnell
Sergeant Bluffs	H. O. Grey	O. F. Wilson
Sharpsburg	A. E. Jesup	A. E. Jesup
Shelby	F. H. Allen	F. H. Allen
Sheldon	J. R. Cajacob & Co.	W. R. Brock
Shell Rock	J. Richardson	W. H. Smith
Shellsburg	J. L. Welch	G. M. Lucky
Shenandoah	T. C. Jackson	T. L. Putman
Siam	W. Fry	M. B. Dunning
Sibley	W. B. Stevens	H. Neill
Sigourney	G M. Namor	G. E. Banford
Sidney	A. V. Penn	S. O. DeFreece
Silver City	G E. Leith	J. G. McCue
Sioux City	Oscar Ruff Co.	G. J. Ross
" "	Gus Schlering	" "
" "	H. A. Peker	" "
" "	S. H. Moore	" "
Sioux Rapids	W. A. Lundvall	E. E. Smith
Slater	A A. Sande	E. A. Rawson
Sloan	G. D Montross	E. D. Frear
Smithland	E. Wendel	C. Rice
Soldier	E. C. Junger	E. C. Junger
Solon	A. E. Hofer	E. W. Harding
Somers	E. F. Richey	E. H. Little
South English	F. Euler	C. L. Weld
Spillville	O. A. Bjornstad & Co.	E. E. Munger
Spillvile	J. H. Hang	C. D. Horton

CITY	SPECIAL AGENT	HEALTH OFFICER
Spirit Lake	Dexheimer & McGrew	C. S. Schultz
Springville	C. Dondua	H. A. Lindsay
Stanley	Dr. H. A. Lindsey	G. W. Gearhart
Sioux Center	G. W. Brush	H. Beyer
Stanton	R. W. Place	C. W. Hine
Stanwood	Grant Hoon	C. W. Baker
State Center	W. Newman & Co.	T. Engle
Steamboat Rock	C. Reed	J. W. Caldwell
Stockport	E. C. Hall	D. L. Morris
Storm Lake	W. C. Skiff	A. W. Stevens
Story City	H. Gandrup	H Horrenn
Stratford	F. A. Johnson	A. E. Rogers
Stuart	Len Smith	J. A. Ball
Sully	Frank Wray	O. O. Carpenter
Summitville	J. H. Coulter	C. H. Coulter
Sumner	L. A. Farrand	R. H. Stafford
Superior	G. L. Atkins	B. S. Louthar
Swaledale	R. E. Hughes	F. A. Coggswell
Swea City	Peet & Co.	C. W. Mattison
Tabor	C. T. Lawrence	S C. McKittrick
Terril	W. H. Gill & Co.	A. H. Schooley
Thompson	C. F. Fletcher	G. M. Lee
Thornburg	Haminton & Son	C. W. Haminton
Thornton	Roy Seney	B. F. Weston
Thurman	J. H. Rice	W. H. Fletcher
Tingley	T. P. Asbury	L R. Hindsdill
Tipton	J. L. Kallam	A. A. Grims
Titonka	A Falkenhaines	A. W. Packard
Tracy	L. E. Park	L. E. Park
Traer	A. C. Sievers	J. A. Pinkerton
Treynor	G. A. Shores	H. C. Jungblut
Truro	Hutchinson & Maller	J. A. Hutchinson
Underwood	W. F. Cash	W. O. Wyland
Union	W. R. Holden Drug Store	E. P. Hunt
Unionville	L. R. Stillman & Co.	T. J. Case
Urbana	Mr. Dingman	
Vail	Glynn Bros	J. M. Glynn
Vancleve	E. A. Cantonwine	E. A. Cantonwine
Vanhorn	P. H. Pell	R. H. Payne
Vanwert	M. Phelps	M. Phelps
Victor	S. W. Phillips	S. W. Phillips
Villisca	J. C. Cooper	J. C. Cooper
Vincent	G. S. Tallon	C. A. Wilson
Vinton	J. R. Adams	M. Mendith
Walcott	E. T. Kegel	E. T. Kegel
Walker	Swan & Murphy	L. H. Sarchett
Wallingford	J. M. Wolden	C. Q. Quammen
Wall Lake	C. D. Wordnaus	L. H. Jones
Wapello	H. A. Plett	C. S. Grimes
Walnut	E. C. Thompson	F. F. Hanna
Washington	J. E. Lemmon	H. C. Hull
Washta	C. C. Rogers	Dr. Whitehead
Waterloo	D. M. Monger	G. J. Mack
Waterville	B. J. Billon	B. J. Billon
Waucoma	R. K. Thompson	C. McMahon
Wanermer	The Economy Drug Co.	J. W. Smith
Waukon	A. L. Grimm	D. Strock
Waverly	F. West	I. L. Chaffer
Wayland	J. Piercey	G. M. Jones
Webb	W. T. Ney	T. H. Johnson
Webster City	G. W. Teed	C. W. Rummel
Weldon	Mrs J. F. Snyder	E. Mitchell
Wellman	W. L. Wetters	W. P. Gardner
Wellsburg	W. S. Chinn	W. S. Chinn
West Bend	P. P. Cuplin	A. H. Bishop
West Branch	B. Gill	J. I. Bailey
West Burlington	H. T. June	J. J. Kelly
West Chester	R. M. Winner	E. J. Caldwell
West Liberty	F. T. Tabler	E. Ady
West Side	P. Sievers Drug Store	C. L. Patterson
West Union	F. W. Schneider	E. A. Ainsworth
What Cheer	Alexander & Silk	C. D. Harlan
Wheatland	J. A. Famble	A. W. Cook
Whiting	J. J. Thomas	J. N. Holt

CITY.	SPECIAL AGENT	HEALTH OFFICER.
Whittemore	A. E. Lein	W. H. Helmen
Whitten	L. P. Buttler	C. A. Willett
Williams	Schultz Bros	D. A. Robertson
Williamsburg	W. G. Fletcher	A. C. Moon
Wilton Junction	R. Farner	A. R. Leith
Winfield	J. M. Lindsey	J. W. Hanna
Winterset	Smith Drug Store	R. R. Davisson
Winthrop	E. E. Collins	G. B. Thompson
Wiota	C. L. Morris	M. L. Stults
Woden	C. Cunningham	N. D. Wray
Woolstock	J. C. Stickel	J. C. Smith
Wyoming	E. M. Babcock	B. H. Chamberlain
Yale	Stotts & Son	A. M. Lakin
Yarmouth	J. P. Mathias	J. P. Mathias
Yorktown	C. C. Parriott	H. W. Scales
Zearing	G. Clift	J. A. Brown

LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE LABORATORY

The Thirty-First General Assembly considered two bills affecting the organism and work of the laboratory, first, a bill increasing the appropriation, and second, a bill regarding a sanittry water surtey of the state. The first bill wts passed with no opposition in either Senate or House. According to that bill therre is now an annlal appropriation of $1,000.00 for apparatus and $3,500.00 for saltry and general expenses. The other bill, asanitary water survey bill introduced in the House by Representative Leechof Cedar County. It reads as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO DETERMINE THE SANITARY AND OTHER CONDITIONS AND THE NATURE OF THE NATURAL WATER SUPPLIES OF THE STATE OF IOWA BY CONJOINT ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. The state board of health is hereby authorized to act with the United States Geological Survey in determining the sanitary and other conditions and nature of the natural water supplies of the State of Iowa,—such water survey to have for its objects:

1st. To determine the nature and condition of the unpolluted natural water supplies of the State.

2d. To determine to what extent the natural waters are being contaminated by sewerage from cities.

3d. To determine to what extent the natural waters are being polluted by industrial wastes, such as come from glucose factories, creameries and such other sources which produce pollution and in what way these wastes might be utilized for beneficial purposes.

4th. To investigate water-borne diseases and assist in determining the best source of water supplies.

SECTION 2. There is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) provided that an equal sum can be obtained by and through the department of the United States Geological Survey for this work.

SECTION 3. The state board of health is hereby empowered and instructed to make such rules and regulations in conjunction with the United States Geological Department as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

The bill was first introduced in the House and was recommended for indefinite postponement by the public health committee. I have written to Mr. M. O. Leighton the representative of the United States Geological Survey who presented the matter to this Board at its January meeting, informing him that we regretted that this Legislature did not take any action in this matter but hoped that at some subsequent time our State Legislature would see the wisdom of the act act and make adequate preparations for carrying it out. I said also that I hoped that when such a time came that we might again call upon the United States Geological Survey for cooperation.

In answer Mr. Leighton replied that he regretted that we could not undertake the survey at this time and said that whenever the State was ready to undertake such work that he would try to make the arrangements on the part of the United States Government.

PERSONNEL OR THE LABORATORY

The following represents the list of appointments and salaries of the laboratory during the year (1904-1905):

Henry Albert, Director	$ 500.00
Paul Shekwana, 1st Asst. Bacteriologist	1,000 00
Anna Stach, Clerk and Stenographer	180.00

During the years 1905-1906 the personnel was as follows:

Henry Albert, Director	$ 875.00
Paul Shekwana, 1st Asst .Bacteriologist	1,000.00
Anna Stach, Clerk and Stenographer	180 00
H. M. Decker, 2d Asst Bacteriologist	75.00
L. A. Quaife, Laboratory assistant	200.00

The laboratory is located in rooms number 305,-313-314 of the new laboratory building of the State University. The laboratory is well equipped, with the apparatus necessary for bacteriological examinations.

During the past two years the laboratory has been confined principally to routine bacteriological work. In the interest of the public health of the state its scope of activity should be broadened by such work as a water survey of the state, sanitary examinations of railway coaches and public and private buildings possibly the establishment of a serum institute for the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin, etc., and such other work as may from time to time present itself, so that it will become a hygenic laboratory in the true sense of the term. The carrying out of such plans will necessitate larger appropriations for the maintenance of the laboratory of the Board of Health.

XV

THE POSSIBLE FUTURE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL*

BY BURTON J ASHLEY, C. E., Consulting Civil Engineer, Chicago.

The discovery and application of a satisfactory remedy for the ill-conditioned sanitary service for surbuban districts of cities, or for the betterment of ill-advied methods of sewage disposal adopted by owners of the rapidly increasing number of country mansions and estates, has been, up to the present time largely and in some localities wholly wanting. A few eminently capable sanitary engineers have already succeeded more or less satisfactorily in disposing of sewage in localities where there were no sewers but the means employed have been, as a rule, too expensive for their adoption by persons of moderate means. These methods, largely effective though they have been, have never become generally adopted nor widely popular.

Mankind for centuries past has recognized, and still recognizes instinctively the powerful agency of the atmosphere and soil in dispelling and absorbing filth. The recognition is so universal that the act of casting the wastes of humanity to the winds and to the earth in the most heedless and haphazard way, regardless of the dire results which an over-application of filth to earth is sure to create, is a resultant act, equally as instinctive with the careless or uninformed.

It is true and therefore undeniable that these natural agents are exceedingly powerful in the purification of the organic wastes created by living, and there can be no apology for using them as such in only a rational and intelligent way, but the average citizen is not possessed of the knowledge requisite to permit him to call these elements to his aid understandingly; while on the contrary, either the scientist, the professional or the amateur, is usually well acquainted with the potent forces of Nature to purify filth and is capable of calling these forces to his aid while aiming to effect the safety and convenience of humanity.

Certain oriental nations, by force of coersive circumstances, have given the subject of sanitation much study and experiment during the century just past and the farther they progressed, the more were the elements of Nature resorted to as means to this end.

While the septic tank is not entirely out of the realm of experiment, its principles are so well understood as to make it at present a highly, if not the most potent factor in the sanitation of cities; and the cities in this and other countries using them are to be numbered by hundreds instead of by scores as counted half a decade ago.

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*From Engineering World-June 20, '06, by permission.

One principle in sanitation in the past has never been lost sight of, namely: the removal of filth from the premises where it is created, as quickly after its creation as possible. In water carriage systems, this prerequisite requires the fresh sewage to be carried almost directly and immediately to the sewer. Owing to the adhesive quality of fresh sewage occasioned by the greasy matter contained therein, the possibilities of the clogging of the smaller mains is greatly enhanced. Where the sewage is plentiful, the gradients rapid and the sewers small, this danger is greatly diminished, but the average sewer extensions do not possess all these desirable requisites, and therefore follows the necessity of some means of flushing; flushing or cleaning out the stopages by laborers and wagons, which is expensive to carry on, or flushing by means of the flush tank which is more or less expensive to install, and far less troublesome.

The practice still follows in the installment of septic tanks as a means of sewage disposal is to carry the sewage as quickly as possible to some common ground which is usually situated remotely, and there, in collected quantities to submit it to the now well understood biological processes. Carrying this sewage to such remote
treated and purified requires expensive sewer systems and the question is: Can these expensive systems either be abandoned or at least be delayed in their establishment by a considerable lapse of years? In the adoption of any particular means for the sanitation of towns, cities, or even private estates and country mansions should be the ambition to secure the greatest good for the greatest number with the means provided for the purpose. Granting that this is always done, there are vast areas of suburban habitation that by reason of combined circumstances receive no benefit while sewers are being built for the benefit of other portions of the city, and at the same time city authorities provide no alternative for the relief of these deserving and expectant citizens. Not even are the methods of dry conservancy often required to be followed to the extent necessary to create greater cleanness, nor to preserve it. The citizens are permitted to attend to the sanitation of their individual premises in their own way unmolested until some one guilty of sanitary carelessness causes the outbreak of enteric fevers or zymotic disease which stirs the authorities to become suddenly active only after the damage is done. Inattention by the ordinary citizen, as well as by the authorities, to the simplest of the laws of sanitation is largely due to the conscious recognition of the omnivorous quality of the soil to absorb filth, but the town official as well as the ordinary citizen more often that otherwise becomes blind to the fact that the capacity of mother earth to purify every and anything may be overdone and hence these flagrant violations of sanitary laws.

Humanity as civilization advances sees the modern residential comforts and conveniences enjoyed by others more fortunately situated, and is not slow to clamor to the authorities for such improvements as will permit introduction of modern sanitary conveniences in the homes.

It wants sewers, water service and the like, but fate, at least for the time, is usually against those so remotely situated from the centers of urban population.

Can anything be done to relieve and serve this neglected portion of humanity? Yes.

Little if anything has been done in an effective way toward experimenting with methods or of affording some economical treatment of house wastes in small units in such a way as to permit the suburban householder to obtain use of these desired residential conveniences at low cost. A few sanitary engineers have been called upon to carry on certain lines of experiments on a small scale, but always with an eye single to the possible adoption of the scheme in an enlarged way, and at no time with a view to the end of relieving the needs of the suburbanite or country householder.

Many of the new residences built in suburban districts are equipped with modern plumbing when built, in anticipation of the introduction into the neighborhood at some remote future time, of water and sewer service so much desired immediately by the owners. The prompt installation of such residential conveniences can not well be omitted when residences are being constructed, fi they are to be put in at all, from the fact that to put them in afterward would entail possibly a prohibitive cost, as well as the objectionable destruction and rebuilding of parts of the interior of the house.

When built at the time the residence is constructed the cost therefor is practically a loss of just so many dollars with the interest thereon until such time as the municipality puts in the services in question, and until the house services are connected thereto and ready to use.

It is to the end of suggesting in a general way a method for the relief of these surburbanites that the writer is aiming and to give incidentally, such plan of immediate relief to the suburban householder that he may be permitted to have all the city residential conveniences, sewers or no sewers.

A residential septic tank can be made to operate with just as much effectiveness as a large one and its effluent may be given back into the soil as readily as the soil absorbs rain, and just as safely; providing always that certain requisite physical conditions exist at each individual property situation such as area, porosity of the soil and amount of gradient, etc. It has been done successfully, both in an experimental and practical way for years and there is one instance of the adoption of this plan by a new city now containing 5,000 people, and which has been in successful use for four years.

The methods of subirrigation that have in the past proved successful with unsepticised sewage, becomes doubly effective when giving treated house waste fluids back to earth. The garden, the lawn or the kitchen yard of most suburban and country premises are capable of absorbing all the liquids produced by a residential septic tank with perfect completeness and satisfaction, so long as Nature's forces are employed understandingly.

In some cases where underground drains are available instead of resorting to subirrigation, it may be convenient to turn the effluent from the residential septic tank into such drain; or it may be convenient to turn it into some nearby stream, and in either case by doing so, avoid some of the expense of constructing a suitable subirrigation scheme of disposal. Even though the effluent is not subjected to further purification than what is accomplished in the tank itself, its introduction into a stream of water is attended as a rule without odor or much, if any danger, providing the tank is made to meet the conditions perfectly under which it is to operate.

One must remember that there is nothing harmless in the presence of odor from a sewer, since its purpose seems to be only for heralding the intensity of bacterial activity from whence it emanates, and is wholly incapable of carrying disease-producing microbes. The tanks themselves emit but a very slight odor as well as the effluent since the contents in the tank are capped with a mat and the effluent has passed beyond the period of intense bacterial action.

The disposal of effluent by subirrigation is measured by the porosity of the soil. The immunity from danger by the contamination of well waters through soil absorbtion of the largely purified liquid lies in the absence of earth crevices, worm holes, crawfish holes, and the like, or by putting the active elements in the tank in direct communication with the veins affording the water supply or with the wells themselves; but when one stops to consider the absorbing capacity of the soil as compared with the number of gallons of water converted into sewage and cast out per diem and this method of treatment and disposal of such wastes, this objection is very largely, if not wholly and satisfactorily met.

The danger to health lies not in the purified liqlid that *has passed* through the various stages of putrefaction, but in the contact with the bacterial life *while passing* through the septic process.

The writer's well for ten years was within 15 ft. of a subirrigation drain from his residential septic tank and the water therein for the entire time was uncontaminated by its proximity. The reason for this would seem to be that, regarding the earth as a filter only, saying nothing of its ability to absorb, there is needed but a few feet in the thickness of it to render the septicised effluent absolutely odorless, colorless, tasteless and harmless. Now take into consideration the absorbing quality of the soal to take back unto itself the original elements of nature that came from it; it can be seen the possible water cantamination from such source is very remote, if due attention is paid to the design and arrangement of the sanitary appliances in question.

As to the matter of cost of installing a residential septic tank and attendant arrangements, we answer: it need be but little in excess of what is usually required in equipping the premises with catch-basin and its outlet to the street sewer, and therefore should preclude almost no one from building this available coonvenience in order to have the use of modern residential conveniences in the house, sewers or no sewers, providing the necessary physical conditions heretofore mentioned exist in such a way as to be available.

Municipalities should court such or similar remedies and arrangements for the better service and sanitation of suburban districts for the sake of affording the desired relief of their importuning and deserving populace, since the whole proposition is infinitely to be desired above the slovenly method forced on the average suburbanite, namely, of casting the solid and fluid wastes of the household out upon the ground to fester in the sun, to be the feasting ground for the migratory fly which is likely to bring a part of the filth on its uncanny feet and deposit it on the chinaware or on the food on the dining table, and herein lies a real danger. By the adoption of these methods, the health officer will have fewer places of collected filth to condemn and to order removed; will experience less friction in securing sanitary conditions sought, and the healthfulness of the neighborhood will be enhanced by a degree that from the standpoint of saving human lives from violent zymotic disease can not be estimated.

While we would not be so bold as to argue that the residential septic tank when built would forever set aside the necessity of building sewer systems, yet we are at this time and by reason of many years of personal experience, ready to say that their introduction and use in smaller towns and in suburban districts would be the means of delaying the necessity of their construction for many years and yet give to the deserving householder the modern conveniences of city life as well as insure a greater degree of safety from enteric diseases referred to, and the entire arrangement being entirely underground, practically occupies no space to speak of.

But suppose we view this method of sanitation from the standpoint of a future introduction of sewers in the neighborhood, the effluent from these previously constructed tanks can easily be diverted into sewers with the effect of eliminating entirely the possibility of stoppage of the sewers by reason of its contained solids. In turn much of the necessity for flushing is avoided with its attendant reduction of cost of this expensive flushing or "rodding out".

And again, if the physical conditions surrounding the borders of the municipality should point toward the necessary installation of some form of a municipal purification plant at the time when the introduction of sewers should occur, then it is not unreasonable to believe that the septicised effluent would, after its travel and aerification through the sewers, be so sufficiently purified by the time it reached the main sewer outlet, as to need no further treatment, and with the attendant result of saving the expense of building a purification plant, or of requiring only the building of at least nothing more than common filter beds.

XVI

PRACTICAL DISINFECTION

The following from a revised circular just issued by the Illinois State Board of Health is so compact and practical that with the permission of the Secretary, Dr. James A. Egan, I am pleased to reprint it. Attention is particularly called to the formaldehyde and potassium permangan-method so highly commended by the State Boards of Health generally. The readers of the Iowa Health Bulletin will recollect the warm endorsement given this method by the director of our Bacteriological Laboratory, Professor Henry Albert. We have not room for the entire paper but the excerpts presented will give a very good resume of the subject of practical and efficient disinfection to date. Speaking of the formaldehyde and potassium permanganate methood Dr. Egan in a private note says, "I feel that it is the method—one that can be depended upon at all times and in all places,"—; and Dr. Albert says, "As Dr. Egan states I certainly believe that it is the method of disinfection."

PRACTICAL DISINFECTION

With the Results of Experimental Work Done in the Laboratory of the Illinois State Board of Health, in Formaldehyde Disinfection

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The object of disinfection in the sick room is the distruction of infectious material attached to clothing, carpets, draperies, furniture or surfaces of the room, or deposited as dust upon the window ledges, in crevices, cracks, and other more or less inaccessible parts of the room. If the room has been properly cleaned and ventilated while still occupied by the sick person, and especially if it was stripped of carpets and unnecessary furniture at the onset of the attack, the difficulties of disinfection will be greatly reduced.

The work of disinfection should begin with the beginning of the treatment and should continue during the whole course of the disease. All articles of bed clothing and of body clothing should be disinfected as soon as they are removed from the bed or from the patient.

The liberal use of liquid disinfectants composed of chloride of lime, carbolic acid, or corrosive sublimate is strongly recommended in the sick room, but there should be no attempt to disinfect the room by any vapors or gases when occupied by the patient, This can not be accomplished. Fresh air, combined with absolute cleanliness, is the disinfectant most needed in the sick room.

During the entire illness the privy should be thoroughly disinfected with Standard Disinfection No. 1 (see page) four or five gallons of which should be thrown into the vault every day. Instead of the solution, chloride of lime in powder can be used. All woodwork in the vault should be soaked with the solution or covered with powdered lime. Water closets and sinks should be disinfected daily by pouring a quart or more of the solution of chloride of lime or carbolic acid into the pipes. The pipes should be freely flushed in order to avoid injury.

As unsanitary surroundings and uncleanliness will tend to retard the recovery of the patient, every effort should be made to keep the house, cellar, outhouses and yard clean. The cellar should be freed of all rubbish and decaying matter and the walls whitewashed. All rubbish and decaying matter should be burned. Quicklime, Standard Disinfectant No. 4 (see page) can be well used to whitewash exposed surfaces and to disinfect sinks, drains, decaying matter too wet to be burned, pools of water, etc. Attempts should be made to draw off all pools of water.

In the disinfection of houses which have been occupied by those suffering from contagious or dangerously communicable diseases, much can be accomplished by the liberal use of liquid disinfectants, by thoroughly washing all woodwork and exposed surfaces, and by the burning of mattresses and pillows, by the removal of wall paper after saturation with disinfectants, and by treating carpets, hangings and other fabrics and exposing them in the fresh aid and to sunlight.

The ideal disinfection would be one which would have no destructive effect upon the contents of the room, which would have such penetrating power as to be effective upon all infectious materials however inaccessible they might be and which could be applied with a minimum of labor. Such a disinfectant has never been found. Gases are decidedly limited as to penetrating power and are suited only for comparatively superficial disinfection. Liquid disinfectants are unavailable for many uses. It is consequently essential that we adopt both the aerial and the liquid disinfectants, and that we give such attention to every detail that no article and no part of the room escape being subjected to the suitable disinfecting agent in the most advantageous way.

AERIAL DISINFECTION

The most effective part of house disinfection, however, is accomplished by the liberaion of large quantities of disinfecting and germicidal gases, which impregnate the air, saturate the softer fabrics, and invade the most inaccessible and remote parts of the room. For this aerial disinfection the fumes of burning sulphur were formerly accepted by all health officers and sanitarians, but in more recent years formaldehyde gas has been used and exploited and has acquired a high degree of popularity.

Whatever the agent used for aerial disinfection with fumes of gases the following certain general rules are essential to success, and may be laid down for adoption both by those who adhere to sulphur as the disinfecting agent and by those who prefer and use formaldehyde gas.

(*a*) Have all windows and doors (except doors of egress) tightly closed. Securely paste strips of paper over keyholes, over all cracks, above, beneath and at sides of windows and doors, over stove holes, and all openings in walls, ceilings and floor. If the opening be large, paste several thicknesses of paper over it. Carefully stop up the fireplace, if there be one. There must be no opening through which gas can escape.

(*b*) All articles in the room that can not be washed should be spread out on chairs or racks. Clothing, bed covers, etc., should be spread on lines stretched across the room. Mattresses should be opened and set on edge. Window shades and curtains should be spread out at full length. If there is a trunk or chest in the room open it but let nothing stay in it. Open the pillows so that sulphur or formaldehyde fumes can reach the feathers. Do not pile articles together.

(*c*) After the aerial disinfection is completed and the room opened, take out all articles and place them in the sunshine. Carpets should be well beaten and exposed to the sun.

(*d*) All wood surfaces in the room should then be thoroughly washed with Standard Disinfectant No. 3. (See page [illegible].) Wash well all out-of-the-way places, window ledges, mouldings, etc. Floors particularly should receive careful attention and the solution should wet the dust and dirt in the cracks. If the walls are papered, soak the paper with the solution and have it removed.

(*e*) After washing, ventilate the rooms, if possible for several hours, then scrub all woodwork with soap and hot water.

(*f*) It is safer to burn mattresses and pillows.

(*g*) It is likewise safer to burn all books, toys and articles of little value which have been handled by the patient. Burn what you cannot boil or thoroughly wash. Books *which have not been in the room with the patient may be saved*. Lay them on edge of a table with leaves open, in room while sulphur fumes or formaldehyde gases are being generated.

It must be borne in mind that thoroughness of application is most essential, whatever method of disinfection may be adopted. Carelessness in the slightest detail may be productive of the gravest danger to those whose confidence has been inspired by the assurances of safety.

Although the patient suffering from contagious disease may have been confined to one room, it must not be forgotten that the avenues for the transmission of infective material to other parts of the house are never entirely shut off so long as there is any communication between the sick room and other rooms. Even the sheet, saturated with liquid disinfectants, which experience has taught us to hang over the open door of the sickroom, may not serve as a barrier to all infectious material, especially if the nurse, the physician and members of the family pass frequently from the sickroom to other parts of the house. Hence, after cases of particularly contagious nature, not only the sickroom but all rooms contiguous to it should be thoroughly disinfected.

SULPHUR DISINFECTION

Disinfection by the burning of sulphur has been successfully practiced for many years. As stated by Surgeon General Sternberg, United States Army, "the experience of sanitarians is in favor of its use in yellow fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other diseases in which there is reason to believe that the infectious material does not contain spores". This method of disinfection has also been endorsed recently by the United States Marine Hospital Service, after numerous experiments, during which the efficacy of sulphur disinfection, in the presence of moisture, was conclusively proven.

The results obtained by the Illinois State Board of Health, in the several experiments made, have been directly in line with those of other investigators. The burning of sulphur in the presence of moisture has been found an effectual method of gaseous disinfection, and one upon which entire dependence can be placed *at all times* in disinfection after diseases due to micro-organisms not containing spores.

After the preparation of the room, as described, reliable and cheap disinfection may be secured by the following method of the use of sulphur.

(1) Use three pounds of powdered sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet in the room. A room ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high has 1,000 cubic feet. For a large closet use two pounds of sulphur.

(2) Burn the sulphur in an iron pot or deep pan. Let the pot or pan stand in a larger vessel containing water, which vessel should be placed on a table, not on the floor. For example, take a common wash tub, lay in it three or four bricks, pour in boiling water to the level of tops of bricks, put the pot or pan containing the required amount of sulphur on the bricks, place the wash tub and contents on a table. The disinfecting "apparatus" is then in working order.

(3) Moisten the sulphur with alcohol and ignite. When the sulphur begins to burn, leave the room, close the door of egress, and carefully paste strips of paper over the keyhole and all openings above, beneath and at sides of door. Keep the room closed for ten hours at least, twenty-four if possible.

Sulphur candles may be used instead of crude sulphur, but care must be taken to use sufficient candles. The average candle on the market contains one pound of sulphur. Three of these will be required in the disinfection of a small room 10x10x10. Do not use a less number, no matter what directions may accompany the candle. The water-jacketed candle is preferable. Partly fill tin around candle with water and place candles in a pan on the table, not on the floor. Let at least one-half pint of water be evaporated with each candle. Evaporate more if practicable. In the absence of moisture, the fumes of sulphur have no disinfecting power.

There is, however, one serious objection to the use of sulphur, and this must be fully understood. The fumes of sulphur (sulphurous acid) have a destructive action on the fabrics of wool, silk, cotton and linen, on tapestries and draperies, and exercise an injurious influence on brass, copper, steel and gilt work. Colored fabrics are frequently changed in appearance and the strength impaired. Fabrics, however, can be effectually disinfected by hanging them on a line exposed to the sun and wind for several days. Curtains and all articles of cotton or linen, boiling or soaking them in Standard Disinfectant No, 3, for several hours, and portable articles of brass, copper, steel and gilt work by washing with a strong solution of carbolic acid (Standard Disinfectant No. 1). Colored fabrics which have been in a room during disinfection should be immediately exposed to the sun and wind. Uncolored fabrics which will not be injured by moisture should be at once soaked in water. This action will prevent further injurious action of the sulphuric acid.

Sulphur will be found a thoroughly reliable gaseous disinfectant of considerable penetrating power, if it is intelligently employed. To obtain satisfactory results, the following essentials of successful disinfection, established by repeated experiments, must be observed: (*a*) The infected room, or rooms, must be thoroughly closed, every crack and crevice sealed. (*b*) Sufficient sulphur must be used. (*c*) There must be moisture in the room. (*d*) The time of exposure must be sufficient, ten hours the minimum,

In the disinfection of stores, halls, school houses and apartments or dwellings, in which there are no articles to be injuriously affected by the gas, sulphur is an ideal disinfectant. Its mode of application is simple (the simpler the mode of application the better), it is cheap, the material is accessible everywhere, and, finally, the most important or all the action will invariably found effective when the sulphur is properly used.

FORMALDEHYDE DISINFECTION

On account of the destructive properties of sulphur, efforts have been made to find a satisfactory substitute for this agent, one of equal germicidal power, which will not damage the contents of the room. If dependence could be placed on the published results of innumerable experiments made with formaldehyde, there would be no necessity for further search for the much desired substitute. Formaldehyde has been lauded as the most powerful sterilizer and germicide known; as a gaseous disinfectant far superior in efficiency to sulphur—one seemingly without limitations, effective at all times. The results obtained by careful observers in experiments made, not in laboratories, but in dwelling houses, shops and railroad cars, in which the disease is often folnd, do not substantiate the extravagant claims made for formaldehyde.

Formaldehyde (otherwise known as methyl aldehyde, formicaldehyde and "formalin") exists in several forms, but is principally known as a gas. Its germicidal properties were not recognized until 1886, and were not put to use until 1890. The formaldehyde gas is the vapor of wood alcohol which has undergone a chemical change. The gas is produced by passing the vapor of wood alcohol over platinum or platinized carbon in an incandescent state. Many portable apparatus for the production of formaldehyde gas directly from wood alcohol have been devised during the past ten years. The writer made a series of experiments in 1896-7, while connected with the Chicago Health Department, with the lamps then on the market. The tests were conducted in the most painstaking and careful manner, but in every instance the results were unsatisfactory. It was found that the lamps did not give off sufficient formaldehyde; that the alcohol was generated too slowly, and that large quantities of alcohol passed through the lamp unchanged. But few bacteria were killed by the gas evolved. There was consequently no disinfection. Not one of these lamps so highly endorsed in 1896 as ideal apparatus for the production of formaldehyde gas is now offered for sale. Experiments were made at the same time under the best possible conditions with the generator in which the fluid formaldehyde was boiled and vaporized. Disinfection failed in nearly all these experiments.

In 1898 the State Board of Health commenced experiments for the purpose of confirming or disproving the many claims made for formaldehyde by sanitary authorities at home and abroad, and incidentally for the purpose of finding a practical method of disinfection with this agent. These experiments were made under the direction of Professor T. J. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, and were continued at intervals until 1902. The results of the experiments are as indicated below.

The aqueous solution of formaldehyde gas, known as formaldehyde and "formalin", is a 40 per cent solution of the gas formaldehyde in water. It is claimed that many of the commercial preparations do not contain 40 per cent of formaldehyde. Several processes have been devised for the liberation of formaldehyde gas from its watery solution. The solution when exposed to the air gives off a considerable quantity of the gas, especially when sprayed on large surfaces. If the solution be sprayed on blankets or sheets or articles of clothing hung in the room or on the walls, the liberation of the gas will be so rapid as to compel the operator to leave the room. These facts have given rise to the belief that exposure of the gas in this manner will be sufficient to cause disinfection. The results, however, do not confirm this. There is much uncertainty as to the amount of gas which is evolved, and the behavior of the gas is at times capricious.

It has been determined by the United States Public Health Service after a series of extended experiments conducted by Past Assistant Surgeon M. J. Rosenau, that formaldehyde sprinkled on blankets and sheets has practically no disinfecting power in a closed box, excepting on the spot where the solution falls; this after a twenty-four hour exposure.

The amount of gas given off from the aqueous solution of formaldehyde at ordinary temperatures is exceedingly small. After the solution has been applied to exposed surfaces, the liquid becomes concentrated, and as found years ago by Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun of the United States Public Health Service, the greater proportion of the formaldehyde gas is converted into a yellowish white amorphous substance known as trioxymethelene. In this state it gives off but a slight amount of formaldehyde

The evaporation of the solution of formaldehyde by the means of heat in an ordinary kettle is one of the simplest methods of disinfection with formaldehyde, and the results have proven effective. This method was indorsed by the writer in 1896. This is termed the Breslau method. Many health authorities have testified to its efficiency during the past eight years. To quote from the monthly report of the Chicago Health Department of January, 1898, in which this process is described at length and heartily endoresed: "A six hours' exposure under these conditions has given better results in the sterilization of cultures than has been obtained by any other method, and the other requirements—of simplicity and portability of apparatus, rapid evolution of the disinfecting agent and brief duration of exposure, together with reasonable cost of disinfection—are very nearly met."

A very simple apparatus for disinfection by this method was devised by the Health Department of St Louis in 1898. This consists of a copper kettle for the disinfectant, a tripod, and a copper vessel containing mineral wood for the alcohol. When the apparatus is placed in order the kettle is partly filled with hot water and the alcohol in the vessel beneath is ignited. As soon as the water boils there is poured into the kettle a quantity of the 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, forty ounces being sufficient for the disinfection of 2,000 cubic feet ot air space. In order to produce sufficient moisture, there is used in addition a similar apparatus in which water alone is boiled. The State Board of Health conducted many experiments with this apparatus, and the results have been generally satisfactory, and it is evident that the apparatus, when properly used, can, under favorable conditions, be relied upon to produce a proper amount of formaldehyde gas of the highest efficiency. After repeated tests made at intervals from 1899 to 1901, the Board feels justified in endorsing this method of disinfection with formaldehyde, with a proper apparatus.

To obtain proper results with this or any other apparatus it is absolutely necessary that the *best* formaldehyde or formalin be obtained. Much of the formaldehyde sold in the United States under different names cannot be relied upon. To be effective formaldehyde must contain not less than 38 per cent of strength. There is also much difference in the quality of wood alcohol found on the market. Alcohol 95 per cent proof must be used in this apparatus.

The best imported formaldehyde (formalin) was used in all the experiments conducted by the Illinois State Board of Health.

In disinfection with formaldehyde the same precautions relative to the sealing of the room should be taken as in disinfection with sulphur. It must be borne in mind also that the gas of formaldehyde, unlike that of sulphur, has but feeble penetrating power. There is no doubt, however, that the gas of formaldehyde will penetrate wherever infection has been carried by the surrounding atmosphere.

The State Board of Health conducted a number of experiments during the years 1899-1902 to test the efficiency of the so-called "sheet method" of disinfection, which consists of suspending sheets in the infected room, and spraying them with a solution of formaldehyde, using about six ounces of the forty per cent. solution to each thousand cubic feet of air space. The results with this method have not been satisfactory. At times under favorable conditions the method proved effective, while again under almost identical conditions, it was found worthless, even when the amounts of formaldehyde on the areas of sheet surface were increased. At temperatures below 60° F. the results were invariably unsatisfactory.

To insure good results with this method it is absolutely necessary that the sheets be sprayed evenly in small drops over the entire surface, care being taken not to go over the same surface twice. Even the most enthusiastic advocates of the "sheet method" admit that the results will be unfavorable unless this precaution be observed. Formaldehyde is exceedingly irritating to the respiratory passages and to the eyes, so that it becomes a test of human endurance to remain in a room for the time necessary to properly spread sufficient solution to disinfect a very small space, while in a room of ordinary dimensions, which would require a number of sheets, the proper spreading of the solution by one man becomes a matter of utter impossibility.*

The ordinary disinfector working under conditions so decidely unpleasant will, in the majority of instances, slight his work, so that even if the sheet method were much more efficient than it is, the results of its practical application would seldom be satisfactory.

These conclusions have been reached by different State Boards of Health throughout the country, which have made personal investigations into the efficacy of this mode of disinfection.

Rosenau, of the United States Public Health Service, says, that the "sheet method" has distinct limitations and unless all necessary conditions are carefully observed, is very untrustworthy. The gas is given off very slowly and in very uncertain quantity, diffuses poorly in dead spaces and is entirely inapplicable to large enclosures. Even when conducted with the utmost care, the method is limited to rooms not exceeding 2,000 cubic feet.

In view of the fact that it is practically impossible for a disinfector to properly spray the sheets, over a sufficient area to have effect in rooms of more than small dimensions; in view of the fact that there will be no disinfection unless the sheets be properly sprayed; in view of the fact that the method is utterly worthless at even reasonably low temperatures, and further in view of the unreliability of the method, indicated in the numerous failures to kill bacteria, even of feeble resisting powers, when technique seemed perfect and conditions favorable, the Illinois State Board of Health can not recommend its use to physicians or health authorities. "An effective method of disinfection must have no exceptions; it must invariably kill."

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*LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS. * * * Spraying a sheet with formaldehyde while the operator is standing in front of the sheet is a procedure claimed to be possible only by those who have never tried it, and describe it from imagination. * * After ten ounces had been sprayed further operation was rendered impossible by the unbearable, irritating vapor of the formaldehyde; * * Disinfection not obtained in experiments conducted:—*Bulletin of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory of the Delaware State Board of Health.*

The most common method of obtaining formaldehyde gas from the watery solution at the present time is by means of apparatus designed to regenerate the gas by boiling the solution under pressure. Many generators operating on this principle are to be found on the market. Several of these are complicated machines requiring skill to properly operate. As some of the generators require constant attention, it has been found necessary to place them outside of the apartment being disinfected and to pass the gas into the room by means of a tube run through a keyhole. The diffusion of the gas produced in this way is slow, particularly in large areas, tending to its concentration at a few points and to the formation of paraform. This method of disinfection cannot be recommended. To insure a perfect disinfection with formaldehyde it is necessary that the gas be liberated quickly and in large volume.

Formaldehyde "candles" composed of paraform are now offered to health authorities as a means of disinfection. No dependence whatever should be placed on these candles.

THE METHOD RECOMMENDED

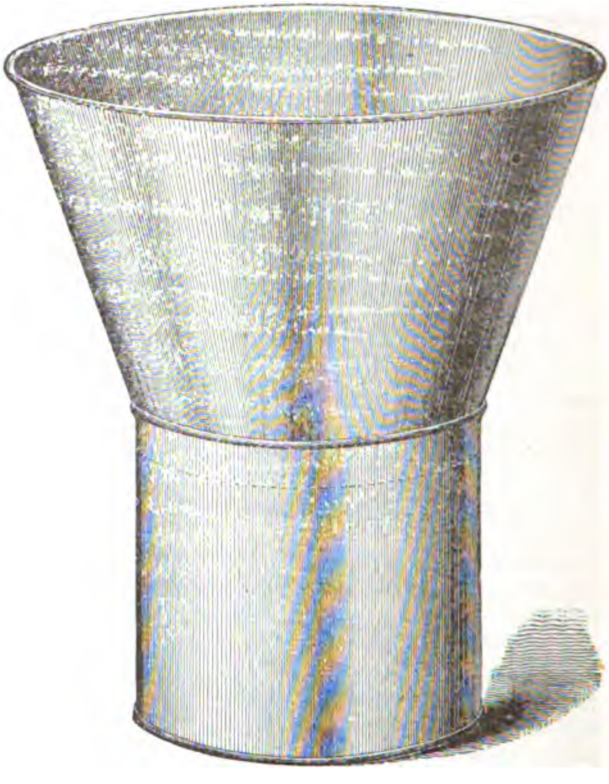
While the results obtained with some of the methods of formaldehyde disinfection formerly suggested have been generally satisfactory, failures were at times experienced when the conditions were apparently ideal, while under unfavorable conditions of temperature and humidity, ineffective disinfection was of frequent occurrence. For this reason, while placing before the physicians and health officers of the state the best methods of formaldehyde disinfection, the State Board of Health has continued to advocate sulphur for aerial disinfection as the only agency which had demonstrated beyond question its efficiency and reliability at all times.

Aside from the uncertainty of results of the methods of formaldehyde disinfection offered for use, the apparatus has often been complicated in operation, unnecessarily expensive and dangerous as to destruction of property by fire.

An exceedingly simple method of generating the gas by pouring formaldehyde solution over the crystals of potassium permanganate in an open vessel, has been more recently suggested and gave promise of overcoming the objections which have stood in the way of the more general adoption of formaldehyde as a disinfecting agent. This method primarily offered the advantages of absolute simplicity in operation, requiring no special apparatus and no fire. In addition to this, exhaustive experimental work has demonstrated that, in practical disinfection, the method is unusually efficient, the effectiveness seeming to depend less upon the conditions of humidity and temperature than that of any other method.

The only apparatus required is a large open vessel, protected by some non conductive material to preserve the heat within. An ordinary milk pail, set into a pulp or wooden bucket will answer every purpose, although a special container, devised for physicians and health officers, will be found of considerable advantage. This container of generator consists of a simply constructed tin can with broad flaring top. Its full height is 15½ inches, the height of the flaring or funnel-shaped top being about 8 inches.

The lower or round section is ten inches in diameter, while the funnel top is 17½ inches in diameter at the top. This container is made of a good quality of tin, is supplied with a double bottom with a layer of asbestos between the layers of tin, and is entirely covered on the outside with asbestos paper. The asbestos paper and double bottom serve to effectively retain the heat which is generated by the vigorous chemical reaction occuring within the generator, and which is essential to the complete production and liberation of the gas. The special retainer can be made by any tinner of ordinary intelligence, and costs but a few dollars.



(Designated by the Maine State Board of Health.)

This method of aerial disinfection was first suggested in 1902-3, but it was given no publicity until 1904, when it was described by Dr. G. A. Johnson, of Sioux City, Iowa, in a paper read before the Sioux Valley Medical Association. Even then it attracted very little attention and was not subjected to systematic tests until late in 1904, when numerous experiments were made by the Maine State Board of Health.

The test-bacteria used in the experiments of the Maine board were diphtheria, typhoid, staphylococcus albus and aureus, coli communis, pyocyaneus, tetragenus, streptococci, anthrax, subtilis, and mixed cultures mostly from swabs from the throats of patients thought to have diphtheria. The time of exposure was at first 16 hours, but this was gradually reduced to 3 hours with no lessening efficiency.

Of the 1,529 test objects exposed in 279 experiments, only twenty-seven showed a growth after incubation for at least 48 hours. Of these twenty-seven unsuccessful results, twenty-one were with the exceedingly resistant hay bacillus (B. subtilis). None of the bacilli of diphtheria, typhoid fever or other ordinary pathogenic germs survived the exposure to formaldehyde,

While placing great dependence on the results obtained by the Maine State Board of Health, the Illinois State Board of Health decided to pursue the policy adhered to since 1898, to make a systematic test of all methods of disinfection recommended before endorsing or condemning the methods.

During the summer and autumn of 1905 exhaustive experimental investigations were carried on with this method of disinfection in the laboratories of the State Board of Health at Springfield. An ordinary office room, containing 1,080 cubic feet of air space, was secured, situated conveniently to the laboratory. The door was carefully sealed with strips of gummed paper and access to the room was gained through an outer window. This window was not protected by paper strips, but set closely in its frame.

Twenty-four (24) hour bouillon cultures of various forms of bacteria were prepared. Strips of milk paper (½ in. x 2 in.) were saturated with these cultures . The slips were saturated in pairs, one slip being exposed to the fumes of the gas in the room, the other placed in a sterile envelope, sealed, labeled and kept in the laboratory to be used as a control. After the exposure of the first slip to the fumes of the gas generated by pouring the 40 per cent. formaldehyde solution over the permanganate of potassium in the usual manner, it was returned to the laboratory, both slips placed each in a tube of sterile bouillon, incubated at 37° C. for 48 hours, and later examined and compared.

On account of the variable results obtained by other methods of formaldehyde disinfection, depending largely upon the temperature and atmospheric conditions, days were selected for experimental work which varied greatly in temperature, humidity, cloudiness aid other climatic conditions, and these conditions were made a part of the laboratory records.

Specimens were exposed for a period of 6 hours and, between experments, the room was left open that it might be entirely freed of any traces of formaldehyde gas.

The results of experiments of the Illinois State Board of Health are shown in the tables on pages 19 and 20.

It will be noted in the tables of laboratory tests that the bacterial growth was entirely destroyed when one quart (32oz.) of formaldehyde was used to the 1.000 cubic feet of aid space, and that equally satisfactory results were obtained with one pint (16 oz.) of formaldehyde. It may be consequently be stated that, under ordinary conditions of house disinfection, the room being well sealed, a pint (16 oz.) of formaldehyde solution with 6¾ oz. of potassium permanganate will be ample for 1,000 cubic feet of air space. With these amounts bacterial cultures, enclosed in from one to four layers of 4½ oz. flannel, were destroyed, these cultures including the bacillus subtilis (hay bacillis) known to be especially resistant to formaldehyde gas. It is not yet determined how small quantities of formaldehyde and permanganate of potassium will produce satisfactory results, but it is the part of wisdom not to economize in materials if there is the slightest danger of reducing the germicidal power. Even with the largest quantities named, a quart of formaldehyde to 13½ oz. of potassium permanganate, the cost is small.

It might be noted in this connection that the Maine State Board of Health adopted in its experiments the porportion of 6½ oz. of potassium permanganate to 32 oz. of formaldehyde for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space, and in a recent circular still reccommends [illegible] ever, as stated above, it has been the experience of the Illinois State Board of Health that under proper conditions, (at temperatures above 60° F.) one pint (16 oz.) of formaldehyde (the 40% solution) with 6¾ oz. of potassium permanganate will be sufficient for the disinfection of 1,000 cubic feet of room space.

The results obtained with this method, in experiments conducted by the Illinois State Board of Health, under varying atmospheric conditions and with a rather wide range of temperature, indicate that there has been finally found a method of formaldehyde disinfection which will prove effective under reasonable conditions, at temperatures ordinarily found in the living or sleeping rooms, while the simplicity, the small expense of apparatus (in fact, its successful operation without apparatus of any kind, if necessary) and the moderate cost of operation serve to commend it. In the work of the State Board of Health the best quality of imported formaldehyde (formalin) was employed, and Merck's potassium permanganate, but even with the highest grade of materials the cost is small.

It must be borne in mind that the quantities of potassium permanganate and formaldehyde set forth above, should be used only when the temperature of the room to be disinfected is 60° F. or higher. The quantities to be used at lower temperatures are stated on page 27.

In this method of disinfection the following rules should be observed

The room should be sealed and prepared in the manner described on page 7.

The permanganate (6¾oz. for each 1,000 cubic feet of room space) should be first put in the apparatus or generator.

The formaldehyde solution (16 oz. for each 1,000 cubic feet of room space) shuld be then poured on the permanganate.

The permangnate must go in first.

As the formaldehyde gas is promptly liberated by the vigorous chemical reaction of the formalin and the potassic salt, and rises from the container in an immense volume, it is essential that all preparations

be made in advance, and that the operator leave the room at once on the combination of the two chemicals. The door or window of exit **should be promptly closed and sealed, and the room left closed for six hours.**

The room should be thoroughly cleaned after disinfection. All out-of-the-way places, window ledges, mouldings, etc., should be washed with Standard disinfectant No. 3. (See page 28.) The floors of the sick room should receive careful attention and the solution should wet the dust and dirt in the cracks.

The Generator—A few words as to the generator or apparatus required in this method of disinfecting. Whenever practicable the apparatus described on page 16, should be employed. The State Board of Health recommends that health officers keep a number of these on hand ready for immediate use.

When this apparatus cannot be obtained, use can be made of a milk pail. It is necessary that the top of the apparatus flare out like a funnel, so a milk pail should be selected. The pail can be set in a pulp or wooden bucket, if it fits snugly. If not it would be better to tightly wrap the sides and cover the bottom with two layes of asbestos paper, or if this cannot be got, with layers of blanket. It is absolutely necessary that all possible heat be retained in the generator, hence the necessity for a covering.

Capacity of Generator—Care must be taken not to put too much of the formaldehyde solution in the generator. Unless this precaution be observed, the solution will boil over and be wasted, besides causing a possible damage where it falls.

The following are the maximum quantities of the chemicals which can be safely used in the containers recommended by the State Board of Health:

Ten or 12 quart milk pail—	Formaldehyde,	16 oz.
	Permanganate,	6 ¾ oz.
Fourteen quart milk pail—	Formaldehyde,	24 oz.
	Permanganate,	10 oz.
Apparatus on page 16—	Formaldehyde,	32 oz.
	Permanganate,	13½ oz.

FORMALDEHYDE AND POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE METHOD OF DISINFECTION

RESULTS AT LOW TEMPERATURES

As stated in the first edition of this circular, which was issued at the conclusion of the experiments in practical disinfection undertaken in 1905, it had been the experience of the State Board of Health that formaldehyde, however generated, often failed to accomplish satisfactory disinfection if used at a temperature below 60° F. This had been the personal experience of the secretary in 1896-1897, when he tested

the Robinson, Moffatt, Kuy-Schrer and Hollister lamps and the Trillat and the Sanitary Construction Company's autoclaves, constituting all forms of apparatus on the market at that time. In these earlier experiments some of the test organisms were killed when the room temperature was sufficiently high, but there was uniform growth of cultures when thetemperature was below 60° F. It then appeared that, as with chlorine, the germicidal power of formaldehyde was increased by high temperature and was materially reduced by cold.

These early results were confirmed in the exhaustive tests made by the State Board of Health from 1898 to 1902, and it was then apparent that the action of the gas was modified not only by temperature and humidity, but by some other factors not fully understood.

While the experimental work of the State Board of Health of 1898-1902 led to the establishment of a method of formaldehyde disinfestion which was satisfactory under ordinary conditions (see page -), many of the problems of aerial disinfection with formaldehyde remained unsolved. Neither the question of proper temperature nor of proper humidity could be satisfactorily settled, and as the majority of investigators adhered to the belief that disinfection with formaldehyde was impracticable at low temperature, the Illinois State Board of Health deemed it the part of wisdom to advise the use of sulphur at any temperature below 60° F.

It might be appropriately stated here, that in the 279 experiments conducted by the Maine State Board of Health, the temperature varied from 67° F. to 80° F.

It would appear in the light of the results of the experiments undertaken in 1906 by the Illinois State Board of Health, that successful disinfection with formaldehyde is not so much a question of either temperature or humidity as one of the proper method of the generation of the gas. The results of the most recent experiments are tabulated on page —, and these show that as satisfactory results were obtained at a temperature of 20° below the freezing point as at midsummer heat; and on seemingly unfavorable days as on those when perfect disinfection might be looked for.

These facts were clearly demonstrated in the first fifteen of the recent experiments, (Experiments Nos. 1 to page) in which the ordinary bacterial tests were carried out with the utmost accuracy by two thoroughly competent bacteriologists, who personally superintended every detail of the work, from the preparation of the cultures to the final laboratory examination, including the preparation of the test-room and the generation of the formaldehyde gas. The final tests (Experiments 1 5. page -), show results that are even more convincing and gratifying as in these experiments the gas was put to the severest disinfecting tests suggested from any quarter.

For the purposes of experimental disinfection, an ordinary office room having a capacity of 3,500 cubic feet was secured. this room contained two large windows and one door, and these, fitting rather snugly, were not sealed in any of the tests. In the first fifteen experiments, strips of bibulous (milk) paper saturated with twenty-four hour bouillon cultures were used, and exposed at various heights in different parts of the room. These slips were kept in the room for six hours during the liberation of the formaldehyde gas and were then taken to the laboratory in tubes of sterile bouillon. These tubes, together with tubes inoculated with control culture slips, which were used in every instance, were then placed in the incubator for a period of forty-eight hours. It may be noted that bacteria of the most resistant character were used and further, that cultures made from the control slips invariably showed profuse and healthy bacterial growths.

The almost entirely uniform results of these experiments, consisting of 80 culture tests, taken with the 290 culture tests made in 1905, indicate conclusively that we now have in the potassium permanganate-formaldehyde method of disinfection, one which is easily applied, which is of almost nominal expense, and one upon which we may place dependence at all times and under all conditions.

That the method should be subjected to the severest tests however, an effort was made to ascertain those conditions which, in the opinion of competent observers, were liable to lead to failure or to unsatisfactory results in practical disinfection, and the final tests shown on page —were made under those conditions. Various writers had questioned the power of formaldehyde to penetrate cloth, hangings or drapings; others had doubted the disinfesting powers of formaldehyde on articles in the lower-most parts of the room, epecially when covered with carpet or matting. Dr. Hibbert Winslow Hill, of the Minnesota State Board of Health Laboratories had cited (*) as sources of error in testing gaseous disinfectants, the following points: (*a*) That freshly dried bacterial clltures are more highly resistant than moist specimens or those dried a week or more. (*b*) That freshly dried specimens (24, 48, 72 and 96 hours), particuarly, if dried on hard material are especially resistant.

It will be noted that in the final group of experiments this method of disinfection was subjected to the severest tests under most unfavorable conditions, but in spite of this the results differed little if at all

The paper slips were placed under carpets and others wrapped in four or five layers of flannel, and while the results in these tests were all negative they were such as to indicate that formaldehyde gas, properly generated, has greater penetrating power than formerly believed.

from the former tests. Hard-wood butchers' skewers were used in all of the final tests as well as milk paper slips and the cultures on these skewers and slips were dried 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. The results were eminently satisfactory. The results with the freshly dried specimens, dried on hard material, were remarkable when we consider that the exceedingly resistant bacilli (*B. anthracis and B. subtilis*) failed to survive.

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*The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Sup. No. 2, February, 1906, p 210.

The only absolute failures in disinfection were in those tests in which culture slips were placed between the leaves of books, and, in such instances bacterial destruction could not reasonably be looked for.

These results certainly corroborate the previous findings of the State Board of Health.

Quantities of Chemicals—In view of the difficulties heretofore attendant upon efforts made to secure satisfactory disinfection at low temperatures, it was thought advisable to use in all cases the maximum amount of formaldehyde employed in previous experiments. (See page —. Through an error of calculation, however, made after the completion of the second test the amounts were diminished, but, as will be noted the results were unchanged. Whether success would have been attained had the amounts used been further decreased it is impossible to say. However, a further decrease is not necessitated for reasons of economy nor can it be recommended. The quantities of formaldehyde and potassium permanganate to be used at varying temperatures are set forth on page —.

"The true principle of disinfection is to attack the specific poisons of disease at their seats of origin as far as these are accessible to us."—*Notter-Horrocks.*

"It is a maxim universally agreed upon in agriculture, that nothing must be done too late; and again, that everything must be done at its proper season, while there is a third precept which reminds us that opportunities lost can never be regained."—*Pliny*

"Cleanliness is an important adjunct to the work of disinfection.

* * * * * *

"Cleanliness accomplishes another important purpose as far as infection is concerned; it removes the organic matter on which and in which the bacteria find favorable conditions for prolonging life and virulence."—Rosenau.

"Disinfectants, or germicides, are agents which bring about the destruction of bacteria in general and, more particularly, of those that act as the exciting causes of disease. While they are all to be classed as antiseptics, the latter, as a class are by no means necessarily disinfectants, since many of them act simply to delay or prevent the action of fermentative agents, without exerting any destructive influence upon them. Cold, for example, is a most efficient antiseptic; but while it may inhibit growth and activity of micro-organisms, it does not necessarily deprive them of vitality."—Harrington.

FINAL RECCOMMENDATIONS

The Illinois State Board of Health now recommends formaldehyde as an aerial disinfectant, when used in combination with potassium permanganate, in the manner described in this circular.

The following quantities of chemicals should be used for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space:

Temperature above 60° F.—Formaldehyde (40%), 16 ounces.
Potassium permanganate 6¾ ounces.

Temperature below 60° F.—Formaldehyde (40%) 24 ounces.
Potassium permanganate 10 ounces.

The following suggestions are important and may prevent failure in the application of this method of disinfection.

1. Good formaldehyde is essential to success. Reliable formaldehyde or formalin is not very expensive; poor formaldehyde is dear at any price. (See remarks on pages — and —.) Get the best!

2. The permanganate of potassium must be in powdered form, or in long needle shaped crystals. If the large octahedral crystals are purchased, they must be powdered before use. Get the best!

3. The retention of the heat caused by the reaction of the combined chemicals is necessary to the generation of a large volume of gas. Hence it is necessary that the metal container or can either be covered with asbestos, or with a non-conductive outer vessel.

4. As the union between the chemicals causes much frothing and effervesence, large vessels are necessary to prevent the solution from running over. The amounts of the chemicals set forth on page — should never be exceeded in vessels of the size mentioned.

5. The formaldehyde solution must be poured upon the potassium permanganate. The potassium permanganate must *not* be dropped into the formaldehyde.

6. The room should be sealed so as to prevent the escape of gas.

7. Clothing, bedding, etc. must be treated as described on page 7,

8. It is always well to wash the wood surfaces of the room, as described on page —. It is absolutely necessary to do so when such surfaces have been soiled by the sputum or any other discharges of the patient.

9. It is *not* practicable to disinfect books with formaldehyde.

The following are simple, cheap and most reliable Disinfectants:

STANDARD DISINFECTANT NO 1

Four per cent, Solution of Chloride of Lime

Dissolve Chloride of Lime of the best quality, in water, in proportions of six ounces of lime to one gallon of water.

This is one of the strongest disinfectants known. Discharges from the bowels of a patient suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, should be received in a vessel containing this solution, and allowed to stand for an hour or more before being thrown into the vault or water closet. Discharges from the throat or lungs should be received in a vessel containing this solution.

Chloride of lime in powder may be used freely in privy vaults, cess pools, drains, sinks, etc.

Instead of the solution of chloride of lime, carbolic acid may be used for the same purposes, in a strength of 6½ ounces to the gallon of water This makes a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Milk of Lime (Quicklime)

Slack a quart of freshly-burnt lime (in small pieces) with three fourths of a quart of water—or, to be exact, 60 parts of water by weight with 100 *of lime. A dry powder of slack lime (hydrate of lime) results. Make milk of lime not long before it is to be used by mixing one part of this dry hydrate of lime with eight parts (by weight) of water.*

Air slacked lime is worthless. The dry hydrate may be preserved some tme if it is enclosed in an air-tight container. Milk of lime should be freshly prepared, but may be kept a few days if it is closely stoppered.

Quicklime is one of the cheapest of disinfectants. This solution can take the place of chloride of lime, if desired. It should be used freely in quantity equal in amount to the material to be disinfected. It can be used to whitewash exposed surfaces, to disinfect excreta in the sick room or on the surface of the ground, in sinks, drains, stagnant pools.

NOTES CONCERNING INSECTICIDES

A few words here regarding the agents which can be depended upon to destroy vermin will certainly not be out of place.

Some anthorities have recommended formaldehyde as an insecticide Those who have personally experimented with this agent know that it cannot be depended upon to even kill mosquitoes in a room. Formaldehyde gas is but a feeble insecticide at best. It is never efficacious except when the gas is generated quickly and in large volume. Even then the results may be disappointing.

Formaldehyde has ordinarily but little penetrating power. Usually the gas will not reach the folds of bedding and clothing, and out-of-the way places in which vermin are prone to hide.

As to sulphur, which is not only a reliable disinfectant, but also a powerful and reliable insecticide, the following remarks of Surgeon M J. Rosenau, Director Hygienic Laboratory U. S. Public Health Service. will be interesting:

"Sulphur dioxide is unexcelled as an insecticide. Very dilute atmospheres of the gas will quickly kill mosquitoes. It is quite as efficacious for this purpose when dry as when moist, whereas the dry gas has practically no power against bacteria. Contrary to formaldehyde it has surprising powers of penetration through clothing and fabrics, killing the mosquitoes, even when hidden under four layers of toweling, in one hour's time—and with very dilute proportions.

"This substance, which has so long been disparaged as a disinfectant because it fails to kill spores, must now be considered as holding the first rank in disinfection against yellow fever, malaria, filariasis, and other insect-borne diseases."

XVII.

JUDICIAL OPINIONS AND COURT DECISIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IOWA

State of Iowa, vs. J. C. Wilhite, appellant.

Appeal from the district court of Webster County,

J. H. Richard, judge.

The indictment charged that the accused did wilfully and unlawfully practice medicine and then and there did publicly profess to cure and heal the diseases and ailments to which the flesh is heir by means of a certain system, a more particular description of the peculiar and mysterious workings of which are to this Grand Jury unknown; that said J. C. Wilhite then and there did advertise in the Fort Dodge Messenger that by said system he could cure and heal tuberculosis and cause the same to be cured and did advertise in said paper that he is a Doctor of Neurology and Ophthalmology with an office at No. 526 1-2 Central Avenue in Fort Dodge, Iowa, with office hours from 9 to 12 and 1:30 to 4:00, that said Wilhite did then and there maintain such office and had placed near the entrance to such place an advertisement sign containing the words, "Dr. Wilhite, Neurologist", and by means of such advertisement did solicit persons to meet him at his office to participate in the beneficient results arising from treatment under his said system; that said J. C. Wilhite did then and there undertake to cure and hetl diseases and ailments and that said J. C. Wilhite then and there did not have a certificate nor a license from the proper authorities so to practice, nor did he file with the county recorder of Webster county, Iowa, any such certificate to practice and has never applied therefor. The defendant was convicted and appeals.

Mitchell & Hackler for appellant

Chas. W. Mullan, Att'y Gen., B. J. Price, County Att'y, for the state.

Ladd, J.—Before the trial defendant objected to the indictment on three grounds: (1) for that it did not charge any offense under the laws of this state, (2) it was so indefinite as not to inform the accused of the charge against him and (3) it attempted to charge several distinct and separate offenses. Though inartistically drawn it is not open to any of these criticisms. It specifically alleges that the defendant practiced medicine, then averred his acts which constituted so doing and that this was without a certificate from the proper authorities. It may be that the acts were set out with more particularity than was essential but at the most this amounted to no more than pleading evidence. Section 2580 of the code provides that "Any person who * * * shall practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in this state without first having obtained and filed for record" a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners shall be punished. Section 2579 of the code declares that "any person shall be held as practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or to be a physician, within the meaning of this chapter, who shall publicly profess to be a physician, surgeon or obstetrician, and assume the duties, or who shall make a practice of prescribing or of prescribing and furnishing medicine for the sick, or who shall publicly profess to cure or heal"; Here follow certain exceptions not involved in this case.

The evident object of the pleader was to allege acts of the accused which would bring him within the definition of the section last quoted. To accomplish this the indictment alleged (1) that he publicly professed to cure and heal by means of a system unknown to the grand jury; (2) that he advertised so to do in a certain newspaper; (3) that he maintained an office with the sign of a doctor for this purpose and (4) that he actually undertook to cure and heal. These acts are not charged as separate offenses but as contemporanious acts which considered together constituted the practice of medicine. The indictment as it alleged but the one offense and pointed out the person accused was sufficient. Sec. 5290 Code.

II.—Dr. Kime testified that "Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, Revised edition" is accepted by the medical profession as authority in the definition of words and thereupon the definitions of "Anatomy", "Neurology", "Opthalmology", "Pathology" and "Physiology" contained therein were introduced in evidence, over defendants objection. Even though the court might have taken judicial notice of the meaning of these words it was not error to receive a standard medical dictionary in evidence as an aid to the memory and understanding of the court. Cook vs. State, 20 So. (Ala) 360. See Nix vs. Hedden, 149 U. S. 304; 37 L. Ed. 745. State vs. Main, 69 Conn. 123; 61 Am. St. 30; 36 L. T. A. 623; Note to Lanfear vs. Mestier, 89 Am. D. 663. Bixby vs. R'y Co., 105 Iowa 293. and like cases are not in point. They hold that medical works, treating of the symptoms and cure of disease, are not admissable, nor that standard authorities may not be received as proof of the meaning of medical terms.

III.—The considerations now urged by counsel against the constitutionality of the statutes were pressed upon the court's attention when State vs. Heath, 125 Iowa 585 was decided. See also State vs. Bair, 112 Iowa 466. We are not inclined to reconsider the conclusions reached in these decisions.

IV.—Complaint is made of the 6th paragraph of the charge. It has the support of State vs. Heath, supra, and State vs. Edmunds, 127 Iowa 333. Instructions must be construed with reference to the evidence introduced and when this is done no valid objection appears to that given. The evidence established the defendant's guilt. True he modestly ascribed to nature the healing of all diseases and merely claimed to discover and remove the causes so as to give nature a chance. To accomplish this he proposed to "stop the leaks in the nervous system and repair the damages done, by methodical rest and diatectics". In a long creed criticising the treatment of disease by physicians generally published in a local paper he announced himself "the master mechanic of the human body" and added: "The system I practice is taught in but one school in the world and I am a graduate of that school." And proceeded:

> If your organs are not all working properly call on a master mechanic who will remove the cause. If there is a leak of power he stops it. If there is a pressure on some of the shaftings (or nerves) causing a hot box (or pain) he removes it. If the right fuel has not been used, he orders the right kind and if the fireman does not know how to fire he teaches him or her the business.

And after quoting a letter said to have been received from a patient said:

> I do not claim to be a specialist on tuberculosis any more than a great many, (in fact almost all) so-called diseases that the medical men and other specialists have not been able to do much for in the way of curing, this system gives a permanent cure. We prefer those who have tried other systems. In that way we prove the system I practice is the best because we get good results. We do not care much what your troubles are if you want to get well and stay well.
>
> Dr. J. C. Whilhite, 526 1-2 Central Avenue.
> Fort Dodge, Iowa.

This was a public profession to cure and heal. State vs. Heath, supra. Publishing his card as "Doctor of Neurology and Ophthalmology" was also a public profession that he was a physician and this with the assumption of duties as such, by advising patients how to take care for themselves so that nature might affect a cure constituted practicing medicine within the meaning of the statute.

See O'Neil vs. State 3 L. R. A. (N. S.) 762 and note.

V.—Appellant complains that if he be adjudged guilty there are others equally so and many are enumerated who, as counsel seems to think, must come beneath the ban of the law. It will be time enough to determine each case when it reaches us and should some escape it may afford the accused some consolation to reflect that also at the fall of the tower of Siloam those who escaped were quite as great sinners as the eighteen who were crushed beneath its walls. At any rate the zeal of the prosecutor was not misdirected in the case at bar. The "doctor" left the farm in 1902 and after studying at the "Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology" two months was awarded the degree of "doctor of optics". He then pursued a correspondence course in the same school during the summers of 1902 and 1903 and became entitled to a "master diploma" upon the payment of $10.00. Thereafter he took a "regular course" of three months at the "McCormick Neurological College" and became a "doctor of Neurology" March 1, 1905. Aside from this he has read several articles in the magazines and a couple of works on the eye. No argument is required to demonstrate that his preparation was utterly inadequate, and that his pretensions savored of the charlatan and imposter. Even though familiar with his alleged "system" he could not have been reasonably proficient in those subjects essential to the appreciation of physical conditions to be effected by treatment. The design of the law is not to render any mode of treatment whatsoever unlawful but that every one before he shall undertake to prevent, cure or alleviate diseases and pain as an occupation shall have some knowledge of the nature of disease, its origin, its anatomical and physiological features, its causative relations and of the preparation and action of drugs. Experience has shown that this is necessary for the protection of the people against fraud and empiricism. No one is thereby deprived of the opportunity to exploit his "system". All that is exacted is that before undertaking to do so by applying it to the functions of life he shall be possessed of that degree of knowledge and skill required by the statute of all and evidenced by a certificate from the proper officers of the state. The judgment is affirmed.

POWER OF HEALTH BOARDS TO DESTROY INFECTED BOOKS

Des Moines, March 29, 1904.

DR. J. F. KENNEDY,

Secretary State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—

I enclose you a letter from Mr. Fred Reynolds, which will explain itself. I have no doubt of the power of the board of health to destroy school books which are so infected as to be likely to spread contagious diseases. The power to destroy such books exists the same as the power to destroy any other infected property, and should be done by the local board of health and the cost of replacing such books should be borne by the township.

I have said to Mr. Reynolds that his letter is referred to you and that you will write him upon the subject.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. W. MULLAN.

COMPENSATION OR REGISTRARS OF CITIES OF TEN THOUSAND OR MORE INHABITANTS

SIR:—

Replying to your favor, enclosing letter of Strong & Whitney of Sioux City, in which my opinion is asked as to the compensation to which the registrar of vital statistics in cities exceeding ten thousand in population is entitled, I beg to say:

Section 2 of chapter 100 of the acts of the Thirtieth General Assembly provides:

"Local registrars of vital statistics shall be the health officers cities and the clerks of townships."

Under this provision of the statute the health officer of every city in the state is made the local registrar of vital statistics.

Section 6 of the act, which provides for the compensation which such local registrars are entitled to receive, contains this provision:

"Provided further, that city registrars of cities having ten thousand population or more by the last U. S. census, shall receive no special compensation, other than that included in their salaries, for acting as registrars under this act."

The thought which appears to have been in the minds of the legislators in enacting this provision is that the health officers in cities having a population exceeding ten thousand, would receive, from the cities in which they are appointed, a salary sufficient to compensate them for the duties imposed by chapter 100 of the acts of the Thirtieth General Assembly; and that they should receive no other compensation for that work than the salary so fixed by the local authorities.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. W. MULLAN.
Attorney General of Iowa.
January 24, 1905.

DR. J. F. KENNEDY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

WHO ARE REGISTRARS OF VITAL STATISTICS?

Des Moines, August 4, 1904.

DR. J. F. KENNEDY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 3d instant asking for an interpretation of section 2 of chapter 100 of the Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly. In reply will say that the provisions of this section appear to be plain in their meaning. It provides that the local registrars of vital statistics shall be the health officers of cities, and the clerks of townships. The construction which must be placed upon this language is that the health officer of each city shall be the registrar of vital statistics within that city, and the clerk of each township shall be the registrar of vital statistics within the territory of that township outside of incorporated cities. The language is susceptible of no other construction.

I am,

Yours very truly,
CHAS. W. MULLAN.

THE LEGAL DUTIES OF BOARDS OF HEALTH*

BY CHARLES W. MULLAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The topic upon which I have been requested to make an address is The Legal Duties of Boards of Health of the State. An address upon this subject must of necessity be brief, as no general rule or set of general rules can be laid down which shall be applicable to each individual case.

The action of each board of health in the state must rest upon the facts involved in the particular case as to which it is called to act While this is true, yet every member of each board of health within the state must constantly have in mind the fact that he is appointed to the place which he holds for the purpose of protecting the health of the general public.

The powers of boards of health are conferred by statute and the powers which may be legally exercised are those expressly conferred, and such other incidental powers as are necessary to the complete exercise of those expressly given.

Section 2568 of the code provides that the state board of health shall have charge of and general supervision over the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the state; matters pertaining to quarantine, registration of marriages, births and deaths; authority to make such rules and regulations and sanitary investigations as it from time to time may find necessary for the preservation and improvement of the public health, which, when made, shall be enforced by local boards of health and peace officers of the state.

This statute confers almost unlimited, and perhaps in a degree, arbitrary powers upon the state board of health.

The rules and regulations which it is authorized to make are limited only in that they must be reasonable, and the reasonableness of such rules and regulations depends in a large degree upon the facts involved, and the actions necessary to protect and promote the public health. The power which may be exercised by boards of health is, of course, a part of the police power of the state, and this power, which is now so firmly settled as an important branch of the laws of this country, is of comparatively recent origin. There is no trace in the books before the early part of the century just closed of the use of the expression "police power" as substantially equivalent to the power of legislation; but that power is now recognized by all of the various courts of this country and England as one of the important powers belonging to the people of each sovereign state, and which cannot be bargained or trafficked away by themselves or their representatives in the state legislatures.

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*Read before the Conference of the Iowa Association of Health Officers and the State Board of Health at Waterloo, July 10th, 1906.

This power has been so aptly defined in a recent case by Judge Harlan of the supreme court of the United States, that I quote from his opinion:

"The police power includes all measures for the protection of the life, the health, the property and the welfare of the inhabitants, and for the promotion of good order and public morals. It covers the suppression of nuisances, whether injurious to the public health, or to the public morals, like gambling houses and lottery tickets. This power being necessary to the maintenance of the authority of local government and to the safety and welfare of the people, is inalienable. As was said by Chief-Justice Waite, referring to earlier decisions to the same effect 'No legislation can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. The supervision of both of these subjects of governmental power is continuing in its nature and they are to be dealt with as the special exigencies of the moment may require. Government is organized with a view to their preservation and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them. For this purpose the largest legislative discretion is allowed, and the discretion cannct be parted with any more than the power itself. The police power extends not only to things intrinsically dangerous to public health, such as infected rags or diseased meat, but to things which, when used in a lawful manner, are subjects of property and commerce, and yet may be used so as to be injurious or dangerous to the life, the health or the morals of the people. Gunpowder, for instance, is a subject of commerce and of lawful use, yet, because of its explosive and dangerous quality, all admit that the state may regulate its keeping and sale.

" 'All rights are held subject to the police power of the State. 'Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent and boundaries of the police power, and however difficult it may be to render a satisfactory definition of it, there seems to be no doubt that it does extend to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens, and to the preservation of good order and the public morals, and the legislature cannot, by any contract, divest itself of the power to provide for these objects. They belong emphatically to that class of objects which demand the application of the maxim, salus populi suprema lex; and they are to be attained and provided for by such appropriate means as the legislative discretion may devise. That discretion can no more be bargained away than the power itself.' "

In this state, acting within the scope of its legal authority, the legislature has conferred upon the state board of health the right to make such rules and regulations as from time to time it may find necessary for the preservation and improvement of the public health; and has made it the duty of the local boards of health and of the peace officers of the state to enforce such rules and regulations. It is just as much the duty of the local boards of health and of the peace officers of the state to enforce the rules and regulations of the state board of health as it is to perform any other duty pertaining to the offices which they hold. And the members of such local boards of health and the peace officers of the state should be held to just as strict an accountability in the enforcement of such rules and regulations as they are in regard to any of the other duties of their respective offices.

In addition to the statute referred to, the twenty-ninth general assembly enacted a law which provides that if any local board of health shall refuse to enforce the rules and regulations of the state board of health, the state board may enforce its rules and regulations within the territorial jurisdiction of such local board; and for that purpose the state board shall have and may exercise all of the powers given by the statute to local boards of health.

The act further provides that the peace and police officers of the state, when called upon by the state board of health to enforce its rules that all expenses incurred by the state board of health in determining whether its rules and regulations are enforced by a local board, and and regulations, shall execute the orders of such board. It also provides in enforcing the same when the local board has refused or neglected to do so, shall be paid in the same manner as is provided for the payment of the expenses of enforcing such rules and regulations by the local boards of health.

The high importance of the enforcement of all the rules and regulations of the state board of health may be gathered from these statutory enactments which are emphatically mandatory in their character.

We now turn more directly to the duties of the local boards of health and of the local health officers, because upon them depends in a high degree, the health and comfort of the local communities. They constitute a part of the community in which they hold office; they are in touch with the local surroundings and conditions. If the sanitary conditions of the city or town in which they live are bad, they have knowledge of that fact. If an epidemic of a contagious disease threatens, they are at once informed of it. If adulterated food or diseased meat is offered for sale, they are or should be informed of such fact. If a nuisance exists which is detrimental to the health of the community they are not ignorant of its existence.

The power to act in all such cases, and in others not specified, is not only conferred upon the local boards of health by the statute, but the law makes it their duty to take prompt and decided action.

Section 2568 of the code imposes upon such boards the duty of making such regulations as are necessary for the protection of the public health respecting nuisances, sources of filth, causes of sickness rabid animals and quarantine, not in conflict with any regulation of the state board of health; and to proclaim and establish quarantine against all infectious or contagious diseases dangerous to public health, and maintain and remove the same as may be required by the regulations of the state board of health.

The statute also imposes upon them the duty of making an examination of any cellar, room, tenement, building or place occupied as a dwelling or otherwise, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same is by reason of the number of occupants, uncleanliness, or other cause unfit for the purposes for which it is used; and if they find that it is they may require it to be put in proper condition by the occupants, or may require them to remove or quit the premises within a reasonable time, and if the persons occupying such premises neglect or refuse to comply with the order of the board, it may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owner, or may forcibly remove the occupants and close the premises.

These powers with the power to make and enforce such regulations as are deemed necessary for the protection of the public health, may be and undoubtedly are sometimes thought to be arbitrary powers so exercised by the local board of health, but it is the history and experience of all legislation upon the subject, that every board of health and every health officer must of necessity be clothed with powers which may be at times arbitrarily exercised.

There is something peculiar in the character of men and woman generally, which resents any attempt upon the part of another person, whether he holds an official position or not, to better their condition. This thought recalls an incident related by a noted English author of the attempt of the owner and operator of a great factory in England to ameliorate and better the condition of his workmen. He discovered that the lungs of the saw grinders who were using dry stones, were affected by the dust which came from the stones upon which they were at work. In order to relieve them of this danger he provided fans by which the dust was blown in an opposite direction. His action was declared to be an innovation upon the time honored method of grinding saws in the factories of England, and the workmen refused to proceed with their work unless the fans were removed, and when the owner persisted in maintaining the fans at the grind stones, the workmen walked out of the factory.

The local boards of health and health officers necessarily meet and have to contend with this peculiarity of human nature. Their work, therefore, must be to a large degree educational in its character. The ignorant must be taught the necessity of sanitation and of quarantine against the spread of contagious diseases, and the obstinate must be taught by a rigid enforcement of the law that the public health is a matter of first consideration to the community. The responsibilities which at times devolve upon the local boards of health and upon the health officers, are so serious as to test their judgment, integrity and courage to the utmost. When these tests come, they must be met with a fortitude and firmness that shall command the respect and obedience of those against whom the enforcement of the rules and regulations adopted for the preservation of the public health, is necessary; and frequent association and conference of the members of the respective boards of health and of the health officers of adjacent cities and towns will give them confidence which will direct their judgment and enable them to act with firmness and decision.

The fear of expense should never stand in the way of the enforcement of measures which are necessary to the public health. Penuriousness has no place in the code of the local boards of health. If action is demanded, it should be thorough and to the end that the disease or source of danger which called it forth, should be absolutely eradicated and stamped out. The question of expense is of no importance compared with the question of the public health. Every contagious disease should be confined to the smallest possible number of people and to the smallest possible area of territory. A quarantine should be one in fact as well as in name. As illustrating this general principle I quote from the opinion of the United States supreme court in a case recently appealed from California:

"The purpose of quarantine and health laws and regulations with respect to contagious and infectious diseases, is directed primarily to preventing the spread of such diseases among the inhabitants of localities. * * * ' In this respect these laws and regulations are under the police power of the state and may be enforced by quarantine, and health officers in the exercise of a large discretion as circumstances may require. The object of all such rules and regulations is to confine the disease to the smallest possible number of people; and hence, when a vessel in a harbor, a car on a railroad, or a house on land is found occupied by persons afflicted with such a disease, the vessel, the car, or the house, as the case may be, is cut off from all communication with the inhabitants of adjoining houses or contiguous territory, that the spread of disease may be arrested at once and confined to the smallest possible territory."

I am aware that the vexed question as to who should pay the expense of establishing a quarantine, and that which necessarily follows from its establishment, has frequently arisen under the provisions of our statute; and as law officer of the state, I have many times been called upon to determine by whom such expenses should be paid.

The recent act of the thirty-first general assembly has, however, wisely and I think permanently, settled all such vexatious questions.

Chapter 111 of the acts of the last general assembly provides that all expenses incurred in establishing, maintaining or raising a quarantine, including disinfection of the building, also expenses incurred by the local board of health in providing needful assistance, nurses, medical attendance and supplies, shall be paid by the county in which the expenses are incurred, and that the board of supervisors of that county shall, at the time it levies the general taxes, levy upon the property of the city, town or township from which such expenses were certified, a sufficient tax to reimburse the county to the extent of one-third the amount paid by it.

This appears to me to be a wise and just provision of the statute The quarantine against a contagious or infectious disease is for the benefit of the general public, and while the locality in which such disease is first discovered , should perhaps pay a penalty for the unsanitary condition which produced or invited such disease, the larger part of such expense should be borne by the political division of the state in which the expenses became necessary.

It was Franklin who wrote the maxim that "Public health is public wealth". This maxim is as true today as when uttered by Franklin, and it now finds a higher significance in the ascertained relationship of sound and vigorous health to the social and moral interests of individuals, families and nations.

Health is wealth and much more. It is the mental and physical progress of the human race. A sound and healthy mind cannot long exist without a sound and healthy body, and neither can exist in the highest type of perfection except under the influence of the best sanitary conditons.

The responsibility, therefore, of the progress of the people of the state, of their ability to accumulate wealth by labor, mental or physical, and of the acquisition of sound, healthy minds and bodies, characteristics which may be transmitted to their posterity, rests in a very large degree upon the boards of health, state and local.

In view of this responsibility, there should be hesitancy as to the full performance of the duties which the members of such boards have undertaken as public officers to perform. Every act done and every step taken should be with a realization of the truth of the maxim *Salis populi suprema est lex.*

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE SCHOOLS

HON. CHARLES W. MULLAN,
Attorney General.

DEAR SIR:

At the regular meeting of the State Board of Health held January 15 and 16, 1906, our circular No. 3, relating to contagious diseases in the public and private schools of Iowa was amended by inserting after rule 5 on page 3 the following:

Rule 6. Whenever any principal or superintendent of any school, or any county superintendent in any county, or any health officer in the state of Iowa shall have reason to believe that any superintendent, principal, teacher, pupil or employee in any school, public or private in this state, is affected with tuberculosis, he shall so inform the health officer, whose duty it shall be to procure or cause to be procured by the family physician, a sample of the sputum or other discharge of such supposed infected person and to forward the same to the Laboratory of the State Board of Health at Iowa City, for examination.

Should such examination in the Laboratory reveal the presence of this tubercular bacilli any such superintendent, principal, teacher, pupil or employee, shall be excluded from the school until such time as the Laboratory examination, made without expense, shall fail to reveal the presence of the tubercular bacilli.

I was requested by the Board to lay this rule before you and to ask you if such action is authorized by the statute and can be enforced as provided by section 2572 of the Code.

An early reply will very greatly oblige as the Board is anxious to have me announce it in the Bulletin at as early a date as possible.

I am, Very respectfully,

J. F. KENNEDY.

Des Moines, February 19, 1906.

DR. J. F. KENNEDY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th ultimo, asking me whether rule 6, adopted by the state board of health, can be enforced under the provisions of section 2572 of the code. In answer will say that, if tuberculosis is contagious, as I assume it is, I think it is within the power of the state board of health, under section 2565 of the code, to adopt the rule, and that the same can be enforced under the provisions of section 2572 as amended.

I am, Yours very truly,

CHAS. W. MULLAN.

LIABILITY OF COUNTY AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH FOR QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED UPON A MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

FILED JULY 11, 1906

J. T. BEEKS, *Appellant.*
vs.
DICKINSON COUNTY, IOWA, *et al.*

W. B. QUARTON, *Judge.*

The plaintiff and his family were quarantined thirty days by the local board of health of one of the townships in Dickinson County because of a supposed case of small pox in the family. There was in fact no contagious disease in the family and the plaintiff brings this suit to recover of the county and of the individual members of the local board of health of the township, damages which he alleges he has suffered on account of the quarantine. A demurrer to the petition and its amendment was sustained and a judgment rendered for the defendants. The plaintiff appeals.

J. W. COREY, *For Appellant.*
FRANCIS AND OWEN, *For Appellees.*

SHERWIN, *Judge*—

It is the settled law of this state, as well as the general rule, that municipal corporations are not liable for the negligence of their officers or agents in executing health regulations adopted for the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases. In so far as a municipality undertakes the duty of making and enforcing quarantine regulations and other laws for the promotion of the public health, it is performing governmental functions, and its officers are not agents for whose action or inaction it is liable unless such liability is imposed by its charter, or by the laws of the state under which it exists:

McFadden vs. Town of Jewell, 119 Iowa 321;
Easterly vs. Town of Irwin, 99 Iowa, 694;
Ogg vs. The City of Lansing, 35 Iowa, 495;
Packard vs. Voltz, 94 Iowa, 277;
Calwell vs. The City of Boone, 51 Iowa, 687;
1 Tiedman State and Federal Control of Persons and Property, 122.

Furthermore, it is probably true that the officers in question were not strictly municipal officers or agents so as to render the county liable for their acts in any event. They became health officers by virtue of the statute which fixed the tenure of office also. While such officers are elected in townships, they are elected in obedience to the statute, to perform a public service not peculiarly local or corporate, * * but as state officers with such powers and duties as the statute confers upon them.

2 Dillon's Municipal Corporations, Sections 974, 975, 977.

When quarantined, the plaintiff and his family lived on a farm in one township and rented and worked a farm in another, and he alleges in his petition that because of his detention he was unable to care for the crops on the farm so rented, and unable to procure others to do so; that he suffered a total loss of the crop thereon for which he seeks recovery. In addition to his claim that the county is liable generally for the alleged negligence of the local board of health, the appellant contends that at the time of the quarantine the local officers promised that the county would provide him the necessary help for taking care of his crops and that because of such promise and further, because the statute makes the county liable in the first instance for the care of infected and quarantined persons, it is liable for the value of his crops. Section 2568 of the Code creates local boards of health and makes it the duty of such boards to make such regulations as are necessary for the protection of the public health, and to proclaim and establish quarantine against all infectious or contagious diseases dangerous to the public, and Section 2570 of the Supplement provides for the care of infected persons and for the payment of the expenses

incurred on account thereof. The statute neither expressly or by implication provides for anything more, and we are not at liberty to read into it an enlarged liability. It is also very clear that the members of the local board of health had no power to create a liability not imposed by law, even if they had acted under the direction of the board of supervisors. The liability that may be incurred by such boards is fixed by law and beyond this neither can go.

See Dillon supra.

The remaining question is whether the members of the local board of health are individually liable for the loss of the plaintiff's crops. The statute makes it the duty of health officers to quarantine against "all infectious or contagious diseases dangerous to the public" and it cannot well be questioned that the defendants were acting within the scope of their duty as such officers, and that in establishing the quarantine they were acting in a quasi judicial character. They were vested with the power to determine whether an infectious or contagious disease existed in the appellant's family, and if found to exist their duty under the statute required them to take the proper steps to prevent its spread, and had they neglected to do so they would have been culpable in a high degree. They were therefore acting judicially, and it is the general rule that officers so acting are not liable for injuries which may result from such acts performed in the honest exercise of their judgment, however erroneous or mistaken the action may be, provided there be no malice or wrong motive present.

Raymond vs. Fish, 51 Conn., 80;

Lowe vs. Conroy, 97 N. W. Rep., 942. (Wis.);

See also *Packard vs. Voltz*, supra.

In some cases an exception to this general rule has been recognized and the individual officers have been held liable because of the maxim that where there is a wrong there is a remedy. See *Lowe vs. Conroy*. supra, and cases cited therein. and *McCord vs. High*, 24 Iowa, 336, where Judge Dillon in a concurring opinion recognizes and applies the rule. We are of opinion, however, that where the public health is involved, this rule should not be applied, notwithstanding the fact, *that courts of great ability have so held. It is the modern tendency of* judicial opinion to hold that the public health is the highest law of the land and "whenever a police regulation is reasonably demonstrated to be a promoter of public health all constitutionally guaranteed rights must give way to be sacrificed without compensation to the owner."

2 Tiedman on State and Federal Control, Sec. 169.

Nor does this doctrine necessarily conflict with the maxim to which we have referred. As we have already said, this board of health was a creation of the statute and its paramount duty was to protect the public health; its duty, then, was to the public and not to any individual member thereof, except to act honestly and without design to injure him. If a health officer fails to do his duty no individual may complain, for the duty is public and the officer is not charged with any individual duty to any particular person.

Cooley on Torts, 382.

It there be no liability for an omission of public duty, it would seem to follow without question that an erroneous performance should not subject the officer to personal liability. It may, it is true, cause an injury to the individual, but it is not a wrong because the officers owe the individual no duty beyond what we have already stated.

Cooley on Torts, 379, 380.

In Volume 5 of his work on negligence, Judge Thompson says, "so a board of health may establish quarantine regulations and thereby cut off the entire trade of one section of the country with another. This measure may break up the business of a particular person and drive him into insolvency and yet he would have no action for damages against the members of the board although it might turn out that the regulation was in point of fact wholly unnecessary." It is "damnum absqe injuria."

Burden vs. Nashua, 17 N. H. 477;

See also Sec. 6376.

This rule should not be so extended as to protect health officers who act without the scope of their authority or who act with gross negligence amounting to malice. In *Packard vs. Voltz*, supra, the action was against the county and two of its supervisors individually for diverting and daming water to the damage of the plaintiff: It was alleged that the individual members of the board acted maliciously and in wanton disregard of the plaintiff's rights. We held that neither the county nor the individuals were liable notwithstanding the charge of malice against the latter; that they were acting under the direction of the board and that there could be no liability on their part as agents of the county because of the non-liability of their principal. The principle is applicable here, and we need not go to the length therein stated to find support for our conclusion. In *McCord vs. High*, heretofore referred to, the question of the public health was not involved, and we do not consider the opinion of Judge Dillon controlling in this case. It is unfortunate that any individual should suffer loss because of a mistake as to the existence of a dangerous contagious disease, and yet the welfare of the public is of such paramount importance that a rule should not be established which will have the necessary effect of increasing the public danger. If health officers, acting in perfect good faith and as their judgment dictates are held liable for a mistake in judgment, the effect upon the public health cannot be doubted. For instance, many competent physicians have never been brought into actual contact with small pox, and many mistakes have been made in diagnosing diseases which later proved to be highly contagious. Whole communities have been exposed and suffered because of mistakes in judgment and over caution for the liberty of the individual. If civil liability is to be imposed because of a quarantine which is later proved unnecessary, the danger to the public will be greatly enhanced, and the effectiveness of the statute greatly impaired. We do not feel like announcing such a rule, nor do we believe justice to the individual requires it. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

Laws Relating to the Public Health and Safety

Compiled from the Code, and from the Acts of Subsequent
General Assemblies

XVIII

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

CHAPTER 16, TITLE XII, CODE SUPPLEMENT.

SECTION 2564. The state board of health shall consist of the attorney-general and the state veterinary surgeon, who shall be members by virtue of their offices, one civil engineer and seven physicians, to be appointed by the governor, each to serve for a term of seven years and until his successor is appointed; vacancies to be filled by the governor for the unexpired term. But no one of the seven physicians hereafter appointed shall be an officer or member of the faculty of any medical school, and the governor shall have the power to remove any member of said board for good cause shown. It shall meet semi-annually in January and July, and at such other times as it may decide upon, such meetings to be held at the seat of government; suitable rooms (office supplies and furniture, except postage and stationery*) therefor to be provided by the custodian of the capitol. At the meeting held in July, a president from their number, and a secretary who shall be a physician not of their number, shall be elected, and the latter have an office in the capitol. For the purposes contemplated in this section the state shall be divided into health districts, numbered and consisting of the counties named as follows:-

DISTRICT No, 1.—Allamakee, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Floyd, Grundy, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Benton, Cedar, Clinton, Dubuque, Iowa, Jones, Jackson, Johnson, Linn, Muscatine and Scott.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Louisa, Lee, Mahaska, Monroe, Wapello, Washington, Van Buren.

DISTRICT No. 4—Cerro Gordo, Calhoun, Emmet, Franklin, Hancock, Humboldt, Hamilton, Hardin, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, Wright.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickenson, Ida, Lyon, Osceola, O'Brien, Plymouth, Sioux, Sac, Woodbury.

DISTRICT No. 6.—Audubon, Adair, Cass, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison, Monona, Pottawattamie anl Shelby.

DISTRICT No. 7.—Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Marshall, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, Tama, Poweshiek and Warren.

DISTRICT No. 8.—Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.

When vacancies occur in the State Board of Health, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint to membership on the board physicians residing in the various health districts until seven such districts are represented on the board. After which time the annual appointment shall be made from the physicians residing in the district not represented on the board the preceding year.

Sec. 2565. The board shall have charge of and general supervision over the interests of health and life of the citizens of the state; matters pertaining to quarantine, registration of marriages, births and deaths; authority to make such rules and regulations and sanitary investigations as it from time to time may find necessary for the preservation and improvement of the public health which when made shall be enforced by local boards of health and peace officers of the state. It shall prepare and furnish, through its secretary, to the clerks of the several counties such forms for the record of marriages as it may determine upon, and by its secretary make biennial reports to the governor, which shall include so much of its proceedings, such information concerning vital statistics, such knowledge respecting diseases, and such instructions upon the subject of hygiene, as may be thought useful for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to further legislation as may be thought advisable.

*Sec. 2568. The mayor and council of each town or city, or the trustees of any township, shall constitute a local board of health within the limits of such towns, cities or townships of which they are officers. The town, city, or township clerk shall be clerk of the local board, which board shall appoint a competent physician as its health officer, who shall hold office during its pleasure. It shall regulate all fees and charges of persons employed by it in the execution of health laws and its own regulations and those of the state board of health; have charge of all cemeteries dedicated to public use not controlled by other trustees or incorporated bodies, and the burial of the dead; make such regulations as are necessary for the protection of the public health respecting nuisances, sources of filth, causes of sickness, rabid animals and quarantine, not in conflict with any regulations of the State Board of Health, which shall also apply to boats or vessels in harbors or ports within their jurisdiction; to proclaim and establish quarantine against all infectious or contagious diseases dangerous to the pubic, and maintain and remove the same, as may be required by regulations of the State Board; may, when satisfied upon due examination that any cellar, room, tenement building, or place occupied as a dwelling or otherwise has become, or is by reason of the number of occupants, uncleanliness or other cause, unfit for such purpose or a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants or the public, issue a notice in writing to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the premises to be put in proper condition as to cleanliness, or requiring the occupants to remove or quit such premises within a reasonable time to be fixed; and, if the persons so notified or either of them, neglect or refuse to complytherewith, may by order cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owner or owners, or may forcibly remove the

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*Sections 2566 and 2567 were repealed by the 31st General Assembly.

occupants and close the premises, and peace and police officers shall execute such orders, which premises so closed shall not be again occupied as a dwelling place without written permission of the board. The quarantine authorized by this section in case of infectious or contagious diseases may be declared or terminated by the mayor of any city or town, or the township clerk outside of such city or town, in cases required by regulations of the State Board of Health. upon written notice given by any practicing physician of the existence of such disease, or termination of the cause for quarantine, as the case may be.

Sec. 2569. The local board may with its physician when of the opinion it is necessary for the prevention of the lives or health of the inhabitants. enter a building, vessel or place for the purpose of examining into, preventing, removing or destroying any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, and in case its members or physician shall be refused such entry, make complaint through any member under oath to any magistrate of the county, whether a member of the board or not, stating the facts so far as known, and the magistrate shall thereupon issue his warrant, directed to any peace officer of the county, commanding him between the hours of sunrise and sunset, accompanied by two or more members of the board. to prevent, remove or destroy such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, which shall be executed by the officer under the direction of such members of the board, and it may order the owner of any property, building or place to remove at his own expense within twenty-four hours, or such other time as may be fixed by it, after notice has been served upon such owner, occupant or other person in charge thereof, any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness found thereon, and if such person fails or neglects to comply with the order and make such removal, it may cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner or occupant,

*Sec. 2570. When any person shall be sick or infected with smallpox or other infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health, whether a resident or otherwise, the local board of health shall make such provisions as are best calculated to protect the inhabitants therefrom, and may remove such person to a separate house, or to a pest house or detention or other hospital, and shall provide needful assistance, nurses, medical attendance and supplies. If in the judgment of said board such person can not be removed, then he shall be cared for at the place where he resides in the same manner as above provided. In case of the removal of more than one person to the same house, or to any pest house, or detention or other hospital, said board shall provide needful assistance, nurses, medical supplies and attendance necessary for their proper care. All bills for expenses incurred in carrying out provisions of this section, and in establishing, maintaining, or raising a quarantine, including disinfection and the building and furnishing of any pest house, detention or other hospital, shall be filed with the clerk of the local board of health, which board shall examine the same and act thereon at its next regular meeting after the same have been filed with the clerk and shall certify the amount allowed by it thereon to the county

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*As enacted by the 31st General Assembly. Section 2566 and 5567 were repealed by the 31st General Assembly.

auditor, and the board of *county* supervisors shall act upon said bills as thus certified at its first regular meeting thereafter. The local board of health shall allow an amount on such bills as shall be reasonable, and the certificate of the local board of health shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of said bills, but the board of supervisors may revise the amounts so allowed and fix the same.

The expenses paid under the provisions of this section shall in no case exceed the reasonable value of the property furnished or services rendered and the county shall not advance such expenses until the same shall have been audited and allowed by the board of supervisors; and the said board of supervisors, shall, at the time it levies the general taxes, levy on the property of the city, town or township, from which said expenses were certified, a sufficient tax to reimburse the county to the extent of one-third of the amount paid by it under the provisions of this act.

It is further provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person quarantined, as herein provided, from employing at his own expense, the physician or nurse of his choice. The forcible removal of sick or infected persons, as herein provided, shall be effected by an application made to any civil magistrate, in the manner provided for the removal and abatement of nuisances, who shall issue the warrant as therein provided in such cases, to remove such person or persons to the place designated by the local board of health, or to take possession of the contaminated or infected houses or lodgings, and such officer shall receive a reasonable compensation for such services to be determined and allowed by said board.

Sec. 2571. Local boards of health shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Mondays of April and October in each year, and at such other times as may seem necessary. They shall give notice of all regulations adopted, by publication thereof in some newspaper printed and circulated in the town, city or township, or, if there is none, by posting a copy thereof in five public places therein, and the health officer, physician or clerk shall make general report to the state board at least once a year, and special reports when it may demand them, of its proceedings and such other facts as may be required, on blanks furnished by it, and in accordance with instructions from it. All expenses incurred in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, when not otherwise provided, shall be paid by the town, city or township; in cities and towns all claims to be presented and audited as other demands. In the case of townships, the trustees shall certify the amount required to pay such expenses to the board of supervisors of the county, and it shall pay the same, and, at the time it levies the general taxes, shall levy on the property of such township a sufficient tax to reimburse the county, which, when collected, shall be paid to and belong to the county.

Sec. 2572.—Local boards of health shall obey and enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board; and peace and police officers within their respective jurisdictions, when called upon to do so by the local boards, shall execute the orders of such board. If any local board of health shall refuse or neglect to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, the State Board of Health may enforce its rules and regulations within the territorial jurisdiction of such local board, and for that purpose shall have and may exercise all the powers given by statute to local boards of health; and the peace and police officers of the state, when called upon by the State Board of Health to enforce its rules and regulations, shall execute the orders of such board. All expenses incurred by the State Board of Health in determining whether its rules and regulations are enforced by a local board of health, and in enforcing the same when a local board has refused or neglected to do so, shall be paid in the same manner as is now provided for the payment of the expenses of enforcing such rules and regulations by local boards of health.

Sec. 2573. Any person being notified to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, as in this chapter provided, who fails, neglects or refuses to do so after the time fixed in such notice, *or knowingly fails, neglects or refuses to comply with and obey any order, rule or regulation or the state or local board of health*, or any provision of this chapter, after notice thereof has been given as herein provided, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each day he refuses such obedience, or for each day he knowingly fails, neglects or refuses to obey such rule or regulation, or knowingly violates any provision of this chapter, to be recovered in an action in the name of the clerk of the board, and, when collected, to be paid to the clerk of the town, city or township, as the case may be, and for its benefit; and in addition thereto, any one so offending, or knowingly exposing another to infection from any contagious disease, or knowingly subjecting another to the danger of contracting such disease from a child or other irresponsible person, shall be liable for all damages resulting therefrom, and guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2574. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive such salary as the Board shall fix, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars yearly, payable upon the certificate of the president to the state auditor, who shall issue his warrant for the amount due upon the state treasurer. Each member of the Board shall receive only actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, such expenses to be itemized, verified, certified and audited and a warrant drawn therefor in the same manner as the Secretary's salary.

*Sec. 2575-a. That when a controversy arises between municipalities or between boards of health thereof, respecting the location of pest houses or hospitals for the treatment of infectious or contagious diseases, such matter shall be referred to the president of the State Board of Heath, who shall forthwith appoint a committee of three (3) members thereof, which committee shall upon two days' notice to the parties interested, investigate the matter and make such order in the premises as the facts warrant, and such order shall be final.

*Sec. 2575-b. The health officers of the municipality which is allowed to maintain a pest house or hospital for patients affected by infectious or contagious diseases outside the limits of said municipality, shall have exclusive jurisdiction and control of such pest house or hospital for the enforcement of all sanitary and health regulations.

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*As amended by the 28th General Assembly.

Sec. 2576. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is annually appropriated to pay the salary of the Secretary, expenses of the board, contingent expenses of the Secretary's office, and all costs of printing; all such contingent and miscellaneous expenses to be itemized, verified, certified, audited and paid as other expenses of the board.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS SICK WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CHAPTER 99—ACT. 30TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 1. That no person known to be infected, or sick with any contagious disease dangerous to the public health shall move or be removed from one city, town or township to another city, town or township, except as hereinafter provided and by written permission of the local board of health of the city, town or township to which such person is to be removed,

Sec. 2. If any person known to be infected or sick with smallpox or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health shall with the knowledge or consent of any member of the local board of health of the city, town or township in which he resides, be removed from said city, town or township to another city, town or township, either with or without the permission of the local board of such city, town or township to which he is removed, all expense of quarantine or care of such person incurred by the city, town or township to which he is removed shall be paid by the city, town or township from which such person was so removed, in the manner provided in section two thousand five hundred and seventy-a (2570-a) of the Supplement to the Code. If said person be so removed to another county, said expenses shall in the first instance be paid by such county and recovered from the county from which said person has been removed.

Sec. 3. When it is determined by any physician or health officer that any person is sick with smallpox or any other contagious disease dangerous to the public health while in any city, town or township other than the one in which he resides, provided the distance be not to exceed fifteen (15) miles from his place of residence, then and in that event if the person so diseased elect to be moved to the city, town or township in which he resides, he may be so removed by private conveyance along the least frequented highways under escort of a health officer to his abode immediately on determining that he is so diseased; and every such vehicle shall carry as a signal of warning, conspicuously displayed, a yellow flag not less than two feet square. All expenses of removal, care and quarantine of such person shall be paid by the city, town or township to which he is removed and shall be paid in the manner provided in section 2 of this chapter.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall move, or any physician or any member of the local board of health who shall cause or assist any person known to be infected or sick with smallpox or any contagious disease dangerous to the public health to be removed from one city, town or township to another city, town or township, contrary to the provisions of this act or of any regulation of the State Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Approved April 13th, A. D. 1904.

CHAPTER 120—31st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE SANITARIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. There is hereby established a state sanitarium for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis which shall be called the State Sanatarium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Sec. 2. The officers and employees of said sanitarium shall consist of a Superintendent and such other officers and employees to be appointed as the board of control of state institutions shall deem necessary for the proper operation of said institution, including examining physicians.

Said Superintendent shall be a well educated physician with an experience of at least five years in actual practice of medicine.

Said Supenintendent shall be appointed by the board of control of state institutions for the term of four years and shall receive such salary as the said board may fix, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) per annum.

Sec. 3. The board of control of state institutions shall have the same power and control over said institutions as is now given it with reference to the several institutions mentioned in chapter one hundred eighteen (118) of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and all amendments thereto, and said acts and amendments shall apply to and govern said Sanitarium in every respect in so far as they are not in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. There is hereby appropriated fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act to be expended by the board of control, as herein provided for.

Sec. 5. As soon as practicable after the passage and publication of this act, and when the funds are available therefor, said board of control shall proceed to purchase the necessary land for said Sanitarium, and erect, furnish and equip the needed buildings.

In locating said Sanitarium, it shall take into consideration climate, healthfulness, water supply, drainage, quality of soil, facility of access, timber protection to buildings and a suitable building site. (Said site shall contain not less than 100 acres or whatever may be deemed necessary by the board of control.)

The buildings shall be planned to accomodate at least one hundred patients and necessary officers and employees.

Sec. 6. When said Sanitarium buildings are erected, furnished, equipped and ready for use, said board of control shall notify the Governor of the fact, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation of the opening of said Sanitarium.

Sec. 7. In addition to the duties which may now be imposed by law, the superintendent shall oversee and secure the individual treatment and professional care of each and every patient residing in the sanitarium.

He shall prescribe rules subject to the approval of the board of control and not inconsistant with the statutes for the application, examination, reception and government of patients and their discharge, and shall keep a full record of their condition and prospects.

He shall endeavor to stimulate the organization and assist in the establishment of hospital, dispensaries, in various counties or large centres of population, for the treatment of patients with advanced tuberculosis.

He shall reside at the institution.

Sec. 8. No patients shall be received except those afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage, and who show a reasonable probability of satisfactory improvement by treatment in the sanitarium.

Any person wishing to become a patient in the institution shall first make application and if it shall appear to the superintendent from the answers to the questions therein that the applicant has been and is a bona fide resident of this State and is in all other respects entitled under the law to admission, said application shall be sent by the Superintendent to the examining physician living nearest to the residence of the applicant, and said applicant directed to report to said examining physician for an examination.

Said examining physician shall examine said applicant fully with a view of ascertaining whether he is afflicted with incipient tuberculosis and shall so far as possible fill out the blanks which may be furnished him for that purpose and shall mail the same to the Superintendent of the Sanitarium, who shall examine the same and if he finds that the applicant as shown by the answers, or by the examination of the examining physician, has been and is a bona fide resident of this State and is in all other respects under the law entitled to admission, he shall receive the applicant as a patinet providing there is room, and if no room be then available, he shall enter the name on a book in the order in which the application is made, and the applicant shall be admitted in said order whenever there is room.

In case it shall appear from the application itself, or from the report of the examining physician, that the applicant does not come within the provisions of the law, or in case the superintendent shall be in possession of reliable information which convinces him that the applicant is not entitled to the benefits of this act, he shall forthwith notify the applicant that he can not be admitted as a patient.

If, however, the superintendent after receiving the report of the examining physician, is in doubt as to whether it is a case of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, he shall personally examine the applicant in case he presents himself at the institution for that purpose.

Sec. 9. The board of control of state institutions shall, on the recommendation of the superintendent, and on the approval of the said board appoint physicians in such localities in the State as they may deem proper, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who apply to them, and who have previously made application to the superintendent to be admitted as patients in the sanitarium, provided, however that the applicant shall in each case pay said examining physician the sum of three ($3.00) which shall be in full for such examination.

He shall carefully fill out the blanks in the examination paper and shall also give any additional information he may possess which may aid in determining the eligibility of the person so examined for admission as a patient in the institutions.

Said examining physicians shall be graduates of a medical college school in good standing under the laws of Iowa, and shall be selected, so far as practicable, because of his experience with the knowledge of pulmonary diseases.

Sec. 10. In case an applicant who has been authorized to be received as a patient in the sanitarium, is without means to pay for transportation and other necessary expenses to and from, including treatment at the institution, and such fact is duly certified to by the board of health of the city, or incorporated town, where the applicant resides, or by the majority of the township trustees in case the applicant resides outside of a city or incorporated town, and the superintendent is satisfied that such is the fact, then such expense shall be paid by the State out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated after the same is certified by said superintendent and approved by the board of control.

Sec. 11. The board of control of state institutions shall fix the per capita monthly allowance which may be charged by the said institution for the care, treatment and maintainance of each patient therein which shall not exceed the sum of twenty dollars ($20.00) per capita per month, which shall be certified by the superintendent to said board of control and paid out as provided in chapter one hundred eighteen (118) of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

Provided that the average number of patients in said sanitarium shall not exceed two hundred per month, it shall be credited by the auditor of state and the treasurer of state with the sum of four thousand dollars (4,000.00) per month which may be drawn as above provided.

Sec. 12. Said sanitarium shall be open for all patients, but all patients who are able to pay, shall be charged such rate monthly as the board of control may fix, not exceeding the average actual per capita cost of care, treatment and maintenance. All sums so collected shall by the board of control, be covered into the State treasury.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of the maintenance of said sanitarium during the first month of its operation, the Superintendent thereof may estimate, in advance of said opening and on the basis of a population of two hundred patients at twenty dollars (20.00) per capita per month for the supplies to operate the sanitarium, to furnish and equip the same, and to purchase tools,animals, implements and other articles so far as then necessary, and to collect and disseminate information regarding tuberculosis, for the first month and the aggregate of said per capita shall be credited to said institution by the auditor of State and the treasurer of State and may be drawn against as provided in chapter one hundred eighteen (118) of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS REGISTERED IN OTHER STATES

CHAPTER 102, 30TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That the law as it appears in section two thousand five hundred eighty-two (2582) of the code supplement be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"(a) A certificate of registration showing that an examination has been made by the proper board of any state, on which an average grade of not less than seventy-five (75) per cent was awarded, the holder thereof having been at the time of said examination the legal possessor of a diploma from a medical college in good standing in this state, may be accepted in lieu of an examination, as evidence of qualification. But in case the scope of said examination was less than that prescribed by this state, the applicant may be required to submit to a supplemental examination in such subjects as have not been covered.

"(b) A certificate of registration or license, issued by the proper board of any state, may be accepted as evidence of qualification for registration in this state, provided the holder thereof was, at the time of such registration, the legal possessor of a diploma issued by a medical college in good standing in this state, and that the date thereof was prior to the legal requirement of the examination test in this state. The fee for such examination shall be fifty dollars."

Sec. 2. If, by the laws of any state or the rulings or decisions of the appropriate officers or boards thereof, any burden, obligation, requirement, disqualification or disability is put upon physicians registered in this state or holding diplomas from medical colleges in this state, which are in good standing therein, affecting the right of said physicians to be registered or admitted to practice in said state, then the same or like burdens, obligations, requirements, disqualification, or disability shall be put upon the registration in this state of physicians registered in said state, or holding diplomas from medical colleges situated therein.

Sec. 3. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Register and Leader and the Des Moines Daily Capital, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved March 15, A. D. 1904.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

CHAPTER 109—31ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

H. F. 86

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That for the complete and proper registration of births and deaths for legal, sanitary and statistical purposes, the Secretary of the State Board of Health is hereby constituted State Registrar of Vital Statistics, and it shall be his duty to promulgate and enforce all necessary rules and regulations that may be required to carry out the purpose of this act.

Sec. 2. The undertaker or the person in charge of the funeral of any person dying in Iowa, shall cause a certificate of death to be filled out, with all personal particulars contained in the standard blanks adopted by the U. S. Census Bureau, and with a statement of cause of death by attending physician, or in his absence, by the health office or coroner, and shall file it with the State Registrar on or before the 5th day of each month for the month preceding and no sexton or superintendent of a cemetery shall permit interment, and no railroad or other transportation company shall permit shipment of the body unaccompanied by such certificate of death.

Sec. 3. The State Registrar shall furnish blank centificates of death to physicians and undertakers, and all proper forms and instructions for the effectual execution of the law.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Registrar to furnish to the Clerk of the District Court of each county on or before the first day of February of each year, certified transcripts of the certificates of death filed with him from the respective countries as well as similar transcripts of deaths to the U. S. Bureau at Washington, and to arrange by counties, bind and deposit in the State Historical Building at Des Moines the original certificates; and transcripts sent each county shall be bound at the expense of said county, and preserved for reference by the Clerk of the District Court.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of all assessors at the time of making assessment to obtain and report to the Clerk of the District Court upon blanks adopted by the State Registrar and furnished by the county auditor, such registration of births as occur within their respective districts for the year ending December 31st immediately preceding.

Sec. 6. The Clerk of the Court in each county shall keep a book in which shall be recorded all marriages and divorces occuring within the county, together with such data respecting the same as shall be required by the State Registrar, and shall report to said State Registrar on or before the first day of August in each year, such data respecting such marriages and divorces for the year ending June 30th immediately preceding, and the Clerk of the District Court of each county shall keep a book in which shall be recorded all births occuring within the county as shown by the returns filed in this (his) office gy the assessor as provided the section preceding, and on or before the first day of August in each year shall furnish to the State Registrar a report of such births.

Sec. 7. There is hereby appropriated the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of printing, postage, clerk hire, and such other expenses as may be required, including a sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25.00) a month to the State Registrar in addition to his salary as otherwise authorized. All bills to be itemized, certified to, and approved by the State Registrar.

Sec. 8. Any person acting as undertaker, sexton, agent of a transportation company, or either person, violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or be imprisoned not more than sixty (60) days or be subject to both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney in each county upon complaint of the State Registrar to prosecute in such cases and the State Registrar shall endeavor to see that this act is uniformly and officially executed throughout this State.

Sec. 9. Sections twenty-five hundred sixty-six (2566) and twenty-five hundred sixty-seven (2567) of the Code, and chapter one hundred (100) of the laws of the Thirtieth (30) General Assembly and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

CHAPTER 101, THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AS AMENDED BY THE THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

H. F. 455

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Establishment. The bacteriological laboratory of the medical department of the state university at Iowa City, is hereby established as a permanent part of the medical department of the university work, and it shall in addition to its regular work perform all scientific analyses and tests, chemical, microscopical or other scientific investigation, which may be required by the state board of health, and it shall make prompt report of the results thereof, under such rules and regulations as the said state board of health may from time to time adopt.

Sec. 2. *Director—reports.* The professor of bacteriology of the medical department of the state university shall be the director of said laboratory and shall make or cause to be made all such analyses, tests and investigations as shall be required by the state board of health as provided in the preceding section, causing the same to be made without delay and giving such analyses, tests or investigations the preference of the point of time over all other work and shall make prompt report of the result thereof to the board of health or to such person or persons as the board of health may by rule or designation designate.

Sec. 3. *Appropriations—purposes.* **There is hereby appropriated for the purpose of more perfectly equipping the present bacteriological laboratory at the state university and for the purpose of enabling it to**

perform the duties hereby imposed, and to provide it with the necessary apparatus and assistants to render the same effective, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) for apparatus and the further sum of three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500) or so much thereof as may be necessary annually to be the additional salary of said director, the assistants, the expenses of said laboratory as may be necessary by this act, including postage, stationery and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses which may be incurred in the maintaining of said laboratory and perform the duties required therein by the provision of this act. The director shall receive such additional salary not exceeding twelve hundred dollars ($1200) per year as the state board of health may fix. The appropriations hereby provided shall be expended in the manner provided in section two thousand five hundred and seventy-five (2575) of the code.

Sec. 4. *In effect.* This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its publication in the Register and Leader and the Des Moines Daily Capital, newspapers published in the city of Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 12, A. D., 1904.

OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

CHAPTER 17, TITLE XII (CODE AND SUPPLEMENT AS AMENDED BY 31ST G. A.)

Section 2576, *Board of medical examiners—examinations—certificates.* The state board of medical examiners shall consist of the physicians of the state board of health, and the secretary of the board of health shall be secretary thereof. It shall hold regular meetings in †January and †July and special ones as may be necessary, due notice thereof being given, at which it shall discharge the duties contemplated by this chapter. All examinations shall be in writing, each candidate for examination in any school of medicine being given the same set of questions, covering anatomy, physiology, general chemistry, pathology, surgery and obstetrics. In materia medica, therapeutics and the principles and practice of medicine, a set of questions shall be used corresponding to the school of medicine which the applicant desires to practice. The examination papers, when concluded, shall be marked upon the scale of one hundred, each candidate for examination first to pay to the secretary of the board a fee of *ten dollars therefor. The average required to pass shall be fixed by the board prior to the examination. Each applicant shall, upon obtaining an order for examination, receive from the secretary a confidental number which he shall place upon his work when completed, so that the board, in passing thereon, shall not know by whom it was prepared. All matters connected therewith shall be filed with the secretary and preserved for five years as a part of the records of the Board, during which time they shall be open to public inspection. If the examination is satisfactory to five members of the board, it shall issue its certificate, under its seal, signed by its president, secretary, and not less than three other members, who may, in the absence of the others, act as an examining board, and the different schools of medicine represented in the board of health shall be represented in said number. The certificate, while in force, confers upon the holder the right to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and be conclusive evidence thereof. *(Graduates from legally authorized medical schools, which in the opinion of the board are of good standing, holding genuine diplomas therefrom, upon presentation of the same, accompanied by a fee of five dollars, and such proof as may be required touching the genuineness and ownership of the diploma and the character and standing of the school issuing it, shall be by the board granted centificates, signed as above provided, conferring the right to practice as under certificates issued upon examination). In all examinations made or proceedings had pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, any member of the board may administer oaths and take testimony in any manner authorized by law. Any one failing in his examination* shall be entitled to a second one, within three months thereafter, without further fee. If any person shall by notice in writing apply to the secretary of the board for an examination or re-examination, and it fails or neglects for three months thereafter to give him the same, he may, notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, practice medicine until the next regular meeting of the board without the required certificate.

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*As amended by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, chapter 89.

†As amended by the Thirty-first General Assembly, chapter 114.

Sec. 2577. *Recording certificates.* Every certificate issued under this chapter shall show whether it was granted upon examination or diploma, and the school of medicine the holder practices under. He shall, before engaging in the practice of medicine, file the same for record in the office of the recorder of the county in which he resides, who shall record it in a book provided for that purpose, which record shall be open to public inspection, and for which service the recorder may charge a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the certificate-holder. The same record must be made of the certificate in any county to which the holder may remove and in which he proposes to practice.

Sec. 2578, *Refusal of certificate—revocation,* The board of medical examiners may refuse to grant a certificate to any person otherwise qualified, who is not of good, moral character, and for like cause, or for incompetency, or habitual intoxication, or upon satisfactory evidence by affidavit or otherwise that a certificate had been granted upon false and fraudulent statements as to graduation or length of practice, may revoke a certificate by affirmative vote of at least five members of the board, which number shall include one or more members of the different schools of medicine represented in said board; nor shall the standing of a legally chartered medical college, from which a diploma may be presented, be questoned, save by a like vote. After the revocation of a certificate, the holder thereof shall not practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the State.

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*Repealed by the Twenty-eight General Assembly, chapter 89.

Sec. 2579. *Who deemed practitioner.* Any person shall be held as practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or to be a physician, within the meaning of this chapter, who shall publicly profess to be a physician, surgeon or obstetrician, and assume the duties, or who shall make a practice of prescribing or of prescribing and furnishing medicine for the sick, or who shall publicly profess to cure or heal; but it shall not be construed to prohibit students of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, who have not had less than two courses of lectures in a medical school of good standing, from prescribing under the supervision of preceptors, or gratuitous service in case of emergency, nor to prevent the advertising, selling or prescribing natural mineral waters flowing from wells or springs, nor shall it apply to surgeons of the United States army or navy, nor of the marine hospital service, nor to physicians or midwives who have obtained from the board of examiners a certificate permitting them to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics without a diploma from a medical school or examination by the board, nor to physician, as defined herein, who have been in practice in this state for five consecutive years, three years of which time shall have been in one locality, nor to filling prescriptions by a registered pharmacist, nor to the advertising and sale of patent or proprietary medicines.

Sec. 2580, *Penalties.* Any person who shall present to the board of medical examiners a fraudulent or false diploma, or one of which he is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a certificate as herein provided, or shall file, or attempt to file, with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another as his own, or who shall falsely personate any one to whom a certificate has been granted by such board, or shall practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the state without having first obtained and filed for record the certficate herein required, and who is not embraced in any of the exceptions contained in this chapter, or who continues to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics after the revocation of his certificate, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine is paid; and whoever shall file or attempt to file with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another with the name of the party to whom it was granted or issued erased, and the claimant's name inserted, or shall file or attempt to file with the board of medical examiners any false or forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of forgery.

Sec. 2581. *Itinerant Physician.* Every physician practicing medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or professing or attempting to treat, cure or heal diseases, ailments or injuries by any medicine, appliance or method, who by himself, agent or employer goes from place to place, or from house to house, or by circulars, letters of advertisements solicits persons to meet him for professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerent physician; and any such itinerant physician shall, in addition to the certificate elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procured from the State board of medical examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the treasurer of state, for use of state of Iowa, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Upon payment of this sum, the Secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license, to practice within the State, as an itinerant physician, for one year from the date thereof. The Board may, for satisfactory reasons, refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality. Any person practicing medicine as an itinerant physician, as herein defined, without having procured such license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and costs, and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine is paid; *provided*, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any physician otherwise legally qualified from attending patients in any part of the State to whom he may be called in the regular course of business, or in consultation with other physicians.

SEC. 2582. *Examination and diploma required.* From and after January 1, 1899, all persons beginning the practice of medicine in the state of Iowa, must submit to an examination as set forth in this chapter, and, in addition thereto, shall present diplomas from medical colleges recognized as in good standing by the state board of medical examiners, and all persons receiving their diplomas subsequent to January 1, 1899, shall present evidence of having attended four full courses of study of not less than twenty-six weeks each, no two of which shall have been given in any one year.

(The state board of medical examiners shall examine the graduates of the medical departments of the state university of Iowa and of such other medical colleges in this State as are recognized by said board of medical examiners as being in good and legal standing at the annual medical commencement and at the location of said state university and other medical colleges respectively.)*

SEC. 2583. *Fees—Compensation.* Each member of the board of examiners shall receive, out of the fund created by the payment of fees by applicants for examination or certificates, the sum of eight dollars for each day, and necessary traveling expenses, for the time he is actually engaged in the discharge of his duties as a member of the board, and the secretary shall receive (a sum not to exceed twenty-five ($25.00) dollars per month and) †his necessary expenses incurred for services which cannot be performed at the capitol. (All printing, postage, and other contingent expenses necessarily incurred under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid from said fund.)** Any balance of said funds remaining shall be turned over to the state treasurer for the use of the school fund.

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*As amended by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, Chapter 89.

†As amended by Chapter 90, Twenty-eighth General Assembly.

**As amended by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, Chapter 68.

RELATING TO OSTEOPATHY

CHAPTER 158 TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECTION 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated school of osteopathy recognized as of good standing by the Iowa Osteopathic Association, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty (20) months, or four (4) terms of five (5) months each, in actual attendance at such school, and which shall include instruction in the following branches, towit: Anatomy, including dissection of a full lateral half of the cadaver, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gnyecology, obstetrics and theory of osteopathy, and two full terms of practice of Osteopathy, shall upon the presentation of such diploma to the state board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that he is the legal holder thereof, be granted by such board an examination on the branches herein named (except upon the theory and practice of osteopathy until such time as there may be appointed an osteopathic physician on the state board of health and of medical examiners). The fee for said examination, which shall accompany the application, shall be ten dollars ($10) and the examination shall be conducted in the same manner, and at the same place and on the same date that physicians are examined as prescribed by section twenty-five hundred and seventy-six (2576) of the Code. The same general average shall be required as in cases of physicians: provided that osteopaths who are graduates of legally incorporated schools of osteopathy as above recognized and who are at the time of the passage of this act engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Iowa, shall be entitled to receive a certificate upon the payment of the prescribed fee without such examination. Upon passing a satisfactory examination as above prescribed the said board of medical examiners shall issue a certificate to the applicant therefor, signed by the president and secretary of said board, which certificate shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the state of Iowa. This certificate when issued shall be registered with the recorder of the county in which the holder thereof resides and for which he shall pay a fee of fifty cents (50) cents). And the holder thereof shall not be subject to the provisions of section two thousand five hundred eighty (2580) of the Code.

SEC 2. The certificate provided for in the foregoing section shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform major or operative surgery.

SEC. 3. The board of medical examiners may refuse to grant a certificate to any person otherwise qualified, who is not of good moral character. For like cause, or for incompetency, or habitual intoxication, or upon satisfactory evidence by affidavit or otherwise that a certificate had been granted upon false and fraudulent statements as to graduation or length of practice, the said board may revoke a certificate by an affirmative vote of at least five (5) members of the board, which number shall include one or more members of the different schools of medicine represented in said board. After the revocation of a certificate, the holder thereof shall not practice osteopathy, surgery, or obstetrics in the state.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall present to the board of medical examiners a fraudulent or false diploma, or one of which he is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a certificate as herein provided, or shall file, with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another as his own, or who shall falsely personate any one to whom a certificate has been granted by such board, or shall practice osteopathy, surgery or obstetrics in the state without having first obtained and filed for record the certificate herein required, and who is not embraced in any of the exceptions contained in this chapter, or who continues to practice osteopathy, surgery of obstetrics, after the revocation of his certificate, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars ($300), nor more than five hundred ($500) and costs of prosecution, and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine is paid; and whoever shall file or attempt to file with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another with the name of the party to whom it was granted or issued, erased, and the claimant's name inserted, or shall file or attempt to file with the board of medical examiners any false or forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of forgery.

SEC. 5. Every person practicing osteopathy, or obstetrics, or professing to treat, cure or heal diseases, ailments or injury by any osteopathic appliance or method, who goes from place to place, or from house to house, or by circulars, letters or advertisements solicits persons to meet him for professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerant osteopath; and such itinerant osteopath shall, in addition to the certificate elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procure from the state board of medical examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the treasurer of state, for the use of the state of Iowa, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per annum. Upon payment of this sum, the secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license to practice within the state, as an itinerant osteopath, for one year from the date thereof. The board may, for satisfactory reasons, refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality,

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed and approved April 8, 1902.

RELATING TO BODIES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

CHAPTER 129, LAWS TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. *Repealed.* That section forty-nine hundred and forty-six (4946) of the Code be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor.

SEC. 2. *Bodies for medical purposes—how distributed.* Every coroner, undertaker, superintendent, or managing officer of any public asylum, hospital, poor house, or penitentiary in this state, shall deliver the bodies of uninterred deceased persons in his charge suitable for scientific purposes with the consent of the friends or relatives, if known, and without such consent if not known, to medical colleges or schools within the state, for the purpose of scientific medical study, unless the deceased person expressed a desire during his last illness that his body should be buried or cremated; such bodies shall be equitably distributed among the medical colleges and schools in the state under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the state board of health, and the number so distributed shall be in proportion to the number of students matriculated at each medical college or school. The expense of such distribution shall be paid by the medical college or school receiving the bodies. If there shall be more bodies than are required by the medical colleges or schools of the state, the same may be delivered to physicians in the state, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the state board of health.

SEC. 3. *Duties of various officers.* It shall be the duty of every such coroner, undertaker, superintendent, or managing officer of a public asylum, hospital, poor house or penitentiary, as soon as any such body shall come into his custody, or as soon as any person shall die, whose body, under the provisions hereof, should be delivered to a medical college or school, to at once notify the secretary of the state board of health by telegram of the fact, and to hold such body unburied for forty-eight hours thereafter, and to deliver the body to such medical college or school as the secretary of the state board of health may direct. If, however, such body is subsequently claimed by any relative or friend, it shall be at once, by the person or persons having the same in charge, or by the medical college or school to which it has been delivered, surrendered to such relative or friend for burial.

SEC. 4. *Body held subject to claim.* Every medical college or school, or person receiving the body of any deceased person under the provisions hereof, shall hold the same for a period of sixty days, subject to the claim of relatives or friends.

SEC. 5. *Penalties.* Any coroner, undertaker, superintendent or managing officer of any public asylum, hospital, poor house or penitentithy withn this state into whose hands the body of a deceased person shall come, which should be delivered to a medical college or school under the privisions hereof, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to notify the secretary of the state board of health of the existence of such body, or refuse to deliver the same to a medical college or school upon the direction of the secretary of the state board of health, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined any sum not exceeding fifty dollars; and any person who shall receive or deliver any body or remains knowing that any of the provisions of this act have been violated, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or fined not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, or both.

Approved April 16, 1900.

INSPECTION AND USE OF PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM

CHAPTER 83, LAWS TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEC. 1. *Use of gasolene lamps.* That section two thousand five hundred and eight (2508) of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the acts Twenty-seventh General Assembly, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words, "the Wellsbach hydro-carbon incandescent lamp" in the twenty-third line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "Such lamps which, having been submitted to the state board of health and having been examined and tested by said board shall be found to be safe for the use of the public."

SEC. 2. *Duties of state board of health.* The state board of health shall examine the particular design, mechanism, and workmanship of such lamps as shall be presented to such board, and test said lamps, and, if it shall find any lamp to be safe, said board shall enter the findings of the board upon the records of the proceedings of said board. The board shall have power, in case it comes to the notice of the board that any lamp which it has heretofore approved as safe, because either of change of design, the use of unsuitabe material, or poor workmanship in the construction of such lamps, or for any other cause, is unsafe as then manufactured, and dangerous to public safety, to cancel its approval of such lamp, and after such cancellation of the approval of said lamp it shall be unlawful to use the same, and no lamps manufactured or sold after such disapproval shall be used in burning the lighter products of petroleum for illuminating purposes.

USE OF GASOLENE, BENZINE, NAPHTHA AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES IN TENEMENTS

CHAPTER 130 LAWS TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEC. 1. *Use of dangerous fluids forbidden.* That it shall be unlawful for any person to establish or operate any dye works, pantorium, or cleaning works, in which gasolene, benzine, naphtha, or other explosive or dangerous fluids are used for the purpose of cleaning or renovating wearing apparel or other fabrics, in any building any part of which is used as a residence or lodging house.

SEC. 2. *Penalty.* Any person convicted of violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty (50) nor less than ten (10) dollars.

BOXING CONTESTS OR SPARRING EXHIBITIONS

CHAPTER 133, LAWS TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECTION 1. *Penalty.* Whoever engages in any boxing contest or sparring exhibition with or without gloves for a prize, reward, or anything of value, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, and whoever knowingly aids, abets, or assists in any such boxing contest or sparring exhibition, and any owner or lessee of any ground, lot, building, hall, or structure of any kind knowingly permitting the same to be used for such boxing contest or sparring exhibition, shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

MISCELLANEOUS—FROM THE CODE

MINERS—PROVISIONS FOR THEIR SAFETY

SEC. 2486. *Escape and air shafts.* The owner or person in charge of any mine operated by shaft, or one having a slope or drift opening in which five or more men are employed, shall construct and maintain at least two distinct openings for each seam of coal worked, which in shaft mines shall be separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, and in slope or drift mines not less than fifty feet in breadth, through which ingress and egress at all times shall be unobstructed to the employes, and in slope or drift mines shall be provided with safe and available travelingways; all traveling ways and escapes to be kept free from water and falls of roof. All escape-shafts not provided with hoisting appliances as hereinafter provided shall have stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees in descent, kept in safe condition, with proper landings at easy and convenient distances apart. He shall provide all air-shafts where fans are used with working fans for ventilation, and those used for escapes with suitable appliances for hoisting underground workmen, at all times ready for use while the men are at labor, and no combustible material shall be allowed to be or remain between any escape-shaft and hoisting-shaft, save as it may be absolutely necessary in the operation of the mine. A furnace-shaft, if large enough, may be divided into an escape and a furnace-shaft, the partition to be of incombustible material for a distance of not less than fifteen feet from the bottom thereof, and so constructed throughout as to exclude the heated air and smoke from the side used as an escape-shaft. Where two or more mines are connected underground the several owners, by joint agreement, may use the hoisting-shaft or slope of the one as an escape for the other. In all cases where escape-shafts are constructed less than one hundred feet from the hoisting-shaft, there shall be built and maintained an under-ground traveling-way from the top of the escape-shaft, so as to furnish the proper protection from fire for a distance of one hundred feet from such hoisting-shaft. No escape-shaft shall be located or constructed without first giving notice to the district inspector, who shall determine the distance it shall be from the main shaft, and without his consent it shall not be less than 300 feet, nor shall any building except the fan-house be placed nearer than 100 feet of the escape;but the provisions of this chapter relating to escape-ways shall not apply to mines where the same are lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine, and in such mine not more than twenty persons shall be employed at one time.

Sec. 2488. *Ventilation.* The owner or person in charge of any mine shall provide and maintain, whether the mine be operated by shaft, slope or drift, an amount of ventilation of not less than 100 cubic feet of air per minute for each person, nor less than 500 cubic feet of air per minute for each mule or horse employed therein, which shall be so circulated throughout the mines as to dilute, render harmless and expel all noxious and poisonous gases in all working parts of the same; to do this, artificial means by exhaust steam, forcing-fans, furnaces, or other contrivances of sufficient capacity and power, shall be kept in operation. If a furnace is used, it shall be so constructed. by lining the up-cast for a sufficient distance with incombustible material, that fire cannot be communicated to any part of the works. When the mine inspector shall find the air insufficient, or the men working under unsafe conditions, he shall at once give notice to the mine owner or his agent or person in charge, and, upon a failure to make the necessary changes within a reasonable time, to be fixed by him, he may order the men out, to remain out until the mine is put in proper condition.

Sec. 2489. *Safety appliances—competent engineers—boys not employed.* The owner or person in charge of any mine shall in all mines operated by shaft or slope, where the voice cannot be distinctly heard, provide and maintain a metal speaking tube or other means of communication, kept in complest order form the bottom or interior to the top or exterior, also a sufficient safety catch and proper cover overhead on all cages, and an adequate brake to all drums or other devices used for lowering or hoisting persons, an approved safety gate at the top of each shaft, springs at the top of each slope, and a trail attached to each train used therein. He shall not knowingly place in charge of any engine used in or about the operation of the mines any but experienced, competent and sober engineers, who shall not allow anyone but those designated for that purpose to handle or in any way interfere with it or any part of the machinery, nor shall more than ten persons be allowed to descend or ascend in any cage at one time, or such less number as may be fixed by the district mine inspector, nor anyone but the conductor on a loaded cage or car. He shall not allow a boy under twelve years of age to work in the mines, and, when in doubt regarding the age of one seeking employment, shall, before engaging him, obtain the affidavit of the applicant's parent or guardian in regard thereto. He shall at all times keep a sufficient supply of timber to be used as props, convenient and ready for use, and shall send such props down when required and deliver them to the places where needed.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY RAILWAYS

SEC. 2054. *Cattle-guards—crossings—signs.* Every corporation constructing or operating a railway shall make proper cattle-guards where the same enters or leaves any improved or fenced land, and construct at all points where such railway crosses any public road good, sufficient and safe crossings and cattle-guards, and shall erect at such points, at a sufficient elevation from such road as to admit of free passage of vehicles of every kind, a sign with large and distinct letters placed thereon, to give notice of the proximity of the railway, and warn persons of the necessity of looking out for trains. Any railway company neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable for all damages sustained by reason of such refusal or neglect, and it shall only be necessary, in order to recover, for the injured party to prove such neglect or refusal.

SEC. 2060. *Interlocking switches.* When in any case two or more railroads cross each other at a common grade, or a railroad crosses a stream by swing or drawbridge, they may be equipped thereat with an interlocking switch system, or other suitable safety device rendering it safe for engines or trains to pass thereover without stopping, and if such interlocking switch system, or other safety device shall have been approved by the railroad Commissioners, then the engines and trains of such railroad or railroads may pass over such crossings or bridge without stopping, the provisions of any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2071. *Liability for negligence or wrongs of employes.* Every corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person, including employes of such corporation, in consequence of the neglect of the agents, or by any mismanagement of the engineers or other employes thereof, and in consequence of the wilful wrongs, whether of commission or omission, of such agents, engineers or other employes, when such wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway on or about which they shall be employed, and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding. Nor shall any contract of insurance, relief, benefit, or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to the injury between the person so injured and such corporation, or acceptance of any such insurance relief, benefit, or indemnity by the person injured, his widow, heirs, or legal representatives after the injury, from such corporation, person, or association, constitute any bar or defense to any cause of action brought under the provisions of this section, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent or invalidate any settlement for damages between the parties subsequent to injuries received.

SEC. 2072. *Signals at road crossings.* A bell and a steam whistle shall be placed on each locomotive engine operated on any railway, which whistle shall be twice sharply sounded at least sixty rods before a road crossing is reached, and after the soundng of the whistle the bell shall be rung continuously until the crossing is passed; but at street crossngs within the limits of cities or towns the sounding of the whistle may be omitted, unless required by ordinance or resolution of the council thereof; and the company shall be liable for all damages which shall be sustained by any person by reason of such neglect. Any officer or employe of any railway company violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 2073. *Stopping at railway crossings.* All trains run upon any railroad in this state which intersects or crosses any other railroad upon the same level shall be brought to a full stop at a distance of not less than two hundred nor more than eight hundred feet from the point of intersection or crossing, before such intersection or crossing is passed, except as otherwise provided in this Chapter. Any engineer violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit one hundred (100) dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action in the name of the State for the benefit of the school fund and the corporation on whose road such offense is committed shall forfeit the sum of two hundred (200) dollars for each offense, to be recovered in like manner.

SEC. 2074. *Contract or rule limiting liability.* No contract, receipt, rule or regulation shall exempt any railway corporation engaged in transporting persons or property from the liability of a common carrier, or carrier of passengers, which would exist had no contract, receipt, rule or regulation been made or entered into.

SEC. 2079. *Couplers on new or repaired cars.* No corporation, company or person operating any line of railroad within this state, or any car manufacturer or transportation company using or leasing cars therein, shall put in use any new car or any old one that has been to the shop for general repairs to one or both of its drawbars, that is not equipped with automatic couplers so constructed as to enable any person to couple or uncouple them without going between them.

SEC. 2080. *On all cars.* After January 1, 1898, no corporation, company or person, operating a railroad, or any transporation company using or leasing cars,shall have upon any railroad in this state any car that is not equipped with such safety automatic coupler.

SEC. 2081. *Driver brake on engines.* No corporation, company or person operating any line of railroad in the state shall use any locomotive engine upon any railroad or in any railroad yard in the state that is [illegible] equipped with a proper and efficient power brake, commonly called a "driver brake".

SEC. 2082. *Power brake on cars.* No corporation, company or person operating a line of railroad in the state shall run any train of cars that shall not have therein a sufficient number of cars with some kind of efficient automatic or power brake to enable the engineer to control the train without requiring brakemen to go between the ends or the top of the cars to use the hand brake.

SEC. 2083. *Penalty.* Any corporation, company or persons operating a railroad in this state and using a locomotive engine, or running a train of cars, or using any freight, way or other car contrary to the provisions of the four preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each and every offense; but such penalties shall not apply to companies hauling cars belonging to railroads other than those of this state which are engaged in interstate traffic. Any railway employe who may be injured by the running of such engine, train or car contrary to the provisions of said sections shall not be considered as waiving his right to recover damages by continuing in the employ of the corporation, company or person operating such engine, train or cars.

OPIUM SMOKING

SEC. 5003. Any person who shall keep and maintain any shop, house, room or other place to be resorted to by any other persons, in which opium or any of its preparations or compounds is sold or given away to be smoked or used in such place, or who allows opium or any of its preparations to be smoked in such shop, house, room or other place, and every person who resorts to such shop, house, room or other place for the purpose of smoking opium or its preparations and compounds, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both. The state, upon the trial of any person idicted for keeping a place described in this section, may, for the purpose of establishing the character of the place so kept by the defendant, introduce evidence of the general reputation of such place so kept, and such evidence shall be competent for such purpose.

SELLING FIREARMS TO MINORS

SEC. 5004. No person shall knowingly sell, present or give any pistol, revolver or toy pistol to any minor. Any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten or more than thirty days.

SALE OF TOBACCO TO MINORS.

SEC. 5005. No person shall directly or indirectly, by himself or agent, sell, barter or give to any minor under sixteen years of age any cigar or tobacco in any form whatever, except upon the written order of his parent or guardian. Any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, and the offender shall stand committed until fine and costs of prosecution are paid.

SALE OF CIGARETTES

SEC. 5006. No one, by himself, clerk, servant, employe or agent, shall, for himself or any person else, directly or indirectly, or upon any pretense, or by any device, manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispense, give in consideration of the purchase of any property, of any services, or in evasion hereof, or keep for sale, any cigarettes or cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers, or any paper made or prepared for the purpose of making cigarettes, or for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking; or own or keep, or be in any way concerned, engaged or employed in owning or keeping, any such cigarettes or cigarette paper or wrappers, with intent to violate any provision of this section; or authorize or permit the same to be done. Whoever is found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section, for the first offense shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid; for the second and each subsequent offense, he shall pay, upon conviction thereof, a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or be imprisoned in county jail not to exceed six months: *provided* that the provisions hereof shall not apply to the sales of jobbers doing an interstate business with customers outside the state.

USE OF BARBED WIRE

SEC. 2817. Barbed wire shall not be used to enclose any school buildings or grounds, nor for any fence or other purpose within ten feet of any such grounds. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2403. *Selling or giving (intoxicating liquors) to minor or intoxicated person or persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated.* No person by himself, agent or otherwise, shall in any manner procure for, or shall sell or give any intoxicating liquors to any minor for any purpose, except upon written order of his parent, guardian or family physician, give to or in any manner procure for, or sell the same to any intoxicated person or one in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be collected by action against him, or, if a permit holder, against him and the surities on his bond. Such action may be brought by any citizen of the county. One-half of the amount collected shall go to the informer and one-half to the school fund of the county.

SEC 2418. *Civil action for damages by wife, parent or child, etc.* Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person who shall, by selling or giving to another contrary to the provisions of this chapter any intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained, as well as exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits, prosecute, and control the same and the amount recovered, as if a single woman; and all damages recovered by a minor under this section shall be paid either to such minor or his parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct, and all suits for damages under this section shall be by civil action in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 4727. *Murder.* Whoever kills any human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied, is guilty of murder.

SEC. 4728. *First degree.* All murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, mayhem or burglary, is murder in the first degree, and shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary, as determined by the jury, or by the court if the defendant pleads guilty.

SEC. 4729. *Second degree.* Whoever commits murder otherwise than as set forth in the preceding section is guilty of murder in the second degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, or for a term of not less than ten years.

SEC. 4747. *Killing in duel.* Whoever fights a duel with deadly weapons, and inflicts a mortal wound on his antagonist, is guilty of murder in the first degree, and shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 4748. *Duelling—challenge.* Any person who fights a duel with deadly weapons, or is present thereat as aid, second or surgeon, or advises, encourages or promotes the same, although no homicide ensue; and any person who challenges another to fight a duel, or sends or delivers any verbal or written message purporting or intended to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than four hundred dollars and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three nor less than one year.

SEC. 4751. *Manslaughter.* Any person guilty of the crime of manslaughter shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding eight years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4752 *Maiming or disfiguring.* If any person, with intent to maim or disfigure, cut or maim the tongue; cut out or destroy an eye; cut, slit or tear off an ear; cut, bite, slit or mutilate the nose or lip; cut off or disable a limb or any member of another person, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, and fined not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5036. *Engaging in prize fight.* Whoever engages as principal in any prize fight shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 5037. *Aiding or abetting.* Whoever aids or assists in any prize fight shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one hundred and fifty days.

SEC 5039. *Racing or fast driving on highways.* Any person who shall be guilty of racing or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or lives of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 4768. *Assault with intent to murder.* If any person assault another with intent to commit murder, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 4771. *With intent to inflict great bodily injury.* If any person assault another with intent to inflict a great bodily injury he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4773. *Mingling poison with food, etc.* If any person mingle any poison with any food, drink or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or wilfully poison any spring, well, cistern or reservoir of water, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4775. *Carrying concealed weapons.* If any person carry upon his person any concealed weapon, or shall wilfully draw and point a pistol, revolver or gun at another, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; but this section shall not apply to police officers and others persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or make arrests.

SEC. 4776. *Burning inhabited dwelling in nighttime.* If any person wilfully or maliciously burn in the nighttime the inhabited building, boat or vessel of another, or wilfully and maliciously set fire to any other building, boat or vessel owned by himself or another, by burning whereof such inhabited building, boat or vessel is burnt in the nighttime, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life or any term of years.

SEC. 4759. *Attempt to produce miscarriage.* If any person, with intent to produce the miscarriage of any pregnant woman, wilfully administer to her any drug or substance whatever, or, with such intent, use any instrument or other means whatever, unless such miscarriage shall be necessary to save her life, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4766. *Exposing child.* If the father or mother of any child under the age of six years, or any person to whom such child has been intrusted or confided, expose such child in any highway, street, field, house or outhouse, or any other place, with intent wholly to abandon it, he or she, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years.

SEC. 4796. *Death caused by dynamiting.* If any person wilfully deposits or throws in, under or about any dwellinghouse, building, boat, vessel or raft or other inhabited place, where its explosion will or is likely to destroy or injure the same, any dynamite, nitroglycerine, giant powder or other material, and by reason of the explosion thereof any person is killed, he shall be guilty of murder,

SEC. 4797. *Or injury to person.* If any person wilfully deposits or throws any dynamite, nitroglycerine or giant powder or other explosive material as provided in the preceding section, and by means of the explosion thereof any person is injured, he shall be guilty of an assault with intent to commit murder.

SEC. 4809. *Placing obstructions on railways.* If any person shall wilfully and maliciously place any obstruction on the track of any railroad in the state, or remove any rail therefrom, or in any other way injure such railroad, or do any thing thereto whereby the life of any person is or may be endangered, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than two years.

SEC. 4810. *Shooting or throwing at train.* If any person throw any stone or other substance whatever, or present or discharge any gun, pistol or other firearm at any railroad train, car or locomotive engine, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4812. *Uncoupling locomotive or cars.* If any person shall wilfully and maliciously uncouple or detach the locomotive or tender or any of the cars of any railroad train, or in any manner aid, abet or procure the doing of the same, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4945. *Violating sepulchre.* If any person, without lawful authority, wilfully dig up, disinter, remove or carry away any human body, or the remains thereof, from its place of interment; or aid, assist, encourage, incite or procure the same to be done or attempted; * * * he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or be fined not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, or both.

SEC. 5025. *Boxing tumbling rods of threshing machines.* If any person run any threshing machine in this state without having two lengths of tumbling rods next to the machine together with the knuckles or joints and jacks of the tumbling rods safely boxed and secured while the machine is running, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every day or part of day he shall violate this section.

SEC. 5026. *Steam boilers.* Any person owning or operating steam boilers in this state shall provide the same with steam gauge, safety-valve and water gauge, and keep the same in good order. Any person neglecting so to do shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4999. *Seats for female employes.* All employers of females in any mercantile or manufacturing business or occupation shall provide and maintain suitable seats, when practicable, for the use of such female employes, at or beside the counter or work bench where employed, and permit the use thereof by such employes to such extent as the work engaged in may reasonably admit of. Any neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this section by any employer shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

SEC. 5078. *What deemed nuisances.* The erecting, continuing or using any building or othere place for the exercise of any trade, employment or manufacture which, by occasioning noxious exhalations, offensive smells or other annoyances, becomes injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort or property of individuals or the public; the causing or suffering any offal, filth or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place to the prejudice of others; the obstructing or impeding without legal authority the passage of any navigable river, harbor or collection of water; or the corrupting or rendering unwholesome or impure the water of any river, stream or pond, or unlawfully diverting the same from its natural course or state, to the injury or prejudice of others; and the obstructing or incumbering by fences, buildings or otherwise the public roads, private ways, streets, alleys, commons, landing places or burying-grounds, are nuisances.

SEC. 5079. *Manufacture of gunpowder.* If any person carry on the business of manufacturing gunpowder, or of mixing or grinding the composition therefor, in any building within eighty rods of any valuable building erected at the time when such business may be commenced, the building in which such business is thus carried on is a public nuisance.

SEC. 5081. *Penalty—abatement.* Whoever is convicted of erecting causing or continuing a public or common nuisance as provided in this chapter, (chapter 14, title xxiv), or at common law when the same has not been modified or repealed by statute, where no other punishment therefor is especially provided, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the court, with or without such fine, may order such nuisance abated, and issue a warrant as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4976. *Sale of poison without label.* If any apothecary, druggist or other person deliver to another any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid or other poisonous liquid or substance without having the word "poison" and the true name thereof written or printed upon a label attached to or affixed upon the vial, box or parcel containing the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4977. *Spreading infectious disease.* If any person inoculate himself or any other person or suffer himself to be inoculated with the smallpox within the state, or come within the state with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of this infectious disease, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4978. *Putting infected person on public conveyance.* If any person shall place or put, or aid or abet in placing or putting, any person upon any railroad car, steamboat or other public conveyance, knowing such person to be infected with diphtheria, smallpox or scarlet fever, he shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days.

SEC. 4980. *Selling drugged liquors.* If any person wilfully sell or keep for sale intoxicating, malt or vinous liquors, which have been adulterated or drugged by admixture with any deleterious or poisonous substance, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding two years.

SEC. 4982. *Adulterating food or liquor.* If any person adulterate for the purpose of sale any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirituous, malt or other liquor intended for drinking, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the article so adulterated destroyed.

SEC. 4983. *Drugs or medicines.* If any person adulterate for the purpose of sale any drug or medicine in such manner as to lesson the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medicine, or to make it injurious to health, or sell it knowing that it is thus adulterated, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and such adulterated drugs and medicines destroyed.

SEC. 4984. *Other adulterations.* No person shall mix, color, stain or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, color, stain or powder, any article of food or confections with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with the intent that the same may be sold, and no person shall sell or offer for sale any such articles.

SEC. 4985. *With intent to sell.* No person shall. except for the purpose of compounding in the necessary preparation of medicine, mix, color, stain or powder, or permit any other person to mix, color, stain or powder any drug or medicine with any ingredients or materials, so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug or medicine, with the intent to sell the same, or shall offer for sale any such drug or medicine.

SEC. 4986. *Labeling.* No person shall mix, color, stain or powder any article of food, drink or medicine, or any article which enters into the composition of food, drink, or medicine, with any other ingredient or material, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit, or sell or offer for sale the same, or order or permit any other person to sell or offer for sale any article so mixed, colored, stained or powdered, unless the same be so manufactured, used or sold or offered for sale, under its true and appropriate name, and notice that the same is mixed or impure is marked, printed or stamped upon each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing the same, so as to be and remain at all time readily visible, or unless the person purchasing the same is fully informed by the seller of the true names of the ingredients (if other than such as are known by the common name thereof) of such articles at the time of making the sale thereof or offering to sell the same; but nothing in this section shall prevent the use of harmless coloring material used in coloring butter and cheese.

SEC. 4987. *Glucose—skimmed-milk cheese—oleomargarin.* No person shall mix any glucose or grape sugar with syrup or sugar intended for human food, or shall mix or mingle any glucose or grape sugar with any article, without distinctly marking, stamping or labeling the article or the package containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such article, and the percentage in which glucose or grape sugar enters into its composition. Nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, or permit to be sold or offered for sale, any such food, into the composition of which glucose or grape sugar has entered, without at the same time informing the buyer of the fact, and the proportion in which glucose or grape sugar has entered into the composition.

SEC. 4988. *Penalty.* Any person violating any provision of the four preceding sections shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; for the second offense, not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty days; for the third or any subsequent offense, not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 5015. The owner or person having charge of any swine any of which die or are killed on account of any disease, shall upon such fact coming to his knowledge, immediately burn the same.

SEC. 5016. No person shall sell or give away or offer for sale any swine that have died of any disease, or that have been killed on account of any disease.

SEC. 4979. If any person, throw, or cause to be thrown, any dead animal into any river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream or pond, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4981. If any person knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the nature and condition of same fully known to the buyer, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

The flesh of pregnant animals must not be sold nor used for human food after the seventh month of pregnancy for cows, and the tenth week for sows.—*Regulations of the State Board of Health.*

Appendix

Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health

Restriction and Prevention of Infectious Diseases
CIRCULAR NO. 1

Contagious Diseases in the Public and Private Schools of Iowa
CIRCULAR NO. 3

TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD

XIX

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOR THE RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every physician residing or practicing within the limits of any city, town or township to give written notice to the Mayor, or Township Clerk (as the case may be) of any case of Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria, (Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Leprosy, Chickenpox, Tuberculosis, or Puerperal Fever, that he may be called to attend professionally, within twenty-four hours after he shall first visit and ascertain the character of any such disease named herein. In all cases where no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of any person having charge of, or being at the head of any family, or having the care or custody of any lodging rooms to give notice in like manner as required of physicians. Every school teacher and school officer who discovers, or who has knowledge of a case of these contagious diseases, shall cause the fact to be immediately reported to the Mayor, or Clerk of a township.

RULE 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be), upon receiving written notice of the existence of a case of Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria, (Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina or Scarlet Rash) to forthwith quarantine the premises, by serving written notice to the occupants thereof, and placing a danger card thereon; and take such measures as may be necessary and proper for the restriction and suppression of such disease; and to investigate all the circumstances attendant upon the occurrence of the same. He shall also make proper provision for the care of the sick. Where the disease is Measles, Whooping Cough, or Chicken Pox, the premises shall not be quarantined, but they shall be placarded with the danger card, but cases of Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever and Puerperal Fever shall be neither quarantined nor placarded.

And it shall be the further duty of the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be) to disinfect or cause to be disinfected, the premises whereon all such contagious diseases have occurred, together with all infected furniture, bedding, clothing and other articles, as provided by regulations of the State Board of Health.

RULE 3. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously remove or deface, or cause to be removed or defaced, any signal of danger, or cloth or card placed upon the quarantined premises, without the proper authority as provided herein, he shall be prosecuted, as provided by law.

RULE 4. During the existence of any quarantinable contagious or infectious disease, in any family or household, or place, in any city, town or township, and until after the recovery of the sick and the disinfection of the premises where such disease shall have existed, no person residing in such household, family or place, shall be permitted to enter or leave the premises, and no superintendent, teacher or officer of any school shall permit any child or person from any such family, household or place to attend any school without a permit from the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be), upon the recommendation of the attending physician, showing thorough disinfection of the person, clothing and premises. School teachers, who are boarding in a family in which such contagious disease exists, must at once change their place of boarding and lodging, and change and disinfect their clothing. Where the disease is Chicken Pox, Measles or Whooping Cough the children shall be excluded from the public schools and other gatherings until recovery has taken place and the premises disinfected.

QUARANTINE

RULE 5. Quarantine shall be deemed to be:

First.—The serving of a written notice upon the family, and the placing upon such conspicuous place, on each building, hall, lodging room, or place wherein exists a contagious disease, as will best protect the public health, a cloth or card not less than eighteen inches square, having imprinted thereon in large letters the word "Quarantine", the name of the disease, and the words: "No person shall be permitted to enter or leave these premises except as provided by law, while it is quarantined, under the penalty provided by law."

Second.—Separation of the sick from all persons except those in actual attendance.

Third.—That no person shall leave said premises except the attending physician, without a permit therefor signed by the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be).

Fourth.—That no article that has been used on or about a person sick with a contagious or infectious disease shtll be removed from the sick room, or from the premises, until the same has been properly disinfected.

RULE 6. Nurses who have been employed to care for persons sick with contagious disease may be released from quarantine when their services are no longer required, upon the order of the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be). Before leaving the premises there must be thorough disinfection of their person and clothing.

RULE 7. Isolation means the complete exclusion of all other persons from the sick except the nurse and attending physician; that the nurse shall be restrained from going to and from the premises, or mingling with the family; that all well persons shall be prevented from contact with bedding, clothing, food, or other articles that have been used on or about the sick. Where from necessity the parents or family are nurses, the isolation and quarantine applies to them.

RULE 8. Quarantine shall be established and maintained in each and every case for the period named herein, to-wit:

Scarlet Fever.—(Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), thirty-five days.

Diphtheria.—(Membranous Croup), thirty-five days.

Smallpox.—Forty days.

Asiatic Cholera.—Twenty-one days.

RULE 9. When a family is quarantined for Diphtheria, the head of the family, or bread-winner, may at the discretion of the local Board, have the privilege of attending to his regular business, and of going to and from his house only when complying with the following conditions, and the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be) shall issue a permit therefor:

First.—He shall change his clothing before going to and leaving his home to go to his place of business.

Second.—He shall wash his hands, face, head and beard with a two per cent solution of Carbolic Acid, each time before leaving his home to go to his place of business.

Third.—While in the house he shall not act as nurse nor live in the same room with the sick person.

Fourth.—He shall not attend any public meeting, nor attend any place where persons are congregated.

Fifth.—This privilege shall not be granted to school teachers, nor to any person whose business brings him in intimate contact with children.

Quarantine shall be released in these houses in which diphtheria has been diagnosed when synchronous cultures taken from the noses and throats of all infected persons quarantined show two consecutive negative examinations, providing the regulatons of the Board regarding disinfection and fumigation have first been complied with.

Those who have been quarantined with diphtheria patients may be released from quarantine when both nose and throat cultures, on examination by the bacteriologist of the State Board of Health do not show the presence of diphtheria bacilli.

In districts where it is not possible or desired to use the laboratory findings as a means of regulating quarantine, those suffering from diphtheria shall be quarantined for a period of not less than four weeks from initial symptoms, where antitoxin is used, and five weeks where antitoxin is not used.

RULE 10. Whenever there is complete recovery or death of persons who have been sick with a contagious disease, and there are no further exposures thereto, the quarantine may be released, although the period prescribed herein has not elapsed. *Provided*, that no release of quarantine shall be permitted until the following conditions have been complied with:

First.—Seventeen days must have elapsed after the recovery or death of the last case, to which fact the attending physician must certify in writing.

Second.—The entire body of the patient and exposed individuals must be thoroughly washed with five per cent solution of formalin, or with a one to one thousand solution of bichloride of mercury.

Third.—In case of Smallpox, attention to the following additional requirements is imperative. Unvaccinated individuals must be vaccinated at once and kept under quarantine until evidences manifest themselves that the vaccination has been successful. Requirement No. 2 must then be carried out and the individual dismissed. If the vaccination should fail to succeed in the normal period of time, the quarantine must be continued until seventeen days after date of exposure, when requirement No. 2 may be complied with and the individual released. Persons who are able to show proof that they have been successfully vaccinated within the preceding three years before date of exposure, are subject to requirements of No. 2 only.

Persons who have not been vaccinated within a period of three years preceding the date of exposure must be dealt with as unvaccinated individuals according to requirement No. 3.

RULE 11. After death or recovery of persons sick from a contagious or infectious disease, the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed, shall be thoroughly disinfected in accordance with regulations made by the State Board of Health.

RULE 12. No order for the release of quarantine shall be made by the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be), except upon a report from the attending physician stating the number of persons on the quarantined premises sick with the infectious disease in question, their names, ages, and when the disease first appeared in each case, when recovered, and the means, if any, used for disinfection. If the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be), shall find that the regulations of the health officer or some other competent person, and the quaranantine and disinfection have been complied with the quarantine shall be forthwith released. If quarantine regulations heve been complied with, and proper disinfection has not been done, the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be), shall order it done under the supervision of the health officer or some other competent person, and the quarantine shall be continued until it is done.

RULE 13. No person shall give, lend or sell, or offer for sale, any clothing or other articles liable to convey infection of any cantagious disease unless the same have been disinfected and such disinfection approved by the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be).

RULE 14. When Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria, (Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), Typhoid Fever. Leprosy, Measles, Puerperal Fever, Chicken Pox, or Tuberculosis exists in any house or dwelling place of a dealer in, or seller of milk he shall discontinue, to give, sell, or distribute milk to any person, or to creameries or butter factories, or in anywise handle such milk, until a permit is granted therefor by the Mayor or Township Clerk (as the case may be), countersigned by the health officer. And no person who attends cows. and does the milking, or who has care of milk vessels, or the sale or distribution of milk, shall be permitted to enter any premises or place wherein exists any of the diseases named herein, nor have any communication, direct or indirect, with any person who resides in, or is an occupant of such infected place; nor shall any milk or butter be given away, sold or distributed from such infected place. Any person, either as principal, agent or employee, who shall violate any of the provisions of this rule shall be prosecuted according to law.

CARE OF THE SICK

RULE 15. A flannel cloth, wrung out of a strong solution of Carbolic acid, should be hung constantly across the door leading into the room in which one sick with either disease specified in Rule 2 is placed.

RULE 16. The discharges from the throat, nose and mouth are extremely dangerous, and those from the skin, eyes, ears, kidneys and bowels are also dangerous, and remain so for a considerable time. Small peices of rags should be substituted for handkerchiefs, and after having been once used must be burned immediately.

RULE 17. The discharges from the patient's bowels or bladder must be received into vessels containing a solution of Corrosive Sublimate, which, (being a deadly poison, should be so labeled as to avoid accidents); or a strong solution of Carbolic acid or some other disinfectant, and if not buried at once must be thrown into a cesspool or water closet, after having been thoroughly disinfected, but *never* into a running stream. If buried, it must not be within one hundred feet of any well. All vessels must be kept scrupulously clean and disinfected.

RULE 18. Nurses and attendants must keep themselves and their patients as clean as possible—their own hands frequently washed and disinfected by Carbolic acid solution.

The nurses must be as few as possible, and they must not unnecessarily communicate with other persons. They must wear only such clothes as may be readily washed, which, when removed, must be placed immediately in boiling water and boiled at least thirty minutes. Neither they, nor any other person, should eat anything in the sick room, or which has been there. Gargling, or washing the mouth occasionally with a cleansing fluid is recommended for those exposed to the contagium of the disease.

RULE 19. Food left uneaten by the sick must never be carried where it will infect other persons. It must be burned immediately on removal from the sick room, and the dishes used washed in boiling water, by themselves—never with other dishes.

SMALL POX

Vaccination is the only preventive for Smallpox. Hence it is important that the vaccination be thoroughly done, with reliable lymph, free from all impurities, and with sufficient frequency.

Vaccination is hereby declared to be: "An inoculation, by scarification, puncture or injection beneath the epidermis, of a vaccine which produces, with some constitutional disturbance, the typical vaccine vesicle, which leaves, after the pock has healed, its characteristic scar."

Immediate vaccination after exposure is important for safety. It should be done, if possible, within five days after exposure.

Every infant should be vaccinated within three months after its birth, unless an educated physician advises to the contrary. Should the first attempt fail, it should be repeated at intervals of a fortnight until a true sore is produced.

Every child should be re-vaccinated before it reaches its *twelfth year.*

DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is a most formidable disease, is widely prevalent, and one of the most fatal diseases in this State. It is produced by a specific bacillus which by multiplication produces blood poisoning. It attacks persons of all classes and ages, but most frequently children under sixteen years of age.

In ordinary cases the germ producing diphtheria probably attacks the person by way of the mouth and the air passages.

The period of incubation of diphtheria, or the time from a person's exposure to the disease to his coming down with it like Scarlet Fever, varies somewhat—being usually from a few hours to seven or eight days: in some cases it is twelve or fourteen days.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that the germs of diphtheria retain their vitality in dried dust for an indefinite period of time, and that cold—even to freezing—does not effect its vitality. Hence the importance of destroying by burning or thourough disinfection of all of the discharges.

Its most frequent local manifestations are in the mouth, throat and air passages. When in the mouth, or upper part of the throat only, the disease is, as a rule, less dangerous and fatal, but none the less contagious, than when in the air passages, below the fauces.

Avoid exposure to the disease.

Observe rigidly every measure as given for Scarlet Fever.

Beware of crowded assemblies in ill-ventilated rooms.

All influences which depress the vital powers, and vitiate the fluids of the body, tend to promote the development and spread of this disease by lessening the powers of resistance.

RULE 20. Membranous Croup must be treated as contagious, and be considered for all sanitary purposes as identical with Diphtheria, and all rules applying to the latter apply equally to Membranous Croup.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever is one of the most contagious diseases. One attack does not always prevent subsequent attacks. The greatest number of deaths from this disease is of children under ten years of age. Adult persons do sometimes have the disease.

Scarlatina and Scarlet Rash are identical with Scarlet Fever—equally dangerous and equally contagious. They are one and the same disease.

Avoid the special contagium of the disease. This is especially important to be observed by children. Children under ten years of age are in much greater danger of death from Scarlet Fever than are adults, but adult persons often get and spread the disease, and sometimes die from it. Mild cases in adults may thus cause fatal cases among children. Because of these facts it is dangerous for children to go where adult persons go with almost perfect safety to themselves.

It is probable that the contagium of Scarlet Fever may retain its virulence for same time, and be carried for a long distance in various substances and articles in which it may have found lodgment.

MEASLES

RULE 21. Measles is a highly contagious and often fatal disease, hence it is dangerous to the public health, but is not subject to quarantine regulations.

RULE. 22. A danger signal must be placed upon the premises in some conspicuous place; all children of the family must be restricted to the home, and all other children excluded.

The specific poison or contagion of Measles is in the rash which invades the membranes of the nose, throat, lungs and bowels, before, and often more severely than it invades the skin, so that it is contagious before the eruption appears on the skin.

This disease comes on like what is commonly called "a cold in the head", eyes watery and red; sensitive to light; watery discharge from the nose; fever; hoarse, dry, husky and painful cough; an erruption in the roof of the mouth, with or without sore throat. The eruption does not appear before the second or third day—first on the forehead and face—is in patches, and of dull red color; and the skin has a roughened feel to the touch.

Mothers can do more than all others to prevent the spread of the disease, because they see the first symptoms and can promptly send the child to bed and isolate it until the true nature of the disease is determined. This early action, a hot bath, and a few days' rest and quiet will promote the safety and recovery of the sick, and also the saftey of the other children of the family. In no one of the contagious diseases can the mother give greater aid, and in none is her co-operation more desirable.

WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping Cough is a contagious disease. School children affected with it must be excluded from the schools until entire recovery, and should be isolated from all other children. The premises must be placarded as provided in Rule 2.

CHICKEN POX

This disease, in itself, is comparatively free from danger, but within the last few years Smallpox has so frequently been diagnosed as Chicken Pox and such serious results have followed that the safety of the public health demands that if diagnosed as Chicken Pox it shall be placarded as such and the chidren kept from the schools and other places of public resort until complete recovery shall have ensued, and the premises disinfected.

TYPHOID FEVER

It is the opinion of the best and most experienced sanitarians that Typhoid Fever is a disease which need not exist. That it is the result of a specific germ. That it is a filth disease—not that it is alone produced by filth. There must be a specific germ, and this germ must, through the mouth, as food or drink, enter the small intestines, where it multiplies enormously, and is thrown off in the excreta, to again multiply under the favoring conditions of moisture and heat. Hence the disposal of the excreta of a Typhoid Fever patient is of the highest importance. The most dangerous source of infection is from water. The discharges are thrown into a privy vault, on a manure pile, or on the ground, whence they sink into the earth through the soil, and often contaminate neighboring wells.

There are many other ways in which water may be contaminated. The soiled clothing of a patient is washed and the water thrown upon the earth near a well, or poured into a leaky drain. Some kinds of food are very absorbent of disease germs. The most notable is milk, which becomes contaminated by being kept too near a patient. Several instances are known where milkmen have carried the germs of this disease in milk kept where the sick were, or by rinsing their cans with contaminated water.

The disease is not considered contagious in the sense that Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria are, yet it has been practically demonstrated that the germs may enter the system through the respiratory tract, as sewer air. Attendants upon those sick are not in danger from contracting the disease directly from the patient. It goes through families because every individual, usually, has been exposed to the producing cause,—the disease germs,—first through contaminated water or food, then the house surroundings.

Protect the water supply from any possible source of contamination. The water supply of cities and towns should be procured from sources where there can be no contamination, immediate or remote, from privies, cesspools, stables or cemeteries.

Great care should be had to prevent the contamination of the water supply by discharges from the bowels of a person sick with Typhoid Fever, as by drainage into wells, springs, streams or other water supply, from a privy vault, sewer, drain or cemetery. Privies often drain into wells, unsuspected by those who use the water. Should Typhoid discharges pass into such a privy an outbreak of Typhoid Fever among those using the water from a neighboring well would be likely to occur. If such a well were the source of the general water supply of a city, Typhoid Fever might soon be epidemic there,

There is a good reason to suspect the water of a well whenever a vault is situated within less than a hundred feet of it, particularly if the soil be porous. In numerous instances fluids from excreta have leached into wells from much greater distances; and it has been proved that a well thirty rods from a cemetery received water which had filtered through the soil of the cemetery.

The use of water from a source likely to be infected with excreta from a Typhoid Fever patient should be promptly stopped, Great care should also be given to the milk supply.

Dangerously contaminated water may be, and often is, found to be clear and colorless, and to have no bad taste.

Keep the premises pure and clean as possible. Of all forms of filth none are so dangerous to house as the hole-in-the-ground" privy and the sink-drains.

All discharges from the patient should be received in a vessel containing a pint or more of a solution of chloride of lime (six ounces of lime to one gallon of water), and kept covered three or four hours, and then buried in the earth, at such distance from wells, springs, or streams that they cannot possibly be drained therein. NEVER MINGLE THEM WITH ANY KIND OF FILTH, IN A PRIVY OR ELSEWHERE.

All soiled clothing and bedding soiled with the discharges from the patient should be at once removed and placed in a tub and completely covered with solution of chloride of lime or other reliable disinfectant, and kept there until they can be boiled, or put in boiling water as soon as removed from the patient. It is important this should be closely observed, otherwise the substance on the clothing dries, becomes dust, floats in the air and endangers the attendants. It is probable that in this way washer-women often become infected and have Typhoid Fever. After this disinfection the clothing may be washed with safety.

During sickness, disinfect at once carefully any spots on floor, carpet or rug accidently soiled.

There is no necessity of burning the clothing, bedding and bed of a Typhoid Fever patient even when death occurs, nor for a private funeral, but the coffin must not be opened in any church, hall, place of public assembly or residence.

Strict isolation of the sick is not necessary, but it is wise, for all who can properly do so to keep away.

After death or recovery, disinfect the sick room with sulphur fumigation and then wash the floors and woodwork with solution of corrosive sublimate or carbolic acid.

Nurses and others in the family should eat nothing in the room where the patient is, nor of anything that has been there. The food for the family and attendants should be prepared and kept as far as possible from the sick. As boiling will kill all disease germs, it is safer when the disease is in a house, to boil all water and milk just before using.

PUERPERAL FEVER

Puerperal Fever is a fearfully fatal disease. Hence, every attendant upon cases of labor should, by the use of antiseptic measures, sedulously guard against the occurrence of the disease. The hands and all instruments and appliances should be thoroughly disinfected, and all discharges subject to decomposition, and capable of producing septicaemia, should be promptly removed and destroyed. The only way to avoid this terrible disease is for every practitioner to recognize his personal responsibility in the matter, and he who does not is guilty of criminal negligence.

LEPROSY

Persons afflicted with well developed Leprosy should be required by all local Health Boards to remain on their own premises, and should not be permitted to mingle with the general public.

TUBERCULOSIS—CONSUMPTION

This is an infectious and therefore a communicable disease, due to a germ—the Bacillus Tuberculosis. The disease is propagated and disseminated by infected meat and milk, and especially by the excretions and sputum of persons affected by it.

Infection.—It has been shown that the expired air is not infective. Cornet has said, "The consumptive, in himself, is almost harmless, and only becomes harmful through bad habits". The virus is largely contained in the sputum, which, when dry, is disseminated in the form of dust, and constitutes the great medium for the transmission of the disease. In the last stages of Consumption, the patient is weak, the sputum is expelled improperly; pillows, sheets, handkerchiefs, etc., are soiled. If a male, the beard or mustache is smeared. Even in the hands of the cleanly, without especial precautions, such circumstances all tend to the production, around the patient, of a halo of infected dust; maintained by every process of bed making or cleaning, which includes the pernicious habit of "dusting". In the hands of the careless and dirty, the infectivity is, of course, greatly aggravated.

It attains its maximum of intensity where the filthy habit of spitting on the floor prevails, especially if it is carpeted.

All rooms frequented by persons suffering from Tuberculosis very soon become infected, and consequently dangerous, such as hospitals, jails, poorhouses, etc.; all such rooms where ventilation and disinfection are neglected are very dangerous, as proven by the great number of deaths of those who are confined in these poisoned abodes. Boats and cars on our great lines of travel, without great care being used, become veritable pest houses.

Means of Prevention.—*Sunlight* is one of the most powerful agents in destroying the tubercle bacilli. Avoid imperfectly ventilated dwellings, dark, damp, musty rooms. Let your dwellings be light, dry and well ventilated, with an abundance of sunlight. The *sputum* should always be kept moist. In all public places, spittoons, partly filled with water, to which may be added some disinfectant, such as carbolic acid, or a two-per cent solution of formaldehyde, should be freely distributed, and which all persons who spit should be required to use, if necessary.

Spitting in the streets and in all public placos should be prohibited. No child should even be allowed to sleep with a person suffering from Tuberculosis, especially if of the pulmonary variety.

Persons suffering from Tuberculosis should not drink out of the same cup used by other members of the family, and when traveling should carry his own cup, as the microbes will adhere to the cup in great numbers, and thus endanger others.

As most cities obtain their *water supply* from rivers, whose waters are contaminated with sewage, all water for drinking purposes should be boiled before using, thus preventing Typhoid Fever, as well as Tuberculosis. All *soiled clothing* from Tuberculosis patients should be thrown into a tub of water, to which some disinfectant has been added, preventing the *sputum* from drying, and thus protecting the washerwoman, as well as all others exposed.

Quarantining those affected, and placarding the premises, are not required in this disease; nor are public funerals prohibited. The presence of this disease should always be reported to the proper health officer in order that instruction may be given to the patient and relatives as to the cause of the disease and the best means of preventing its further spread.

THE DEAD

RULE 24. A body dead from Smallpox must be immediately wrapped in a cloth saturated with the strongest disinfectant solution, without previous washing, and cremated or buried deep, and nobody dead from this disease shall under any circumstances, or any lapse of time, be disinterred.

RULE 25. The body of a person who has died from Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Leprosy, Diphtheria (Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina of Scarlet Rash), must not be removed from the sick room until it has been wrapped in a cloth saturated with a solution of Corrosive Sublimate (one ounce to six gallons of water), and then tightly enclosed in a coffin. The body shall then be cremated or buried immediately without the attendance of any person other than is necessary for the interment thereof, provided that bodies dead from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever, if prepared in accordance with the rules adopted by this Board for the transporation of corpses by embalmers holding a license as such from the State Board of Health, may be deposited in a vault or be shipped by a public conveyance.

RULE 26. No public funeral (1) shall be held of any person who has died from either of said diseases named in Rules 24 and 25 and no public funeral shall be held in a house, nor on any premises where there is a case of, nor where a death has recently occurred from either of said diseases.

RULE 27. No person, company, corporation or association having charge of or control of any school house or church, or of any building, room or place used for school or church purposes, or for any public assembly, shall permit the body of any person dead from any contagious or infectious diesases named in these regulations, or any other dangerous contagious disease, except Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, to be taken into such school house, church, building, room or place, for the purpose of holding funeral service over such body; and no sexton, undertaker or other person having charge of or direction of the burial of any body dead from any of the said diseases, shall permit the coffin or casket containing such body to be opened; nor shall any child be permitted to act as pallbearer or carrier at such funeral,

BURIALS

RULE 28. Upon the death of any person within the limits of a city, town or township, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of said decedent to procure from the physician in attendance at the time of death, or of the coroner when the case comes under his jurisdiction, a certificate setting forth the full name, age, sex, color, place of death, date and cause of death, and such other facts as may be required by regulations of the State Board of Health and the Statutes of the State of Iowa. If any person shall die without a physician in attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or of any person acquainted with the facts, to report the same to the registrar of the local Board of Health, who is hereby authorized to give a certificate of death as aforesaid, *provided*, it be not a case requiring the attendance of a coroner.

RULE 29. No sexton or other person or persons, having charge or control of any cemetery, burying place, or tomb or vault, and no undertaker, or other person or persons, shall inter, entomb, or place in any vault, the dead body of any person, or remove such body from or out of any city, town or township without having procured a certificate of death as provided in Rule 28; and it shall be the duty of any undertaker, or other person or persons having charge of the burial or removal of the dead body of any person to deliver said certificate of death forthwith to the registrar, sub registrar or deputy of the city, town or township in which the death occurred.

RULE 30. It shall be the duty of such registrar, sub registrar or deputy, upon the presentation of a certificate of death, —V. S. D., properly filled out—to issue a permit (V. S, X.) to inter, entomb, or place in a vault the body of the deceased person named in such certificate, or to issue a removal permit in case the body is not to be interred in the city, town or township in which the death occurred. *Provided*, a body dead from Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera, Leprosy, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever or Bubonic Plage, shall not be deposited in a receiving vault.

RULE 31. If any physician, or other person, shall knowingly attempt to secrete, or withhold the true character of any of the contagious or infectious diseases specified in these regulations, or shall in any manner whatsoever attempt to deceive or defraud, or who shall make any false statement in making a certificate of cause of death by giving any other than the true cause of such death; or, if the decedent was affected with any such contagious or infectious disease during his last sickness, he shall neglect or refuse to state such fact in such certificate, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 2573 of the Code.

(1) A "public funeral" is deemed to be the indiscriminate attendance of persons not immedately connected wth the family of the deceased person, especially children; the carryingof a dead body to a church or other

public building; or exposure thereof to the public at any place, preceding or during the funeral service. In other words there must be none present except those absolutely necessary to prepare the body for interment or to inter it.

RULE 32. Upon the presentation of the proper certificate in accordance with section 3, chapter 100, Acts 30th General Assembly, for the removal of a dead person from the town or township in which the death occurred, it shall be the duty of the registrar of the local Board of Health of the town or township where such death occurred to issue a permit for such removal. *Provided*, that where said body is to be disinterred such permit must be accompanied with a disinterment permit from the State Board of Health, but no permit for such removal, from one State Province or District to another, shall be granted in any case of a body dead from Smallpox or Bubonic Plague, or from any sequelæ or complications of said diseases. Bodies dead from infectious diseases may be disinterred only upon a special permit issued by the State Board of Health.

DISINFECTION

As a result of patient and prolonged investigation two simple means have been determined upon which, if faithfully carried out, would soon rid the world of infections and contagions, which, if not checked, become epidemic in character and frightful in mortality. These "means" are QUARANTINED, or isolation of the sick and their nurses, and thorough DISINFECTION—"the former means to let the matured disease die out, and the latter to kill the new germs before they can deveop fresh mischief". To these means should be added in the case of Smallpox and perhaps some other of the communicable diseases, vaccination or inoculation.

It is important, first, to know what parts of the body are the favorite breeding places of the germs or micro-organisms that are the cause of infectious diseases and what parts give them off most freely.

As a result of observation and experiment it has been found that—

In Cholera they are most numerous in the discharge from the bowels.

Consumption, in the expectoration from the lungs.

Diphtheria (Membranous Croup), in discharges from mouth, throat and nose.

Measles, in the air passages and skin.

Puerperal Fever, in the discharges of the reproductive organs.

Scarlet Fever, in the discharges from mouth, throat and nose, and particles from the skin.

Smallpox and Varioloid, in the pustules of the body.

Typhoid Fever, in the discharges from the bowels and urine.

Whooping Cough, in the air passages.

From these sources they get into our body by means of the food we eat, the water we drink, the air we breathe, or through broken surfaces of the skin and mucous membrames. Many of these germs are very resistant to lethal influences, and under favoring conditions multiply with wonderful rapidity.

Freezing or drying destroys but few of them—boiling or burning kills them all.

It is important, as well as interesting also, to know, at least approximately, how long the infection lasts in given cases. The following shows the average period of such infection:

Cholera, until complete recovery from vomiting and purging.

Consumption, as long as the tubercular bacilli are found in the sputa.

Diphtheria, usually about three weeks after the nose and throat are well. The length of time that bacteria remain should be determined by a bacteriological examination— made at the laboratory of this Board, as explained elsewhere in this circular.

Measles, from three days before eruption until scurfiness has gone—two to four weeks.

Scarlet Fever, from five to six weeks, until the threat is well and desquamation (peeling off) has ceased.

Smallpox, from four to eight weeks, until all the scabs have fallen off.

Typhoid Fever, from five to seven weeks, until the fever has disappeared and the diarrhoea relieved (Often much longer.)

Whooping Cough, until the "whoop" is gone—from four to six weeks.

The following illustrate some of the best known and most reliable methods of caring for those sick with infectious diseases and of destroying the disease-producing germs:

CLEANLINESS

A careful inspection of the premises, inside and out, should be made, including the cellar, well, outhouses, not only with a view of ascertaining the breeding places of the disease germs, but for the purpose of destroying everything that is a menace to health. Cleanliness of dwellings, closets, cupboards, privies, alleys, person, clothing, and bedding should be enjoined and enforced. Carpets, dirty and dust-laden, and successive layers of paper on the walls—especially when partially detached, form most excellent receptacles for preservation of these disease germs.

DISINFECTION

Disinfection is based upon the fact that all these communicable diseases are caused by a micro-organism—specific in character, whose multiplication and vitality are dependent upon favoring conditions, that can be successfully combatted by agents denominated *disinfectants*. The terms "antiseptics", "deodorants" and "disinfectants" are, by many, thought to express the same thing. They are widely different.

A DEODORANT has the power of removing offensive odors, but may have no disinfectant powers whatever, and, *vice versa*, the disinfectant may have no deodorizing power. Therefore, the removal of an offensive odor by means of a deodorant does not remove the danger from disease germs already present. An offensive odor may exist without the presence of disease-producing germs, and, *vice versa*, a most dangerous infection may exist without any odor.

AN ANTISEPTIC is an agent which retards, prevents or arrests putrification, decay or fermentation. It may also arrest the development of the germs of disease, and may be used as a preventive of such diseases but it does not not destroy the life of disease germs and hence cannot be relied upon when such germs are present.

The terms *Aseptic* and *Sterile* have reference to a condition denoting the absence of bacteria:

A DISINFECTANT or GERMICIDE is an agent which has the power of destroying germ life.

The term *Sterilization* is practically synonomous with the term *Disinfection*—both have reference to the destruction of germs. A distinction is often made by saying that Sterilization means the destruction of germs by *heat* whereas *Disinfection* refers to their destruction by chemical agents.

The following is a list of the most useful disinfectants:

I—FIRE

Complete destruction of every infected thing of little value such as rags, cheap books, etc.

II—STEAM

Under pressure, superheated, temperature 240 degrees F. Exposure to this for ten minutes will destroy all germs. Ordinary steam at 212 degrees F. will not penetrate sufficiently. Pressure is required to secure penetration. Every well regulated local health department should have ample facilities for the application of "steam" and "dry heat", where all infected articles suitable for such methods of infection that are too valuable to be destroyed should be officially disinfected. For this service a small fee might be charged.

III—DRY HEAT

Baking in an oven at temperature of 230 degrees F. for two hours. Greater heat than this is liable to destroy the texture of most articles.

IV—BOILING IN WATER

Actively for half an hour. This will destroy all known germs of disease.

V—FRESH CHLORIDE OF LIME

Six ounces to one gallon of soft water. Specially useful for fæces, urine and sputa.

VI—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

(Bichloride of Mercury.) This is a powerful poison. A solution of 1 to 1000 (60 grains to one gallon of water) will kill all of the disease-producing bacteria in 15 minutes when brought in direct contact with them (except the anthrax bacillus, a germ now seldom encountered). When much organic matter is present a solution of double the above strength should be used. The solution should always be freshly prepared. It should be prepared in glass, earthen or wooden vessels (not in metal vessels) and is not to be used in disinfecting metal articles. Being very poisonous it is best to color the solution with some dye so that it can not be mistaken for water.

VII—CARBOLIC ACID (AND LYSOL AND CREOLIN)

A five per cent solution of carbolic acid (carbolic acid, half pint; water, five quarts) is very useful as a general disinfecting agent and especially valuable for sputum. When used for washing face and hands only a two and one-half per cent solution of carbolic acid should be used. Great care should be taken that the pure acid does not come in contact with the skin, as it is very corrosive. (If such does happen alcohol should be immediately applied.) Lysol and creolin are strong disinfectants and are used in the same strength as carbolic acid. They have the advantage in that they are non-corrosive.

VIII—COPPER SULPHATE (BLUE VITROL)

This substance is very cheap and very efficient, especially for the disinfection of discharges from the bowels and bladder. It is used in a 5 per cent solution.

IX—SULPHUR FUMES (SULPHUROUS GAS)

This gas is produced by burning sulphur, is a fairly efficient germicide under certain definite conditions, namely: That all the germs should be freely exposed to the gas in a tightly closed room for at least eight hours; that the air of the room should be moist and that the amount of gas should be that generated by burning at least four pounds of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of air space.

X—FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is a gas. Formalin is a commercial preparation which represents a 40 per cent (or concentrated) solution of formaldehyde in water. A two per cent solution is a good deodorant and a five per cent solution a very efficient disinfectant. Formaldehyde gas is the best agent known for general fumigation. At least 12 ounces of the 40 per cent solution should be used for every 1000 cubic feet. It should be evaporated as rapidly as possible and the temperature of the room should be at least 70 degrees F.

The proprietary disinfectants which are so often widely advertised and whose composition is kept secret are relatively expensive and often unreliable and inefficient.

SPECIAL RULES

The following rules for the use of disinfectants are recommended.

RULE 1. *Precautions to be taken when removing a patient suffering from a contagious disease.* Remove all clothing, linen, covering or other effects of the patient, and replace them by others which have not been used since the beginning of his illness or which have not remained in the room in which he has been isolated, unless, however, such clothing, linen, coverings or other effects, after having been used by the patient or having remained in his room, have been disinfected in the manner described in Rule 4. Provide the patient with rags for receiving his expectorations or evacuations during the transport, and burn these rags or disinfect them according to one of the three methods described in Rule 4.

RULE 2. *Disinfection of a house or apartment, and of the furniture and effects contained therein.* Of the following three methods given, the first is recommended as being by far the best method.

First Method. By the use of Formaldehyde gas. In order to obtain desired results the following directions must be closely observed and practiced:

(1) All cracks or openings in the plaster or in the floor or about the doors and windows should be caulked tight with cotton or with strips of cloth.

(2) The linen, quilts, blankets, carpets, etc., should be stretched out on a line, in order to expose as much surface to the disinfectant as possible, They should not be thrown into a heap. Books should be suspended by their covers so that their pages are all open and freely exposed.

(3) The walls and floors of the room and the articles contained in it should be thoroughly sprayed with water. If masses of water or sputum are dried down on the floor they should be soaked with water and loosened. No vessel of water should, however, be allowed to remain in the room.

(4) Twelve ounces of the commercial 40 per cent formaldehyde solution for each one thousand cubic feet of space to be disinfected should be used. This solution should be rapidly vaporized, or distilled into the room, by the use of one of the many forms of apparatus now on the market.

(5) The apparatus used for carrying out these instructions must be approved by this Board, upon the recommendation of its bacteriologist.

(6) Fumigation may also be done by the use of a formalin spray or by dipping sheets, etc., in a solution of formalin and hanging them about the room. If either of these last named methods is used, double the amount of formalin mentioned above (4) should be used and this mixed with equal parts of water.

(7) If the formaldehyde gas is rapidly generated the room should remain closed for at least twelve hours; if slowly, twenty-four hours.

(8) The temperature of the room during the process of fumigation should be at least as high as 70 degrees F.,—the higher the more efficient the fumigation.

(9) After fumigation has been completed, all doors and windows should be thrown open. To hasten the removal of the formaldehype gas, a dish with ammonia in it may be placed in the room.

Second Method. By the use of *Sulphurous acid gas* by the burning of Sulphur. It is not as efficient a method of fumigation as by the use of formaldehyde gas. At least four pounds of sulphur should be used for every 1000 cubic feet of space.

To insure the combustion of the sulphur, and as a precaution against fire, place the sulphur in an iron pan, which should be placed upon a couple of bricks or stones, resting in a larger vessel, which is partly filled with water. In order to insure the ignition of the sulphur, the surface should be well moistened with alcohol before applying the light. Several twisted slips of newspapers imbedded in the sulphur and projecting above the surface and ignited at their ends will answer the same purpose.

After the room has been subjected to the sulphur fumes twenty-four hours, throw open all doors and windows and air the house well, after which sponge all exposed surfaces with a solution of carbolic acid, two ounces in each gallon of water, and give a final scrubbing with soap and hot water.

Third Method. This method is recommended only when the process of general fumigation cannot well be carried out.

Remove all the effects, furniture and articles contained in the premises in order to disinfect them in the manner described in Rule 4, then thoroughly wash the walls, ceilings and floors with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury; one drachm to a gallon of water.

RULE 3. *Disinfection of a vehicle or boat used in the removal of a patient, or the body of a patient who has died of a contagious disease.*—First Method: Remove all cushions, curtains and other accessories and disinfect them according to one of the methods described in Rule 4, then wash out the vehicle or boat with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, two drachms to one gallon of water. Second Method: Put the vehicle in a closed-in place and fumigate with formaldehyde or sulphur as described in Rule 2. Wrap the body in a well-sewed sheet completely saturated with one of the following solutions: (1) Bi-chloride of mercury; two drachms to one gallon of water. (2) Carbolic acid; four ounces to one gallon of water. (3) Chloride of lime; six ounces to one gallon of water.

RULE 4. *Disinfection of everything taken out from the room where the contagious patient is isolated.*—Food: Burn the remains of the food which has been served to the patient, or sprinkle them with a solution of carbolic acid, bi-chloride of mercury, or with chloride of lime and bury them.

Vessels and utensils: Wash them in boiling water.

Clothing, sheets, napkins, coverings and other linen: (1) Burn them, if of little value; or, (2) Boil them in water for at least half an hour; or, (3) Steep them for four hours in a solution of one drachm of bi-chloride of mercury to one-gallon of water; or, (4) Steep them for four hours in a solution of three ounces of carbolic acid to one gallon of water.

Furniture, mattresses and articles which might be injured by the foregoing methods of disinfection: (1) Expose them for ten minutes to a current of steam in a suitable apparatus; or, (2) Expose them for two hours to a dry heat at a temperature of 230 degrees Fahrenheit; or, (3) If neither of the two preceding methods can be employed, put them in a well closed room and expose to the fumes of formaldehyde; or of sulphur as described in Rule 2 of General Rules.

Expectoration and evacuations: Collect them in vessels and mix with them, three times their quantity of one of the following disinfectants, to be left in contact with them for half an hour: (1) Bi-chloride of mercury, two drachms to one gallon of water. (2) Carbolic acid, six ounces to one gallon of water. (3) Powdered chloride of lime. (4) Chloride of lime, six ounces to one gallon of water. (5) Lime milk prepared as follows: Sprinkle gradually lime of good quality with one-half its weight of water; dilute the powder so obtained with twice its volume of water, (a). (6) Copper sulphate, 5 per cent solution.

RULE 5. *Disinfection of persons and effects before leaving a house which has been quarantined.*—Wash, at least, the uncovered portions of the body, the hair and beard, with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of a tablespoonful to one gallon of water.

Completely change clothing, and put on other which has not remained in the infected house, or, if it has remained there, which has been disinfected in the manner described in Rule 4.

RULE 6. *Disinfection of the patient and his effects after his recovery.*—Wash the body wth a solution of one tablespoonful of carbolic acid to one gallon of water.

Disinfect as described in Rule 4 all clothing and other articles used by him since a period of fifteen days before the beginning of his illness.

RULE 7. *Disinfection of a stable, enclosure, litters, excrements, blood and other contaminated liquids.* Stable; First method: Close all outlets, then fumigate with formaldehyde; or sulphur, as described in Rule 2.

Second method: Wash the walls, ceilings and floors with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, two drachms to one gallon of water.

Third method: Whitewash with lime the walls, ceilings and floors.

Enclosure: Remove the dirt to a depth of three inches and bury it at least a foot deep.

Whitewash with lime the walls of the enclosure.

Litter, excrements, blood and other liquids from the sick animal: Burn them or bury them a foot deep, at least, after covering them with quick lime.

(a) Lime-milk keeps only for a few days, and only when the vessel containing it is kept carefully closed.

RULE 8. *To disinfect a privy.* —Almost impossible to do it if full. Empty it.

1. Corrosive sublimate, two drachms to one gallon of water.
2. Carbolic acid, four ounces to one gallon of water.
3. Sulphate of copper (bluestone), four ounces to one gallon of water.
4. Chlorinated lime, one-half pound to one gallon of water.
5. Fresh slaked lime to cover the contents.
6. A two per cent solution of formaldehyde.

Whichever is used must be used in large quantities and added frequently.

In preparing any disinfectant solution, always use soft water, because the chemical constituents of hard water injure the solution. Always use a wooden or earthen vessel for any solution of corrosive sublimate.

Disinfection should be done *thoroughly* or it is useless.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN OUR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
DES MOINES

At a meeting of the Iowa State Board of Health, held November 5th and 6th, 1902, the following rules were adopted for the restriction and prevention of contagious diseases in the public and private schools of this state, pursuant to authority vested by Sections 2565 and 2572 of the Code, and the same are binding upon boards of health, school boards, teachers, and all persons throughout the State.

By order of the Board,
A. M. LINN,
President.

J. F. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

RULES

RULE 1. Every person entering any public or private school of Iowa must give satisfactory evidence of protection by vaccination.*

RULE 2. The fact of vaccination and protection must be entered with each name on the school record, and on transfer and promotion lists.

ORDER OF VACCINATION—At a meeting of the State Board of Health, February 2, 1894, for the purpose of preserving and improving the public health and of preventing the spread of the disease known as smallpox, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

First—All persons in this State over the age of one year, who have not been vaccinated, or who in the opinion of the local board of health of the district or jurisdiction in which such persons reside or are found, do not furnish satisfactory evidence of protection from smallpox, are hereby ordered to be vaccinated.

Second—Local boards of health and all officers who compose said boards, and all sheriffs, constables, city marshals and police officers within their respective jurisdictions, are hereby directed to enforce the foregoing order as soon as practicable, and so far as said order shall apply to the pupils of any public or private school or to the teachers thereof. The officers of the school district in which such school is held shall also require its enforcement. (See Section 2572—The Code.

RULE 3. Persons affected with diphtheria (membranous croup), measles, mumps, rotheln, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), whooping cough, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, or leprosy, must be excluded from school until, upon a certificate from the attending physician, showing complete recovery, thorough desinfection of his or her person and clothing, and the desinfection of the home, the mayor or township clerk, as the case may be, issues a written permit for their readmission, after the quarantine rules of this Board have been first complied with. All other persons from families where such diseases exist shall also be excluded from the schools until they are furnished with a permit as above required.

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*The following is the defination of vaccination as adopted by the Iowa State Board of Health, November 6, 1902: An inoculation by scarification, puncture or injection beneath the epidermis, of a vaccine which produces, with some constitutional disturbance, the typical vaccine vesicle, which leaves, after the pock has healed, its characteristic scar.

RULE 4. Every school teacher who discovers among his or her pupils a case of these contagious diseases, must immediately report the fact to the mayor or township clerk, as the case may be; also, to the superintendent or principal of the school, and to the parents of the children, and must send the pupils thus afflicted to their homes at once. Teachers must not visit premises wherein are children sick with any contagious disease, and must carefully avoid exposure to such diseases.

RULE 5. If a person is ascertained to have attended school when affected with either of these contagious diseases, the local board of health shall immediately close the room wherein such person attended until it has been properly disinfected.

In case of an outbreak of smallpox in any community, or a threatened outbreak, every child attending the schools and every *teacher* must be examined relative to having been successfully vaccinated, and if they have not been vaccinated they must be excluded from the schools until so protected. This vaccination should include the community generally, as far as possible.

RULE 6*. Whenever any principal or superintendent of any school or any county superintendent in any county or any health officer in the State of Iowa shall have reason to believe that any superintendent, principal, teacher, pupil or employees in any school, public or private, in this State, is affected with tuberculosis, he shall so inform the health officer, whose duty it shall be to procure or cause to be procured by the family physician, a sample of the sputum or other discharge of such supposed infected person and to forward the same to the Laboratory of the State Board of Health at Iowa City for examination. Should such examination in the Laboratory reveal the presence of tubercular bacilli, any such superintendent, principal, teacher, pupil or employee, shall be excluded from the schools until such time as the Laboratory examination, made without expense, shall fail to reveal the presence of the tubercular bacilli.

The rule was submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the authority of the Board to enact and enforce such a rule.

The following is a copy of his reply.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 19, 1906.

DR. J. F. KENNEDY, Secretary State Board of Health:

Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th ultimo, asking me whether Rule 6, adopted by the State Board of Health, can be enforced under the provisions of Section 2572 of the Code. In answer will say that, if tuberculosis is contagious, as I assume it is, I think it is within the power of the State Board of Health, under Section 2565 of the Code, to adopt the rule, and that the same can be enforced under the provisions of Section 2572 as amended. I am,

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*Adopted January 16, 1906,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Charles W. Mullan.
Attorney General.

EARLY SYMPTOMS OF CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Smallpox—This disease, though highly contagious, is comparatively rare, owing to the fact that vaccination is a safe preventive. Its early symptoms are so nearly similar to those of some other diseases that only an experienced physician can properly diagnose it. Vaccination and re-vaccination are better in this disease than rules for diagnosis or for restriction.

Scarlet Fever—This disease is also called *scarlatina* and *scarlet rash*, both of which names are misleading, inasmuch as they are often used to express some harmless form of eruption. They are both accomodating terms for, and are identical with scarlet fever. The disease is often sudden in its attack. There are nausea; vomiting; hot, dry skin; full, rapid pulse; high temperature; headache; flushed face; whitish coated tongue, with little red projections through the coating; very fine rash in the roof of the mouth; sore throat and pain in swallowing. Rash usually appears within the first twenty-four hours, first about the neck and face, and thence extends over the entire body. It is light red, uniformally smooth, and is followed by a white line, or mark, if the finger is passed over it. These symptoms may not all be present, nor in the order named. The *characteristic* symptoms are: *Vomiting; high fever, setting in early; sore throat; whitish furred tongue; and appearance of fine rash within twenty-four hours.*

Measles—The onset of this disease is similar to what is commonly called a "cold in the head". Eyes watery and red; watery discharge from the nose; fever; hoarse, dry, husky and painful cough; and eruption in the roof of the mouth, with or without sore throat. The eruption does not appear before the second or third day—first in the forehead and face—is in patches and of a dull red color; and the skin has a roughened feel to the touch. The earliest initial symptoms are; *Watery eyes, sensitive to the light; discharge from the nostrils; sneezing; rough, dry cough. with pain under the breast bone; late appearance of the eruption. its occurring in patches, with interspersed spaces of healthy skin, and the roughened feel and swollen appearance of the skin.*

The Board does not require measles to be quarantined, but the premises must be placarded with the name of the disease, and no children from the family affected or the premises so placarded, shall be admitted to any school or other public place until all have recovered and the placard removed.

Rotheln, or German Measles—This disease in its early symptoms occupies an intermediate place between scarlet fever and measles, without possessing the dangers of either. Hence it is better to mistake it for scarlet fever or measles and treat it as such than to mistake either measles or scarlet fever for rotheln and treat them as such. It is highly contagious, and children so affected must be sent home, and only allowed to re-enter the school on a certificate, as required in Rule 3. It should be treated by isolation and desinfection. The common symptoms are sore throat; watery eyes and nostrils; slight fever; an eruption appearing early on the neck and upper part of chest, rapidly spreading over the body and soon subsiding. There is very little constitutional disturbance. Its characteristic symptoms are: *Moderate amount of fever; early appearance of a fine rash resembling the so-called "scarlet rash". with early disappearance of some; and more or less swelling of the glands of the neck.*

Diphtheria—This disease is especially characterized by precursory symptoms. There is more or less languor; impaired appetite; slight fever and restlessness for some days before the throat symptoms manifest themselves; and if diphtheria is prevalent in a community a child manifesting such symptoms should receive prompt attention and should excite serious apprehensions. In addition to these premonitory symptoms. the pulse is rapid and rather feeble; the throat and soft palate are red and moderately swollen; there is pain on swallowing fluids rather more than solids; putrid breath and the appearance upon the tonsils of whitish or ash-colored spots, which rapidly coalesce and form a thick, leathery ash-colored membrane. If the air passages become involved, there is a croupous cough and breathing. The characteristic symptoms of diphtheria are: *Languor and debility; redness, soreness and swelling of the throat; fetid breath; ash-colored spots running together; rapid, feeble pulse; and croupous symptoms if there is extension of the membrane into the air passages.*

Membranous Croup so closely resembles diphtheria when the latter invades the air passages that the board has included it in the rules and regulations for the restriction and prevention of diphtheria.

Whooping Cough—Whooping cough is an infectious disease. A pupil affected with it must be excluded from the schools until entire recovery. There is no necessity for quarantining the adult members of the family, or the premises, which should be placarded, and the children excluded from the schools and from public gatherings.

Typhoid Fever—This disease closely resembles diphtheria in the initial symptoms. There is languor, a tired feeling lasting many days; headache; wakefulness; frequent diarrhoea; tongue red, especially at tip and edges; tendency to bleeding at the nose; with fever, which gradually increases toward evening. There are no throat symptoms.

Typhoid fever is deemed to be the result of a special contagium present in the discharges of typhoid fever patients. The disease germ is multiplied after being thrown from the body, and finds its way into the intestinal track through water or food. The patient should be isolated from the well and all discharges be thoroughly disinfected and buried. The premises need not be quarantined.

. Upon the outbreak of typhoid fever, the teacher, especially in country districts where the local board of health is too often ignorant or neglectful of its duty, should suggest, and, so far as possible, insist upon a careful inquiry into the source and healthfulness of the water and milk supply. In nearly all such cases the drinking water or milk is found contaminated, and its early discovery may prevent many other cases occurring.

ISOLATION

Isolation means the complete exclusion of all other persons from the sick except the nurse and attending physician; that the nurse shall be restrained from going to and from the premises or mingling with the family; that all well persons shall be prevented from contact with bedding, clothing, food or other articles that have been used in or about the sick. Where from necessity the parents or family are nurses, the isolation and quarantine applies to them.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—When a contagious disease appears in a community the schools should not be closed [illegible] number the well, and the school becomes deserted. By closing the schools the children are thrown together [illegible] and the risk of exposure thereby is greatly increased. By [illegible] school and isolating the sick the danger of exposure is [illegible].

If a pupil is affected the teacher must immediately remove such pupil from the school, and unless the other children in the family go from home to live, they, also, must be [illegible]. The exclusion of pupils is a part of the quarantine regulations, with which neither the attending physician, school directors, nor even health officers can interfere.

Should any pupil be attacked with any infectious disease in [illegible] school room all the pupils in such room shall be [illegible] the room remain closed until thoroughly disinfected.

[illegible] must be thoroughly disinfected in person and clothing, and if boarding in a family where there is [illegible] he must immediately thereafter change his boarding place.

VACCINATION AND THE LAW

The following, in regard to the right of the State Board of Health to require, as a condition of attendance upon the schools of Iowa, satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination, will be of interest.

A local newspaper contained this item:

The question of compulsory vaccination has at last been carried into the courts and there decided. The circumstances are of interest. The local board of health of Shelby, in compliance with the directions of the State Board of Health, ordered all the scholars in the Shelby public schools to be vaccinated on or before January 1, 1895, or be excluded from the schools. About 250 children complied with the order of the local board while the parents of some ten of the pupils put on war paint and refused to have their children vaccinated, whereupon they were duly sent home and forbidden to re-enter school until they should be vaccinated. Their parents carried it into the courts, suing out an injunction against the local board of health of the town of Shelby, and on last Saturday the local board and their opponents appeared in court at Harlan, before Judge Macy, who, after hearing the evidence sustained the local board of health of the town of Shelby.

This, we believe, is the first case in the state of Iowa, and the fight was made on the constitutionality of the regulations of the State Board of Health as having the power to exclude children from school who refuse to be vaccinated. This is a very important decision, and will tend to quiet those who are always ready to oppose good health regulations.

A request was made of Judge Macy for a copy of his opinion in the case above cited, to which he replied as follows:

HARLAN, IOWA, FEBRUARY 4, 1895.

Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Des Moines, Iowa.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter at hand. I can only hurriedly answer. The opinion I rendered was oral, and I have [illegible] the notes and citations I used. I have no doubt about the points involved. The legislature provided for the State Board of Health, and committed to it general powers with regard to health protection. That legislation does not contravene the principle of constitutional law that the right of authority of the legislature to pass or enact laws does not give that body authority to delegate the power to another body or branch of the government. The protection of health and morals of the citizens come within police regulation, and the State Board can enact rules and regulations upon the matter of preserving the public health, and if they are not oppressive, unreasonable, discriminating, but reasonable and just, and apply to all, will be sustained.

N. W. MACY.

When the State Board of Health in November, [illegible] ordered general vaccination, and re-vaccination, when deemed necessary, Attorney-General Milton Remley furnished the Secretary the following as his views from a legal standpoint of the right of the State Board to make such an order, and of the duty of local boards to enforce it.

It is claimed that compulsory vaccination is an invasion of the person of the individual. People submit to laws imposing burdens in the form of taxation and restraints upon their conduct or action with comparative equanimity, but when the enforcement of a law touches their person they are disposed to consider it a personal indignity. In such cases resentment and indignation often arise to the exclusion of reason and judgment. The power of the state to require all persons to be vaccinated, when the necessity therefor arises, is the same power as that exercised when whole blocks of buildings are torn down or blown up to stop the spread of a conflagration. It is the same kind of power as that which arrests and confines an insane person, or one who, for any cause, is a menace to the others. It is called the police power of the state. "Public safety is the supreme law", is a maxim left us by the Romans. In times of danger to the public all things must yield to the demands of public welfare. No one having the smallpox would be permitted to parade the populous streets, spreading contagion everywhere. If under no statute law he could be restrained, he would be restrained by force; his life even would be taken, if necessary, under the law of self-protection or public safety, which is instinctly recognized by every human being.

The power to restrain one already infected with the disease, and the power to compel one to do an act which will prevent him from becoming infected, are one and the same—only differing in degrees.

The power of a state to require all persons to be vaccinated, when danger threatens, has not been directly determined by any court, to my knowledge, except in the case of *Morris vs. City of Columbus*, by the supreme court of Georgia, which was decided a little more than a year ago. The constitutionality of the law was upheld by the court in a very able opinion, in which the principles of the law are clearly stated, and the authorities are cited and reviewed. Other courts have upheld laws involving the same principle and powers, but space will not permit me to review them. It will pay anyone interested in the subject to read the Morris case. It is reported in 30 S. E. R., 850.

The state of Iowa has not authorized city councils to determine when the necessity arises for vaccination of the public generally, or the people of a city, as has the state of Georgia. Nor has it empowered school boards to require the vaccination of the pupils as have Pennsylvania and some other states. The duty of determining what is necessary to be done to preserve, to protect public health, and when it is to be done, has been intrusted by the legislature to the boards of health, state and local. From the necessities of the case such matters must be left to the local authorities to a large extent. It is competent for the legislature to clothe boards of health or town councils, or whatever agents may be selected, or by what name they may be called, with power to take whatever steps the emergency or conditions demand to protect the public health. The legislature of this state has given this power to the boards of health, and I am thoroughly convinced that every reasonable order made by the boards of health will be upheld by the courts, even to the extent of requiring all persons not immune, in a community thrrettened with the dread scourge, to be vaccinated. The reasonableness of any order depends, of course, upon the necessity for it, the proximity of the danger. Many considerations enter into the problem of what is reasonable. Care should, in all cases, be taken not to exceed the bounds of reasonableness. But when the necessity arises the matter should be taken hold of kindly, but with a firm hand and in a heroic manner, remembering that *"salus populi suprema est lex"*.

XXI

RULES OF THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

AS PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL BAGGAGE AGENTS, AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD

THESE RULES APPLY EQUALLY TO ALL COMMON CARRIERS, AND, HAVING BEEN DULY ADOPTED AND PROPERLY PUBLISHED, HAVE THE FULL FORCE OF LAW

RULE 1. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox or bubonic plague from one state, territory, district or province to another, is absolutely prohibited.

RULE 2. *The transportation of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup) scarlet fever (scarlatina scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax or leprosy shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such issued by the state or provincial board of health or other state or provincial authority provided for by law.*

After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of dry cotton, not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin copper or lead-lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered.

For interstate transportation under this rule only embalmers holding a license issued or approved by the state or provincial board of health, or other state or provincial authority provided for by law after examination shall be recognized as competent to prepare such bodies for shipment.

RULE 3. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or measles, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket, or air-tight metal-lined box, provided that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. *In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared by a licensed embalmer holding a certificate as provided for in Rule 2. When prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined and directed in Rule 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.*

RULE 4. The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in Rules 2 and 3 may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they can reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. If the body can not reach its destination within thirty hours from the time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of dry cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or an air-tight metal-lined box. *But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in Rule 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.*

RULE 5. In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in Rule 2, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected.

Before selling tickets, agents should carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. **In all cases where bodies are forwarded under Rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or, when there is no health officer, to other competent authority at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.**

Rule 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse" for the transportation of the body and a transit permit showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United States Census Bureau, as far as obtainable, including health officer's or Registrar's permit for removal, whether a communicable or non-communicable disease, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and, when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule 2, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. Also the undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared for shipment. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signature of physician or coroner, health officer, and undertaker, must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's or registrar's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the end of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the state or province from which said shipment is made.

Rule 7. When bodies are shipped by express, a transit permit, as described in Rule 6, must be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express way-bill covering the remains, and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the secretary of the State or Provincial Board of Health of the State or Province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the state or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained, and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate, and enclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copperlined box. ***But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined in Rule 2 and as directed in Rule 2 and 3 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place*** *within thirty days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within thirty days from time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After thirty days the casket or coffin box containing said body must be enclosed in a hermetically soldered box.*

RULE 9. All rules and parts of rules conflicting with these rules are hereby repealed.

NOTE.—The parts of the above rules printed in italics can only be complied with by licensed embalmers. All other parts must be observed by all undertakers, whether licensed or not.

INDEX

A

Page

Accidents, Railway 241
Adirondack, Sanatorium 51
Adulterating Foods and Liquors 248, 249
Aerial Disinfection 185
Ages of Iowa Tuberculous Subjects 44, 48
ALBERT, DR. HENRY 129
Altitude and Tuberculosis 52
Assaults 245, 246
Auditors, County, Duties of 32

B

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, REPORT OF—DR. HENRY ALBERT 129
    Law Relating thereto 230
Barbed Wire, Use of 244
Births 36, 229
Blue Vitriol as a Disinfectant 268
Board Meetings 11
Bodies for Medical Purposes, Law relating to 236
Boilers, Steam 247
Boiling Water as a Disinfectant 207
Books, Infected, Power to Destroy 204
Boxing Contests 239
Burials 264
    Cremation vs. Earth 83
Burning Inhabited Dwellings 246

C

Can Tuberculosis be Cured? 58
Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant 268
Car Sanatation 158
Cause of Tuberculosis 58
Cerebrosphinal Meningitis 156
Character of Tuberculosis 43, 47
Chickenpox 259
Child, Exposing 246
Chloride of Lime 267
CIGARETTE, THE—ORISON SWETT MARDEN 77
    Kills the Power of Decision 81
    Not Wanted—The Cigarette Smoker 81
    Nicotine 'n the Frog 79
    Sale of, to Minors 243
    University Records 80

PAGE

Cleanliness 69, 266
Climate and Tuberculosis 52
Cobb, Dr. J. O. 95
Concealed Weapons 246
Conniff, Dr. Robert Emmet 99
Consumption 262
    And Those Living with Them 139
Contagious Diseases,—Reporting 253
    In Our Public and Private Schools 272
    Diphtheria 275
    Measles 274
    Membranous Croup 275
    Rotheln (German Measles) 275
    Scarlet Fever 274
    Smallpox 274
    Symptoms 274
    Tuberculosis 273
    Typhoid Fever 275
    Whooping Cough 275
Clerks, District Court, Duties of 33
Copper Sulphate 268
Corrosive Sublimate as a Disinfectant 267
County Auditors, Duties of 32
Cremation vs. Earth Burial—Dr. Geo. P. Neal 83
Creolin as a Disinfectant 268

D

Dead, Cremation of 83
    Disposal of 263
    Transportation of 279
Deaths, In State Institutions 38
    or Injuries from Dynamiting 246
    Some causes of, in Iowa 39
Deere, Mr. 91
Decisions, Judicial—Quarantine Established on Mistaken
        Diagnosis—Supreme Court 212
    Tuberculosis in the Schools—Attorney General Mullan 273
    State of Iowa vs. Wilhite, Supreme Court 201
Diphtheria 258
    Bacteriological Outfit 145
    Diagnosis of 142, 143, 144
Dirt and Disease—Prof. W. T. Sedgwick 66
Diseased Animals, Disposing of 250

PAGE

Disinfection,—Rules and Regulations for 253, 265, 266
    Aerial 185
    Carbolic Acid 268
    Corrosive Sublimate 267
    Chloride of Lime 267
    Disinfectant solutions 199
    Dry Heat 267
    Fire 267
    Formaldehyde 187, 268
        and Potassium Manganate 191
    Illinois Method 191
    Lysol 268
    Steam 267
    Sulphur Fumes 268
Disinterment of Human Bodies 247
Disposal of Sewage on the Farm,—Mr. Deere 91
Divorces, Registration of 229
Drugged Liquors, Selling 248
Duels 245
Dust and Its Relation to Disease. 104
Duties (Legal) of Boards of Health,—Hon. Chas. W. Mullan 206
Dwellings, Burning in the Nighttime 246
Dynamiting 246

E

Educational Effects, State Board of Health 17
Embalmers' Department, State Board of Health 13, 16
Excluding from Schools Tuberculous Pupils,—Rule 6 273
Exposing Child 246

F

Federal Sanatorium—Tuberculosis, ... 50
Female Employees, Seats for 247
Finances of the Board 11
Firearms, Selling to Minors 213
Flick, Dr. L. F. 119
Flies as Carriers of Disease,—Dr. J. O. Cobb. 95
Food, Mixing Poison with 246
Formaldehyde 187
    and Potassium Permanganate 195
Francis, Col. Charles C. E. 61
Functions, State Board of Health 15

G

Gasoline Lamps, Inspection and approval of 238
    Benzine, etc., In Tennements 238
Glucose, Cheese and Oleomargerine 249
Grave Robbing 247
Gunpowder, Manufacture of 248

H

PAGE

- Heat, Dry, as a Disinfectant 269
- Home Treatment of Tuberculosis 55
- HYGIENE AND THE SANITARY ARTS,—COL. CHARLES FRANCIS C. E., ... 61

I

- Infected Books, Power to Destroy 204
- Infected Person on Public Conveyances 248
- Infectous Diseases,—Penalty for Spreading 248
- Inspection of Gasoline Lamps 238
- Intoxicating Liquors, Sale of to Minors 244
- Iowa Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis 57
- IOWA HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—DR. J. F. KENNEDY 15
  - Educational Efforts 17
  - Embalmers' Department 16
  - Functions 15
  - Meagre Appropriation 20
  - Medical Department 16
  - Organization 14
  - Personnel of the Board 20
  - Preventive Measures Adopted 19
  - Registration of Vital Statistics 19
  - Results 19
- Iowa State Board of Health Bacteriological Laboratory,—
  - Dr. Henry Albert 129
  - Car Sanatation 158
  - Cerebrospinal Meningitis 156
  - Consumption and Those Living with Them 139
  - Diphtheria, Diagnosis of 144
    - Outfit 145
  - Rabies 157
  - Tuberculosis, Diagnosis of 137
  - Typhoid Fever 146
    - Diagnosis of 147
    - Serum (Widal) Test 148
  - Statistics 159
- Isolation of the Sick 276

K

- KENNEDY, DR. J. F. 15, 23, 41

L

- Labelling Food, Drink and Medicine 248
- Laboratory, State Board of Health, Iowa City...... 129
- Loomis Sanatarium 51

PAGE
Legal Duties of Board of Health,—Hon. Chas. W. Mullan 206
Lime, Chloride of, as a Disinfectant 267
Lysol as a Disinfectant 268

M

Macy, Judge N. W.—Vaccination 277
Maiming or Disfiguring 247
Manslaughter 245
Marriages 36
Registration of 229
Massachusetts,—Sanatorium, Tuberculosis 51
Measles 259, 274
Medical Department 16
Medicine, Law regulating the Practice of 231
Miners, Provisions for their safety 239
Miscarriage, Attempt to Produce 246
Murder 245

N

Nativity of the Iowa Tuberculous 44
Nuisances, Defined 247
Penalty for Creating 248

O

Occupations of the Iowa Tuberculous 44
Oleomargerine 249, 250
Opium Smoking 243
Organization of Health Department 14
Osteopathy, Law relating to 235

P

Personnel of State Board of Health 420
Physicians from Other States, Registration of by Reciprocity 228
Placing obstructions on Railways 247
Poisoned Food 246
Poisons, Sale of 248
Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis 49
Preventive Measures Recommended 19
Prize Fighting 245
Puerperal Fever 261

Q

Quarantine Established on Mistaken Diagnosis.
Beeks vs. Dickinson Co. 212
Quarantine and Disinfection, Rules and Regulations 253

R

PAGE

Rabies 157
Racing on Highways 245
Railway Accidents, To Prevent 241
  Placing Obstructions on Track 247
  Shooting at Trains 247
  Uncoupling Cars or Locomotives 247
Registration of Marriages, Divorces, Births and Deaths 229
  Vital Statistics, Chap. 100-30th G. A. 24
  Vital Statistics, Chap. 109-31st G. A. 27
Registration of Physicians, Registered in Other States,
  Reciprocity Law 228
Results of Treatment of Tuberculosis in Sanatoria 57
Rotheln (German Measles) 275

S

Sanatoria, Adirondacks 51
  Federal 50
  Loomis 51
  Massachusetts 51
  Sharon 51
Sanatorium, Needed in Iowa 59
Seats for Female Employes 247
Sedgwick, Prof. W. T. 66
Selling Diseased and Unwholesome Provisions 239
  Cigarettes to Minors 243
  Drugged Liquors 248
  Firearms to Minors 243
  Tobacco to Minors 243
Serum (Widal) Test, Typhoid Fever 148
Sewage, Disposal of on the Farm, Prof. W. T. Sedgwick 66
Sex of the Iowa Tuberculous 43, 47
Scarlet Fever 258, 274
Schools and Teachers 276
Smallpox 257, 274
Social Status, The Iowa Tuberculous 43, 47
Sparring Exhibitions 239
State Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis 285
Statistics, Bacteriological 159
Steam as a Disinfectant 267
Sulphur Fumes as a Disinfectant 268

PAGE

T

Transportation of the Dead, Rules for 279
TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF THE TUBERCULONS PATIENT IN
HIS HOME.—DR. L. F. FLICK 119
TUBERCULOSIS IN IOWA.—DR. J. F. KENNEDY 41
Diagnosis of 137
In the Schools 211
Treatment of, Necessary Conditions ....
Threshing Machines, Boxing Tumbling Rods 247
Tobacco, Selling to Minors 243
Typhoid Fever 146, 147, 260

V

Vaccination, Defined 272
Judge Macy's Opinion 277
Attorney General Remley's Opinion 277
VITAL STATISTICS, DR. J. F. KENNEDY, ... 23

W

Weapons, Carrying Concealed 246
WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—DR. R. E. CONNIFF 99

REPORT

OF THE

Secretary of State

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

OF THE

NUMBER OF

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1907

W. B. MARTIN, SECRETARY OF STATE

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1907

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
DES MOINES, IOWA, January 1, 1907.

To His Excellency, Honorable Albert B. Cummins, Governor of the State of Iowa.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of section four (4) of chapter five (5) of the Acts of the Thirtieth General Assembly, I herewith have the honor to transmit a list showing all the State documents and publications that have been delivered to me and that are now on hand. Attached to this list is a supplemental report of the volumes which have been retained by the Departments issuing the same or that have been drawn by said Departments on requisition for their immediate use or distribution.

This list is added to show the total now on hand undistributed.

Respectfully submitted,
W. B. MARTIN,
Secretary of State.

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—PROCEEDINGS

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	Volume	No. on Hand	Year	Volume	No. on Hand
1894	2	149	1900	8	205
1895	3	351	1901	9	101
1896	4	277	1902	10	222
1897	5	269	1903	11	79
1898	6	51	1904	12	147
1899	7	275			

ADJUTANT-GENERAL—ANNUAL

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1868	3	1875	75
1873	97	1876	2
1874	75	1877	51

BIENNIAL REPORT

Year	No on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1879	90	1893	72
1881	65	1895	78
1883	55	1897	339
1885	55	1899	3,333
1887	90	1901	106
1889	30	1903	62
1891	51	1905	154

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF—YEAR BOOK

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1900	1	1903	125
1901	None	1904	125
1902	101	1905	1,866

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ANNUAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1856	11	1880	50
1857	9	1881	73
1858, 1859, 1860	None	1882	202
1861-2	10	1883	26
1863	None	1884	94
1864	None	1885	72
1865	21	1886	14
1866	50	1887	73
1867	None	1888	50
1868	21	1899	86
1869	15	1890	27
1870	None	1891	36
1871	11	1892	25
1872	32	1893	49
1873	54	1894	49
1874	4	1895	263
1875	2	1896	265
1876	None	1897	28
1877	51	1898	59
1878	33	1899	847
1879	89		

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 120; Second, 60

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1898	73	1904	185
1900	56	1906	375
1902	519		

AUDITOR OF STATE—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1860 Spec	2	1887	63
1861, 1863, 1865	None	1889	52
1867	58	1891	62
1869	35	1893	44
1871	24	1895	168
1873	1	1897	99
1875	65	1899	553
1877	49	1901	6
1879	19	1903	641
1881	72	1905	760
1883	55	1906	1,130
1885	98		

AUDITOR OF STATE—INSURANCE REPORT

Year	No. on Hand	Year		No. on Hand
1876	88	1895		163
1877	1	1896		75
1878	10	1897		49
1879	1	1898		72
1880	None	1899		199
1881	106	1900	Vol. 1	134
1882	79		Vol. 2	280
1883	89	1901	Vol. 1	120
1884	87		Vol. 2	352
1885	48	1902	Vol. 1	387
1886	63		Vol. 2	475
1887	None	1903	Vol. 1	1,272
1888	95		Vol. 2	1,594
1889	24	1904	Vol. 1	1,293
1890	12		Vol. 2	1,555
1891	55	1905	Vol. 1	1,614
1892	48		Vol. 2	1,539
1893	87	1906	Vol. 1	3,244
1894	74		Vol. 2	2,848

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL BANK REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Han
1892	17	1895	18
1893	18	1896	23
1894	21	1897	202

BENEDICT HOME—BIENNIAL REPORT.

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1885	146	1891	85
1887	None	1893	170
1889	113	1895	None

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1886	52	1892	None
1888	73	1894	531
1890	None	1896	None

BOARD OF CONTROL—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1899	1,553	1903	1,475
1901	1,466	1905	1,948

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS—BULLETINS OF IOWA INSTITUTIONS

(Quarterly)

Year	Volume	Quarter	No. on Hand	Year	Volume	Quarter	No. on Hand
1899	1	1st	100	1902	4	1st	258
1899	1	2d	200	1902	4	2d	370
1899	1	3d	359	1902	4	3d	426
1899	1	4th	None	1902	4	4th	356
1900	2	1st	None	1903	5	1st	262
1900	2	2d	155	1903	5	2d	290
1900	2	3d	173	1903	5	3d	309
1900	2	4th	493	1903	5	4th	229
1901	3	1st	291	1904	6	1st	102
1901	3	2d	311	1904	6	2d	229
1901	3	3d	388	1904	6	3d	None
1901	3	4th	289	1904	6	4th	None

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 125; Second, 63

Year		No. on Hand
1871	First Report	49
1873	Second Report } Bound together	24
1875	Third Report. }	
1875	Third Report (Bound by itself)	83

1877	Fourth Report	103	1887	Final Report	81
1879	Fifth Report	88	1886	Report to 21st G. A	114
1881	Sixth Report	103	1887	Report of Settlement	175
1883	Seventh Report	84	1884	Inauguration of Capitol... Address by J. A. Kasson	34
1885	Eighth Report	94			

CAPITOL COMMISSION OF 1902—REPORT OF

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1902	437	1904	626

CENSUS OF IOWA

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1856	82	1875	28
1859	59	1885	46
1867	17	1895	743
1869	25	1905	9,115

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS

Report of John N. Dewey on War Claims

Year		No. on Hand	Year		No. on Hand
1867	First Report	None	1871	Third Report	None
1869	Second Report	42			

REPORT OF J. H. HARVEY ON SWAMP LANDS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1868	None	1872	16

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. of Report	No. on Hand	Year	No. of Report	No. on Hand
1854	1st	None	1877	13th	82
1856	2d	None	1879	14th	71
1857	3d	None	1881	15th	76
1859	4th	1	1883	16th	50
1861	5th	7	1885	17th	46
1863	6th	None	1887	18th	56
1865	7th	None	1889	19th	49
1867	8th	56	1891	20th	70
1869	9th	26	1893	21st	50
1871	10th	66	1895	22d	76
1873	11th	63	1897	23d	114
1875	12th	30			

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Year	No. of Report	No. on Hand	Year	No. of Report	No. on Hand
1882	19th	18	1890	23rd	24
1886	21st	93	1894	25th	93
1888	22d	65	1896	26th	318

CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY—BIENNIAL REPORT.

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1887	74	1897	197
1889	24	1899	220
1891	66	1901	39
1893	190	1903	235
1895	4	1905	253

DAIRY COMMISSIONERS—ANNUAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1887	2	1897	426
1888	1	1898	81
1889	12	1899	44
1890	37	1900	93
1891	63	1901	149
1892	38	1902	277
1893	62	1903	21
1894	261	1904	563
1895	None	1905	670
1896	24		

DENTAL EXAMINERS—ANNUAL REPORT

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1883	124	1890	130
1884	131	1892	525
1885	104	1893	19
1889	135		

BIENNIAL REPORT

Year	No. on Hand
1903	216

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1902	23	1905	1605
1903	330	1906	922
1904	1690		

BIENNIAL EXPENSE REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1899	104	1903	230
1901	422	1905	653

ASSESSED VALUATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1872	57	1895	119
1876	248	1896	590
1880	314	1897	205
1882	20	1898	756
1884	78	1899	226
1886	95	1900	246
1887	77	1901	57
1889	131	1902	167
1890	41	1903	543
1891	130	1904	474
1892	159	1905	192
1893	269	1906	200
1894	292		

FISH AND GAME WARDEN—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1877	62	1893	83
1879	49	1895	40
1881	45	1897	10
1883	39	1899	308
1885	42	1901	111
1887	57	1903	5
1889	45	1905	179
1891	153		

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT HATCHING HOUSE AT SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1882	12	1888	48
1884	25	1890	62
1886 (Also contains report for hatching house at Anamosa)	37		

GENERAL ASSEMBLY - RULES

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

No rules from First to Twelveth G. A. inclusive

Year	General Assembly	No. on Hand	Year	General Assembly	No. on Hand
1870	13th	5	1890	23d	25
1872	14th	None	1892	24th	165
1874	15th	None	1894	25th	187
1876	16th	79	1896	26th	15
1878	17th	67	1898	27th	None
1880	18th	75	1900	28th	1283
1882	19th	20	1902	29th	1292
1884	20th	129	1904	30th	75
1886	21st	39	1906	31st	516
1888	22d	137			

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

THIRD SURVEY

Volume No.	No. on Hand	Volume No.	No. on Hand
1	254	10	292
2	380	11	334
3	290	12	435
4	105	13	300
5	227	14	843
6	400	15	626
7	283	Artesian wells bulletin	180
8	270	Grasses of Iowa, bulletin No. 1.	166
9	278	Grasses of Iowa, bulletin No. 2.	1748

GOVERNOR

BIENNIAL MESSAGE

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	G. A.	Governor	No. on Hand
1864	10th	Kirkwood	52
1868	12th	Stone	118
1872	14th	Merrill	71
1874	15th	Carpenter	54
1878	17th	Newbold	58
1880	18th	Gear	31
1884	20th	Sherman	24
1886	21st	Sherman	4
1888	22d	Larrabee	53
1890	23d	Larrabee	2
1892	24th	Boies	20
1894	25th	Boies	9

GOVERNOR—Continued.

Year	G. A.	Governor	No. on Hand
1896	26th	Jackson	288
1898	27th	Drake	7
1900	28th	Shaw	164
1902	29th	Shaw	641
1904	30th	Cummins	4,001
1906	31st	Cummins	250

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Year	G. A.	Governor	No. on Hand
1862	9th	Kirkwood	1
1864	10th	Stone	3
1868	12th	Merrill	60
1870	13th	Merrill	272
1872	14th	Carpenter	135
1874	15th	Carpenter	50
1876	16th	Kirkwood	197
1878	17th	Gear	54
1882	19th	Sherman	100
1886	21st	Larrabee	91
1890	23d	Boies	143
1892	24th	Boies	63
1894	25th	Jackson	32
1896	26th	Drake	361
1898	27th	Shaw	9
1900	28th	Shaw	50
1902	29th	Cummins	2,968
1904	30th	Cummins	3,963

BIENNIAL ADDRESSES AND INAUGURAL ADDRESSES BOUND TOGETHER

Year	G. A.	Governors	No. on Hand
1878	17th	Biennial.........Newbold First inaugural.......Gear	4
1880	18th	Biennial..............Gear Second inaugural ....Gear	38
1882	19th	Biennial..............Gear First inaugural...Sherman	19
1884	20th	Biennial.........Sherman Second inaugural.Sherman	5
1886	21st	Biennial.........Sherman First inaugural...Larrabee	7
1888	22d	Biennial.........Larrabee Second inaugural.Larrabee	5

GOVERNOR—CONTINUED.

SPECIAL

Year	G. A.	Governor	No. on Hand
1884	20th	Sherman's second inaugural address and the dedicatory address of John A. Kasson	34

SPECIAL MESSAGES

Year	G. A.	Governor	No. on Hand
1860	8th	Kirkwood	1
1861	8th Extra	Kirkwood	171
1862	9th	Kirkwood	35
1868	12th	Merrill	146
1872*	14th	Carpenter	93

REPORT OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, SUSPENSIONS OF SENTENCES AND REMISSION OF FINES

BIENNIAL

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50.

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1867	101	1891	109
1869	133	1893	50
1873	49	1895	26
1877	127	1897	94
1881	72	1899	272
1883	19	1901	517
1887	7	1903	336
1889	65	1905	320

BOARD OF HEALTH—BIENNIAL

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1883	71	1895	1,389
1887	34	1897	686
1889	420	1899	427
1891	497	1901	401
1893	418	1903	473

REPORT OF HIGHWAY COMMISSION

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand
1905	474

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*Transmitting the report of J. A. Harvey in reference to swamp land claims against the general government.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1893	2	1901	1
1895	3	1903	1
1899	532	1905	159

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—PROCEEDINGS, ANNUAL

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1867	37	1890	469
1873	50	1892	743
1876	29	1893	120
1877	13	1894	819
1878	2	1895	1,029
1879	378	1896	488
1880	549	1897	523
1881	539	1898	151
1882	443	1899	98
1883	93	1901	492
1884	328	1902	95
1885	50	1903	1,129
1886	85	1904	71
1887	101	1905	630
1888	5		

HOSPITAL AT CHEROKEE

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

First Reserve, 100: Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1895	170	1897	292

HOSPITAL AT CLARINDA—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1889	44	1895	48
1891	72	1897	316
1893	52		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1885	114	1887	217
1886 (Supplemental Report)	24		

HOSPITAL AT CLARINDA—CONTINUED.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1886	11	1894	692
1888	65	1896	592

HOSPITAL AT INDEPENDENCE

BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100, Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1875	11	1889	7
1879	42	1891	53
1881	62	1893	2
1883	48	1895	126
1885	51	1897	141
1887	20		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1869	27	1879	39
1871	36	1881	164
1873	31	1883	157
1875	188	1886	262
1877	94		

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1882	16	1890	57
1884	25	1894	192
1886	29	1896	817
1888	37		

HOSPITAL AT MT. PLEASANT

BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1861	9	1883	49
1867	49	1885	36
1869	59	1887	33
1871	50	1889	17
1873	51	1891	62
1875	65	1893	24
1877	62	1895	51
1879	49	1897	13
1881	48		

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1868	25	1888	42
1880	51	1894	592
1884	22	1896	1192
1886	25		

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1873	37	1885	81
1875	21	1887	56
1877	34	1889	45
1879	38	1891	89
1881	26	1893	271
1883	25	1897	79

HOUSE JOURNALS

Year	G. A.	No. on Hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand
1854	5th	1	1873	14th Ad. Sess.	3
1856	6th	23	1874	15th	2
1860	8th	47	1876	16th	74
1862	9th	42	1878	17th	90
1862	9th Extra	104	1880	18th	109
1864	10th	47	1882	19th	8
1866	11th	24	1884	20th	3
1868	12th	77	1886	21st	3
1870	13th	44	1888	22d	68

HOUSE JOURNALS—CONTINUED.

Year	G. A.	No. on Hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand
1890	23d	36	1898	27th	294
1892	24th	355	1900	28th	421
1894	25th	227	1902	29th	534
1896	26th	633	1904	30th	504
1897	26th Extra	715	1906	31st	648

SENATE JOURNALS

Year	G. A.	No. on hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand
1848	2d	42	1880	18th	189
1854	5th	1	1882	19th	39
1856	6th	34	1884	20th	4
1860	8th	117	1886	21st	17
1861	8th Extra	11	1888	22d	109
1862	9th	37	1890	23d	45
1864	10th	13	1892	24th	356
1866	11th	45	1894	25th	283
1868	12th	89	1896	26th	688
1870	13th	12	1897	26th Extra	794
1872	14th	20	1898	27th	288
1873	14th Extra	90	1900	28th	433
1874	15th	80	1902	29th	544
1876	16th	144	1904	30th	502
1878	17th	132	1906	31st	592

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, KNOXVILLE—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year		No. on Hand	Year		No. on Hand
1889	Report of Commissioners	131	1895	Second Biennial Report	14
1891	Report of Trustees	44	1897	Third Biennial Report	225
1893	First Bienial Report	144			

IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—PROCEEDINGS

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	Volume	No. on Hand	Year	Volume	No. on Hand
1880	6	1	1891	18	89
1880	7	1	1892	19	31
1883	10	35	1893	20	40
1884	11	54	1894	21	85
1886	13	12	1895	22	6
1887	14	5	1897	24	77
1888	15	3	1898	25	44
1889	16	47	1899	26	10
1890	17	41			

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

BIENNIAL REPORT

Boys at Eldora, Girls at Mitchellville

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1869	25	1883	76
1871	61	1885	58
1873	54	1887	67
1875	48	1889	22
1877	55	1891	65
1879	40	1893	39
1881	57	1897	142

First report of boys' department made in 1869; first report for girls' department made in 1873; both reports after 1873 bound together.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE AT ELDORA

Year	G. A.	No. on Hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand
1870	13th	28	1884	20th	64
1872	14th	25	1886	21st	58
1874	15th	11	1888	22d	44
1878	17th	2	1890	23d	55
1882	19th	20	1896	26th	493

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE AT MITCHELLVILLE

Year	G. A.	No. on Hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand
1884	20th	31	1890	23d	59
1886	21st	48	1896	26th	594
1888	22d	60			

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1877	116	1889	26
1879	61	1891	50
1881	72	1893	123
1883	49	1895	200
1885	80	1897	182
1887	61		

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1880	27	1890	25
1886	79	1894	168
1888	51	1896	694

IOWA DOCUMENTS

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No. of Volumes	No. on Hand
1856	1	10
1857	1	3
1859-60	1	1
1860	1	24
1861-2	1	2
1864	1	1
	2	1
1866	1	80
	2	71
1874	1	2
	2	6
	3	14
1876	1	4
	2	5
	3	3
1878	1	39
	2	31
1880	1	23
	2	43
	3	53
	4	41
1882	1	12
	2	19
	3	19
	4	19
	5	23
1884	1	128
	2	120
	3	141
	4	106
	5	120
1886	1	29
	2	23
	3	27
	4	23
	5	20
1888	1	173
	2	177
	3	178
	4	165
	5	113
1890	1	131
	2	230
	3	230
	4	228
	5	117
	6	136
1892	1	275
	2	290
	3	291
	4	302
	5	332
	6	320
1894	1	22
	2	25
	3	13
	4	15
	5	19
1896	1	11
	2	19
	3	36
	4	18
	5	43
1898	1	111
	2	165
	3	178
	4	191
	5	137
	6	184
1900	1	122
	2	117
	3	108
	4	106
	5	118
	6	95
	7	101
1902	1	379
	2	384
	3	384
	4	368
	5	379
	6	354
	7	377

Year	No. of Volumes	No. of Sets
1904	1 to 8 inclusive	612
1906	1 to 7 inclusive	1,500

MINE INSPECTORS—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1881	50	1895	9
1885	1	1901	2
1887	50	1903	59
1889	12	1905	98
1891	61	1906	150
1893	3		

LABOR COMMISSIONER—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1888	2	1900	93
1894	1	1902	520
1896	1	1904	593
1898	200		

LIBRARY COMMISSION—BIENNIAL REPORT

Year	No. on Hand
1903	

OIL INSPECTORS—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1885	221	1897	464
1887	165	1899	133
1889	82	1901	551
1891	139	1903	393
1893	105	1905	241
1895	245		

PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1873	33	1887	98
1877	92	1889	21
1879	83	1891	102
1881	116	1893	8
1883	85	1895	35
1885	100	1897	75

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

(Bound together with first Biennial Report)

Year	No. on Hand
1873	32

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	G. A.	No. on Hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand
1882	19th	1	1890	23d	66
1884	20th	121	1894	25th	267
1886	21st	58	1896	26th	493
1888	22d	56			

PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1865	28	1881	82
1867	85	1883	70
1869	14	1885	64
1871	109	1887	53
1873	75	1891	178
1875	23	1893	145
1877	60	1895	20
1879	69	1897	315

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	G. A.	No. on Hand	Year	G. A.	No. on Hand.
1882	19th	18	1890	23d	184
1884	20th	80	1894	25th	544
1886	21st	53	1896	26th	594
1888	22d	5			

PHARMACY COMMISSION—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1881	98	1895	304
1883	65	1897	110
1885	37	1899	280
1887	62	1901	748
1889	50	1903	21
1891	48	1905	734
1893	154		

CIRCULAR OF RULES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1886	49	1897	14

PIONEER LAWMAKERS ASSOCIATION—PROCEEDINGS

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1886 to 1890 first and second report bound together	43	1898	385
1892	10	1900	109
1894	137	1902	647
1896	385	1904	763
		1906	661

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF BIENNIAL REPORT.

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1867	5	1889	18
1871	51	1891	94
1875	46	1893	91
1877	13	1895	148
1879	58	1897	26
1881	73	1899	7
1883	74	1901	158
1885	56	1903	400
1887	2	1905	1,519

SCHOOL LAWS AND DECISIONS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1872	12	1888	61
1874	37	1892	4
1876	45	1897	8
1880	45	1902	2,209
1884	32	1906 extract of school laws	778

MISCELLANEOUS

Year		No. on Hand
1906	Arbor day	1,494
1900	Handbook for Iowa schools	225
1901	Special day books	479
1902	Special day books	474
1904		52
1903	Flag day, Louisana Purchase	460
1904	Flag day	175
1901-2	Educational directory	178
1903-4	Educational directory	1,399
1904-5	Educational directory	1,078
1905-6	Educational directory	410
1904	Manual for Iowa normal institutes	21,025
1904	"What, How and Why"	1,255
1900	Manual for Iowa normal institutes	283
1898	Memorial day, A Loyal Leaflet	113
1903	Memorial day	129

Year		No. on Hand
1902	Supplementary list of library books	770
1906	Hand books	17,282
1906	Special days	4,568
1906	School laws on certificate	4,970
1901	Chapter II, consolidation of districts	870
1903	Chapter VII, improvement of rural schools	1,622
1904	Advanced sheets	595
1905	Holidays and hallowed days	49
1905	Conditions and needs of rural schools	13,112
1904	Catalogue of library books	8,502
1903	Manual for accredited schools	2,074
	The flag and the schoolhouse	188
1904	Supplement to manual for normal institutes	283

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—ANNUAL REPORT

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No. on Hand
1878	66
1880	64
1881	1
1882	19
1883	13
1884	26
1885	7
1886	9
1887	1
1888	1
1889	64
1890	251
1891	98
1892	535

Year	No. on Hand
1893	50
1894	284
1895	148
1896	994
1897	506
1898	614
1899	290
1900	1,133
1901	161
1902	507
1903	615
1904	918
1905	1,332

SCHOOL FOR DEAF, COUNCIL BLUFFS—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1859	7	1879	44
1861	16	1881	75
1863	1	1883	103
1865	40	1885	39
1869	52	1887	7
1871	112	1889	47
1873	1	1891	50
1875	63	1893	55
1877	103	1897	61

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

1872	41	1888	62
1874	15	1894	142
1880	8	1896	442
1884	18		

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

1868	37	1874	37
1870	14	1876	94

SECRETARY OF STATE

CRIMINAL RETURNS—BIENNIAL REPORT

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1861	24	1885	65
1865	5	1887	81
1867	36	1889	67
1869	62	1891	56
1871	24	1893	72
1873	50	1895	43
1875	50	1897	14
1877	63	1899	322
1879	68	1901	603
1881	62	1903	231
1883	8	1905	128

LAND REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No on Hand
1857	7	1883	41
1858 (Supplemental)	18	1885	147
1859	57	1889	87
1865	28	1891	310
1867	133	1893	325
1869	19	1895	112
1871	63	1897	75
1873	7	1899	80
1875	49	1901	99
1877	37	1903	108
1879	77	1905	148
1881	70		

OFFICIAL REGISTER

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1892	521	1901	5
1894	283	1902	1,890
1895	235	1803	88
1897	3	1904	2,197
1898	4	1905	174
1899	617	1906	1,086
1900	22		

SOLDIERS' HOME, MARSHALLTOWN—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1887	136	1893	78
1889	49	1897	218
1891	169		

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1888	77	1894	592
1890	60	1896	1,092

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT COMMISSION

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1890	180	1895	140
1893	218		

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, DAVENPORT—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1867	50	1885	115
1869	57	1887	92
1871	89	1889	16
1875	87	1891	100
1877	118	1893	18
1879	132	1895	51
1881	72	1897	97
1883	81	1899	38

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1882	18	1890	80
1884	5	1894	692
1886	31	1896	692
1888	49		

IOWA STATE COLLEGE—ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1861 Annual	1	1887	18
1863 Annual	15	1889	71
1867 Biennial	50	1891	72
1869	26	1893	83
1871	24	1895	146
1873	14	1897	195
1877	51	1899	347
1879	34	1901	219
1881	17	1903	672
1883	25	1905	420
1885	62		

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1882	5	1890	43
1884	40	1894	392
1886	58	1896	592
1888	44		

REPORT OF EXPERIMENT STATION

Year		No. on Hand
1889	Annual Report	98
	Bulletin No. 26	179
	Bulletin No. 38	2,426

STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

None before the year 1895.

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1895	12	1898	142
1897	13	1899	114

STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1891	147	1905	349
1893	22		

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA—PROCEEDINGS

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1857	15	1885	107
1863	4	1887	47
1865	43	1889	50
1867	52	1891	117
1869	110	1893	89
1871	69	1895	196
1873	119	1897	491
1875	32	1899	202
1877	73	1901	707
1879	138	1903	225
1881	74	1905	232
1883	57		

STATE LIBRARY—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1869	119	1889	17
1877	24	1893	8
1881	78	1895	88
1883	59	1897	182
1885	14	1899	283
1887	262	1905	429

STATE LIBRARY CATALOGUES

Year		No. on Hand	Year		No, on Hand
1889	Law department	63	1889	Law and miscellaneous departments combined	827
1889	Miscellaneous department	175			

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1877	96	1895	1
1879	85	1897	1
1881	106	1899	104
1883	117	1901	354
1885	50	1903	70
1889	60	1905	230

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1884	43	1890	107
1886	43	1896	596
1888	62		

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—PROCEEDINGS

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1893	50	1901	3
1894	39	1902	2
1895	3	1903	88
1896	2	1904	227
1898	71	1905	240
1899	23		

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand
1898	44

STATE UNIVERSITY—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 150; Second, 75

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1869	29	1887	89
1871	12	1889	68
1873	23	1895	39
1877	58	1897	393
1879	42	1899	164
1881	51	1901	611
1883	26	1903	79
1885	46	1905	97

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1874	9	1888	64
1880	34	1890	62
1882	3	1892	293
1884	53	1896	542
1886	35		

TREASURER OF STATE—BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 200; Second, 100

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1857	16	1887	28
1859	47	1889	117
1867	41	1891	91
1869	51	1893	98
1871	61	1895	131
1873	94	1897	482
1875	37	1899	1,026
1877	259	1901	108
1879	127	1903	16
1881	182	1905	1,165
1883	192	1906	903
1885	58		

Report of Joint Committee to Investigate Shortage of Rankin	35
Collateral Inheritance Tax Regulations (1898)	94
Collateral Inheritance Tax Regulations (1904)	2,001

WEATHER SERVICE—REPORT

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1884	2	1887	1
1886	11	1891	9

REPORT OF CENTRAL STATION

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1887	33	1889	17

WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE—ANNUAL REPORT

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1890	14	1898	1
1891	9	1899	36
1896	8	1902	1,011
1897	1		

VETERINARY SURGEON—ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL REPORT

First Reserve, 100; Second, 50

ANNUAL

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1885	91	1891	179
1886	79	1892	150
1887	154	1893	94
1888	133	1894	100
1889	41	1895	50
1890	151		

BIENNIAL

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1897	21	1901	129
1899	50	1903	123

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

First Reserve, 50; Second, 25

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1871	24	1881	97

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND

VISITING COMMITTEE

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1894	197	1886	597

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF IOWA

Year	No. on Nand
1857 Printed in 1892	35

DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1857	58	1859	5
1858	77	1872 Commission on losses	47

MISCELLANEOUS

	No. on Hand
Report of Educational Commission 1905	2,680
David B. Henderson Memorial	430
Board of Control on Tuberculosis	1,665
Report of Surgeon General Hughes to Governor and Adjutant-General (1862)	21
Iowa at the Worlds Columbian Exposition (1893)	15
Report at Legislative Commission to investigate affairs at Fort Madison Penitentiary (1878)	20
Report of Committee appointed to revise statutes (1872)	12
Report of Vicksburg Commission on location of Iowa Troops	9,000
Report of Code Commission to Twenty-sixth General Assembly	132
Report of Miss Cleaves, delegate to National Conference of Charities	124
Report of business methods of State Institutions by W. Rich	57
Memorial relative to water communication to Thirteenth General Assembly	22
Iowa and the Centennial (State Address) 1876	33
Report of State Institutions (1872)	23
Report of the distribution of Seeds (1874)	22
Report of Committee of Railroads (1882)	59
Report of collections for Pennsylvania Flood Sufferers	28
Homeseekers Guide	11
Iowa Education at the International Exhibition (1876)	34
Report of legislative commission on locating Hospital for Insane in Northern Iowa	140
Articles of impeachment against John L. Brown, State Auditor	8
Answer of John L. Brown	5
Brief of Authorities by S. M. Weaver on part of Board of Managers in above mentioned case	13
Report of Investigating Committee of State Officers to Twenty-seventh General Assembly	24
Report of Revenue Commission appointed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly	55
Laying of the Corner Stone of the State Capitol	120
Railway Regulation, Chapter 70 of General and Public Acts of Fifteenth General Assembly	273
Statistics of Railways and Railway Systems in Iowa (1850 to 1902)	238
Check Lists of Iowa Publications (1904)	1,374
Address on University Education by Rev. Silas Totten	30

LAWS PRINTED AND BOUND IN PAMPHLET FORM

	No. on Hand		No. on Hand
Drainage Laws (1904)	97	Building and Loan Laws (1900)	876

BANKING LAWS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1900	410	1902	1,592

MINING LAWS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1890	30	1903	8
1900	200	1904	1

REVENUE LAWS

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1886	2	1903 Road Laws	2,513
1893	8	1900 Insurance Laws	290
1901	3,322	1902 Corporation and Insurance Laws	1,300
1904	1,465		

IOWA STATE DAIRY CONVENTION

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1903 At Waterloo	1	1905 At Mason City	49

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF PUBLICATIONS HELD BY DIFFERENT OFFICERS.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT—BIENNIAL REPORT

Year	No. on Hand	Year	No. on Hand
1893	101	1901	1
1895	20	1903	279
1897	148	1905	55
1899	58		

BOARD OF CONTROL

BULLETINS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Year	Volume	Quarter	No. on Hand
1899	I	1st	109
		2d	101
		3d	102
		4th	50
1900	II	1st	128
		2d	82
		3d	77
		4th	69
1901	III	1st	63
		2d	67
		3d	65
		4th	57
1902	IV	1st	91
		2d	128
		3d	83
		4th	85
1903	V	1st	107
		2d	95
		3d	131
		4th	52
1904	VI	1st	109
		2d	105
		3d	205
		4th	5
1905	VII	1st	177
		2d	665
		3d	593
		4th	452

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Dairy Commissioner

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA

FOR THE YEAR 1906

H. R. WRIGHT
STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DES MOINES:
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER.
1907

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the Food and Dairy Commissioner.

Very respectfully,

H. R. WRIGHT,
Food and Dairy Commissioner.

DES MOINES, November 9, 1906.

EXPENSES OF OFFICE OF DAIRY COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

Dairy Commissioner's salary	$ 1,666.64	
Dairy Commissioner's expense	546.85	$ 2,213.49
Deputy Dairy Commissioner's salary	$ 1,200.00	
Deputy Dairy Commissioner's expense	82.98	$ 1,282.98
Assistant Dairy Commissioner's salary	$ 1,200.00	
Assistant Dairy Commissioner's expense	1,069.87	$ 2,269.87
Assistant Dairy Commissioner's salary	$ 1,200.00	
Assistant Dairy Commissioner's expense	981.36	$ 2,181.36
Clerk's salary, four months		$ 300.00

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Legal expenses	$ 75.00	
Chemical analyses	10.00	
Printing dairy laws	23.00	
Babcock tester	28.40	
Repairs on typewriter	3.25	
Butter test bottles and triers	13.40	
Notary commission and seal	7.00	
Filing cabinet and cards	50.65	
Oleo samples	1.15	
Kalamazoo copier	5.00	
Laboratory books	54.00	
Commissioner's seal	2.00	
Repair on laboratory oven	1.50	$ 274.35
Express, freight and cartage		53.68
Telegraph and telephone		20.25
		$ 9,795.98
*Less salaries		5,566.64
		$ 4,229.34
Less rebates on mileage		390.00
Total		$ 3,839.34
Average monthly expense		319.94

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* Salaries are not paid from the specific appropriation. The amount of the appropriation July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1907, was $5,400.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The condition of the dairy industry in this State has never been better than it is at present, and the prospects for further improvement and increases are very bright. The disturbing factors of competition with creameries of the new kind and the uncertainty of the effects of new methods of doing business seem to have become quite well understood, and there is a feeling of certainty and stability on the part of managers of both the small creameries and the larger ones. The number of creameries that have closed this year is very small. This fact is significant, when it is remembered that more than 350 creameries have been closed up in the last four years.

The same feeling of the permanence of the industry is found among the producers of milk and cream in every section of the State and the outlook is good for continued increases in number of dairymen, in the size of their herds, in their per capita production, as well as for continued prosperity on the part of the manufacturer of the butter.

For a good many years the farmers of this State have almost unanimously used the Shorthorn cow in their dairy herds, and they have nothing to regret for having done so under the existing conditions. There has, however, lately been a considerable demand for dairy breeds of cattle, particularly of the larger breeds. This office has had a good many inquiries as to where grade dairy cows might be purchased in carload lots. The same kind of inquiries come in large numbers to the professors at Ames, and, of course, it is impossible for one to secure Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, or other dairy cattle in large quantities in any one place in this State. A very large number of our dairymen are purchasing Holstein sires and starting dairy herds.

The following table shows the production of oleomargarine in the United States for the last five years:

1902	126,316,472
1903	71,804,102
1904	48,071,480
1905	49,880,982
1906	53,146,659

As previously pointed out, very little of this oleomargarine is sold in Iowa, the number of licensed dealers being usually about a dozen and their trade very small and carried on in strict accordance with the Iowa statute, but whatever oleomargarine is made goes into competition at once with Iowa butter and displaces an equivalent amount of butter in this country. The dairy people of this State are therefore vitally interested in the enforcement of oleomargarine laws. They should take notice that the manufacturers of oleomargarine are now urging the sale of uncolored oleomargarine on its merits as a proper cheap food product. They should further take notice that oleomargarine does not compete in any sense whatever with fancy, high-class butter. That it is an increasingly strong competitor of that butter which, by reason of its poor quality, must be sold for a relatively low price, and that the oleomargarine interests will be very much favored by a continued production of a large percentage of poor quality butter.

NEW CREAMERY BUILDINGS.

Iowa has been in the creamery business so long that a very large number of creameries have become old and dilapidated. The last several years have been years of uncertainty and a considerable number of creamery companies, realizing that their building and apparatus were not altogether suitable, have yet feared to rebuild, until conditions might point to considerable more of permanence in their patronage and certainty that the amount of product that they could rely upon would be sufficient to warrant increased expenditures. The Commissioner is glad to note that a very considerable number of substantial brick or cement creameries have been built during the last season to take the place of the old worn-out plants. This indicates not only a progressive spirit but a belief that conditions are about as they will continue, that the smaller creameries believe that they will be able to compete with all the creameries of every kind that they have yet known.

In a good many cases the new building is upon a different site than the old one. Unfortunately, a good many creameries have been built in places that were entirely unsuitable. Too many were erected upon the most worthless piece of land in the community. Too many have found that a half-mile drain was demanded, or that the water supply and the outlet to the drain were in too close proximity. But these things are difficult to remedy after the building is erected. The most important particular in creamery building is the question of drainage. Unless the drainage is perfect, continued and increasing trouble is sure to result. The most difficult problems presented to this department are those of drainage for the creamery. For some of them there is no solution. A good many new creameries will doubtless replace old ones in the next two or three years and the suggestion is here made that whatever the plans for rebuilding they must embrace suitable facilities for drainage as a first requisite.

NEW DAIRY LAWS.

I.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That every owner, manager or operator of a crear
shall before delivering to any person any skimmed milk cause the
to be pasteurized at a temperature of at least one hundred and eigh
(185) degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this Act sha
conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than Twenty-five Do
more than One Hundred Dollars.

II.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iow

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for the owner, manager
ploye of a cheese factory, creamery or condensed milk fa
manipulate or under-read or over-read the Babcock test o
trivance used for determining the quality of milk or crear
false determination of the said Babcock test or otherw

Section 2. Whosoever shall violate any of the pr
shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than
nor more than One Hundred Dollars.

III.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the

Section 1. The State Food and Dairy Cor
and assistants shall have full access to all pl
buildings, wagons and cars used in the man
tion within the State of any dairy products

Section 2. They may examine and op
containing, or believed to contain, any ar
manufactured, sold or exposed for sale
State relative to the dairy products an
spect the contents therein and take
analysis.

Section 3. Whosoever shall refuse to allow the inspection herein provided for or shall in any way hinder or obstruct the proper officers performing their duties hereunder shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty (30) days.

Purchase or Sale of Unwholesome Milk or Cream.

From Chapter 10, Title 24, Code.

Section 4989. Sale of impure or skimmed milk—skimmed milk cheese—labeling—purchase of unwholesome milk or cream.—If any person shall sell, exchange, or expose for sale or exchange or deliver or bring to another, for domestic or potable use, or to be converted into any product of human food, any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, unwholesome or skimmed milk, or milk from which has been held back what is commonly known as strippings, or milk taken from an animal having disease, sickness, ulcers, abscess or running sore, or which has been taken from the animal within fifteen days before or five days after parturition; *or if any person shall purchase, to be converted into any product of human food, any unclean, unhealthful, adulterated or unwholesome milk or cream, or shall manufacture any such milk or cream into any product of human food,* * * * *he shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and be liable for double damages to the person or persons upon whom such frauds shall be committed.* * * *

This section of the Iowa dairy law has been changed by the introduction of the words italicized and the effect is to make the buyer of bad cream equally responsible with the seller of it, to provide a penalty for the purchase to be made into product of human food of any unclean, unwholesome, unhealthy or adulterated cream or milk. Since the advent of the central creamery competition among the creameries has been very sharp and while every creamery operator desires to have the best of the product yet the necessity of getting volume of business has tempted not a few to receive and pay for cream from which no product of human food ought ever to be made. As previously pointed out this bad practice was a practical inducement to the producer to bring to market cream that was bad or worse. The former law provided a penalty for the seller of bad cream or milk but the law was scarcely ever enforced for the reason that the buyer of it was the real guilty person. A few prosecutions have been made under this amended law and fines have been inflicted both upon purchasers and sellers of both unwholesome milk and cream, but the experience of the last summer has led to the belief that the quality of milk and cream delivered to the creameries and shipping agents in this State will not attain that high quality that it ought to have until a much more complete inspection can be made of it than is now made with the small force at the command of this office.

The hand separator has thoroughly proved its usefulness in this State but it came into use accompanied by theories inimical to good dairying. The salesmen claimed too much for the machine. Too often the producer was assured that washing once a week was all that was necessary, and that cream delivered once a week was plenty good enough. These theories are absurd, of course, but they have been followed by enough people so that hand separator butter is at a discount everywhere, and too many commission men have an idea that it is an impossibility to make the highest class of butter out of cream separated at the farm. The fact that poor qualities of cream make poor grades of butter and lose money for the manufacturer and especially for the producer, that the reputation of the State suffers by reason of second-class products, has not seemed to impress either the producer or the manufacturer. So the statute was amended and prosecutions followed. It remains to be seen whether this practice will result in much good.

This law is more or less unpopular. It is difficult to secure conviction unless the case is an extreme one. Hence it will be impossible to eliminate by prosecutions any but the extreme cases of sale or purchase of unclean milk or cream. There will still be plenty of milk and cream sold that will not come up to the highest standard and yet will not be such as is condemned by the statute.

In the report of a year ago this department urged the grading of cream for butter-making purposes, the purchase of it on grade and the payment therefor in strict proportion to its real value. Early last spring the centralizers agreed on a basis for grading cream and payment for the same substantially as follows:

No. 1 grade consists of hand separator cream delivered at least twice a week in cold weather and three times a week in warm weather, free from all bad flavors and testing not less than 30 per cent.

No. 2 grade consists of hand separator cream testing less than 30 per cent and delivered less frequently than required for first grade.

Gravity and water separator cream not desired at all.

This basis of frequency of delivery and percentage of test is not the proper basis for grading of cream for quality but was a practical working basis for the creamery buying through agents and shipping to the central plant by rail. The proper basis for grading is, of course, the quality, the cleanliness and general state of excellence of the product, yet for butter-making purposes a high-testing cream is of more value than the same amount of fat in lower testing cream, and the man who delivers his cream every other day is a good deal more likely to take good care of it than he is if he may bring it once a week or less often. Hence this attempt has resulted in bettering the grade of cream received at the central plants. But the competition was too strenuous for some of them and they have gone back to that system of paying a uniform price for any and all kinds of cream, a system that practically pays a premium on poor cream, and pays the man who produces good cream less than it is worth, the system that resulted in the present undesirable conditions and which will still further accentuate them. If the creamery operators could actually pay for cream upon its real value and continue to do so for a year they would have solved the problem of how to get better raw material. But, of course, the experience of the last few years convinces that they will not practice real grading of cream in any large number of cases so long as present conditions exist.

The following circular letter has been prepared by this department and has been re-printed by a large number of creameries and thoroughly circulated among their patrons:

To Creamery Managers, Cream Purchasing Agents and Producers of Milk and Cream:

The statutes of this State authorize a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for the sale, purchase, or use of any **unclean, unhealthful, adulterated or unwholesome** milk or cream to be converted into any product of human food.

It is made the duty of the Dairy Commissioner to enforce this statute, and creamery managers, cream purchasing agents and producers of milk and cream are therefore warned that, in every case where evidence of violation of this law can be secured, this department will cause the prosecution of both the seller and the purchaser of unclean or unwholesome milk or cream.

The Commissioner and his assistants are constantly investigating the quality of cream at the creameries, the receiving stations and while en route by rail or otherwise and the law will be enforced as vigorously and completely as possible.

The producer of bad cream, even though it is saleable, loses money; he causes immensely greater losses to other producers whose better product is contaminated by his bad stuff; and he causes still greater losses to the State as a whole because the reputation of the State suffers. These losses are inexcusable because the production of good milk and cream is a comparatively easy matter. There is necessary only cleanliness, low temperatures, frequent delivery.

So far as possible this department will insist that

1. Hand separators shall be washed immediately after each time they are used. This is extremely important.

Cream must be cooled before mixing with cold cream.

Cream must be held at a low temperature in cold water both summer and winter.

Cans in which milk or cream is delivered must be clean.

2. Cream must be delivered at least every second day in summer and every third day in winter, and must, when delivered, be clean and wholesome as required by the statute.

Cream that is sweet and clean and of high test is worth about three cents per pound of fat more for butter-making purposes than cream that is old and sour and of low test. This department endorses the principle of paying for cream on grade and urges its general adoption both by the centralizer and the local creamery operator. The principle is not only right from a business standpoint but its practice will tend to better cream and greater profits for producer and manufacturer of dairy products.

Respectfully,

H. R. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

Creamery operators are at liberty to have this circular letter printed for distribution among their patrons, or in the newspapers of the community.

GROWTH OF THE CENTRALIZING IDEA.

The creameries of this State report having made, for the year ending July 1, 1906, more than 90,000,000 pounds of butter. If the reports were actually complete, the figures would doubtless show 95,000,000 pounds of butter, perhaps 100,000,000 pounds. Of this butter, 24,149,774 pounds are made in nineteen creameries of the State, not counting any centralizing creameries making less than 500,000 pounds of butter. This butter is all made from cream, as distinguished from milk, and nearly all of these creameries receive the bulk of their product by rail, either in direct shipments from the patrons, or shipments of cream purchased through agents, or contracted for at local creamery plants. In addition to the above creameries, three creameries in the State, at Jesup, Strawberry Point and Lake Mills, each make more than a half-million pounds of butter. The number of creameries making 250,000 to 500,000 pounds of butter is very large. The number of creameries making less than 150,000 pounds of butter is very small. The creameries of this State have nearly all learned that economy in manufacture is possible only when the amount of butter made is above 150,000 pounds per annum. Having learned this fact, the number of smaller creameries now receiving cream from distant points has very greatly increased during the last twelve or fifteen months. The product of the larger central factories has not very much increased. The increase in production has been in the number of smaller centralizing plants or in smaller individual or co-operative plants that have gone after the business at an increased distance from the factory, a practice which makes them, in some sense, centralizers. There can be little doubt that the shipping of cream by rail, or its transportation otherwise, for considerable distances, is a part of the creamery system in Iowa that has come to stay, and the successful creamery will be the creamery whose management has energy and enterprise sufficient to get a considerable quantity of cream so that the plant shall make a much larger average amount of butter than has been the case with our successful creameries heretofore. The average creamery of this State, counting out the centralizers mentioned above, makes about 140,000 pounds of butter per annum. In 1903, their average production was 97,000 pounds; in 1904, 112,000 pounds; in 1905, 118,000 pounds.

CREAM SHIPPING RATES TO POINTS OUTSIDE THE STATE.

A new feature in the centralization of the cream business has been the establishment of creameries in Chicago which derive their cream from points several hundred miles from that city. These creameries have entered Northeastern Iowa and by reason of very favorable freight rates they have been able to compete not only with Iowa centralizers, but also with the smaller creameries of the State. These favorable rates were given them only by the Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago Great Western Railroad. both of which roads touch the northeastern dairy district with considerable mileage. Similar situation is maintained in regard to shipments to St. Paul over these two roads, and to St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City over the Chicago Great Western Railroad. We give a table below showing a comparison of rates on cream shipments. Cream and milk in cans take a second-class freight rate according to Iowa freight classifications. The rate when shipped on passenger trains is about eight or ten per cent higher than first-class freight rate and cans are returned free.

Miles	Second Class Freight Rates	Distance Tariff	Former Rate to Chicago
5	11.9 cents	19 cents	....
25	14.45 "	20 "	....
50	17. "	21 "	....
60	17.68 "	22 "	....
65	18.02 "	23 "	....
70	18.36 "	24 "	....
75	18.7 "	25 "	....
80	19.04 "	26 "	....
90	19.72 "	28 "	....
100	20.4 "	30 "	....
110	21.38 "	32 "	....
120	22.36 "	34 "	....
130	23.34 "	36 "	....
140	24.32 "	38 "	26 cents
150	25.3 "	40 "	28 "
160	26.28 "	42 "	32 "
170	27.26 "	44 "	34 "
180	28.24 "	46 "	35 "
190	29.22 "	48 "	35 "
200	30.2 "	50 "	35 "
250	35.10 "	55 "	36 "
300	40. "	60 "	38 "
360	43. "	63 "	40 "
400	45. "	65 "	41 "
460	48. "	68 "	42 "
500	50. "	70 "	43 "

A regular distance tariff was maintained on these roads no matter to what point the cream was shipped except in the case of Chicago, St. Paul, Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Kansas City. A very large number of creameries in Iowa receive cream by rail, and any rate which is favorable to a point outside the State is a detriment to the business of such Iowa creameries as use the railroads in securing their raw product. Not only is this true in regard to centralizing business but the favorable rates make greater and fiercer competition for the local creamery. It seems preposterous to ship so bulky a product as cream two or three hundred miles to Chicago to manufacture when every dictate of economy requires that the same be manufactured as near to the point of production as possible. The rates on cream to Chicago particularly have in a good many cases been nearly or quite as low as the rates on the butter after its manufacture. That is to say, the Chicago manufacturer of butter could ship his butter fat to Chicago in the form of cream cheaper than the Iowa centralizer or creamery operator could ship his butter to Chicago in tubs. Chicago is about 170 miles by rail from Dubuque, the nearest Iowa point. The rates on cream have been such that one could ship a can of cream to Dubuque from Fort Dodge and on the same train another can of cream to Chicago; on the shipment to Dubuque he would pay 49 cents for a ten-gallon can; to Chicago either over the Great Western or the Illinois Central he would pay 40 cents; or for the 49 cents he could ship a can of cream from Council Bluffs to Chicago. The creameries that were actually affected by these favorable rates made complaints to the officials of these roads, to which complaints were added considerable correspondence by this department, and on October 19th and November 1st, respectively, the roads set aside their former tariffs to Chicago, and authorized the use of the distance tariff only as given above, a change which compels all shippers of cream to pay freight in proportion to the distance, whether the same be shipped to Des Moines, Dubuque or some other point outside the State. We are informed that this change of rates is to be permanent.

AVERAGE WAGES OF BUTTERMAKERS.

Reports of monthly wages paid 460 buttermakers of the State show an average salary of $69 per month. Nearly all of our creameries are operated the full twelve months and the average annual wages of the buttermakers is somewhere from $800 to $850, an increase of about $75 to $90 a year over the increase shown in the last annual report, and an increase of $225 annual average wages over the wages paid five years ago. The increased size of the creameries, the greater value of their product, as well as the greater demands for ability and skill on the part of the buttermaker, have brought about this increase in wages paid. While $69 is the average wages, $100 a month is a common figure for first-class buttermakers in first-class creameries, and the State has lost several buttermakers at much higher salaries. The facts indicate that the buttermaker of skill and experience and good record is easily able to demand wages much in excess of the average.

WORK OF THE ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONERS.

The State of Iowa has a larger number of creameries than any other single State, and the smallest number of inspectors of any State. In the last twelve months the two assistant commissioners have been able to visit 447 creameries and 51 cream purchasing stations. Some of these visits were necessary duplications, and it is evident that with between six hundred and seven hundred creameries and approximately 1,500 cream purchasing stations, the work of the assistant commissioners is only a fragment of the work that ought to be done.

The State was unfortunate in the loss of both assistant commissioners, Mr. P. H. Kieffer and Mr. W. S. Smarzo, last spring. Both of these gentlemen received offers of employment in New York City, Mr. Smarzo as Government inspector, Mr. Kieffer with a large commission firm, at salaries far in advance of the salaries here. Mr. W. B. Johnson, of Monticello, and Mr. F. L. Odell, of Greenfield, were appointed as their successors, and their work has met with the approval, not only of the Dairy Commissioner, but of the buttermaking interests generally. Considerable amount of work has been done, particularly during the summer season, in the enforcing more rigidly the statutes in regard to maintenance of creamery and premises and apparatus in a clean and hygienic condition. The policy has been to point out to the creamery management the changes necessary to make the condition of the plant in conformity with the requirements of the law and to give a reasonable time for such compliance. This necessitated a second visit to the creamery, at which time the assistant commissioners were instructed to proceed to inflict penalties, if the conditions were not improved.

The assistant commissioners have also tested shipments of cream billed to the various centralizing plants and the office has later received statements from the shipper of his receipts, and correspondence was undertaken, resulting in fewer differences in regard to tests of cream. The volume of this kind of work done has been very small, but the work will be more largely carried on in the future.

The inspection of butter in the Chicago and New York markets by Government officials, with a view to pointing out to the manufacturers the faults that appear in their butter on the market is an experiment which bids fair to be of value to buttermakers generally. The assistant commissioners have "followed up" the reports made by these Government inspectors and if this co-operation could be carried out to sufficient extent, it would be very valuable to buttermakers who ship to these markets.

In order to make effective the inspection of milk and cream, and for the purpose of enforcing the law, requiring the sale and purchase of clean, wholesome milk and cream only, the Commissioner and his assistants are given authority to open any can of cream or milk, or other package containing any dairy products, or imitations of them, and to take samples for analysis. This makes easy the determination of the quality of the product without working any hardship upon the owner of it.

PASTEURIZATION OF SKIMMED MILK.

The following law was enacted by the last General Assembly, and became effective July 4th, last:

I.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That every owner, manager or operator of a creamery shall before delivering to any person any skimmed milk cause the same to be pasteurized at a temperature of at least one hundred and eighty-five (185) degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars.

Under this law the managers or operators of five creameries have paid fines of $25.00 and costs each for violating same. This department did not attempt to inflict fines upon creamery operators who were merely dilatory about arranging to pasteurize skimmed milk until about the 1st of September. The notifications sent out were in a few cases absolutely ignored, apparently on the theory that the law was simply someone's fad, and that the same would not be enforced, hence prosecutions were absolutely necessary to make it appear that the law was intended for the proper purposes and that the department was expected to enforce it. The Commissioner very much regrets this necessity.

The necessity for legislation for the suppression of tuberculosis in farm animals has been apparent for several years to a large number of interested persons. One of the most frequent allegations was that the skimmed milk from the creamery was the cause of increased tuberculosis in hogs. For a number of years packers whose hogs are killed under the eye of a competent Government inspector have found their losses by reason of tuberculous hogs increasing in proportion. They uniformly assert at the present time that their regular loss by reason of tubercular hogs for which they have paid full price runs from one to two per cent; that from dairy localities the percentage is higher than elsewhere; that skimmed milk and buttermilk fed hogs show the highest percentages of tuberculosis. Of course the farmer receives nothing less for his hogs to cover this loss to the packer, but even so small a percentage as two per cent is a very great item figured on the aggregate value of Iowa hogs, and the fact that the disease increases among hogs is alarming. Dairymen should be interested in movements for suppression of animal diseases. Their product depends largely upon its reputation for wholesomeness, and we cannot afford to omit any act which tends to keep up the general reputation of our product. For this reason passage of the law requiring pasteurizing of skimmed milk was secured from the Legislature.

Most Iowa hogs are marketed before they are a year old. Tu-
berculosis in hogs does not show its effects so far as the gener
appearance of the live animal is concerned. It can only be detec
by the tuberculin test, or by inspection after slaughter. Becaus
discovery of this disease in the live animal is almost impo
farmers are inclined to doubt the prevalence of the disease
visit to one of the Iowa packing houses will show too large
ber of slaughtered animals hung up in the room for tu
hogs. Farmers of this State now lose more than a mill
annually by reason of this disease in swine. It has bee
perimentally over and over again that hogs fed on mill
culous cows readily contract the disease. It follows,
distribution of skimmed milk at a creamery results
of the infection to every farm which patronizes t
other means for checking tuberculosis in hogs m
the hogs are fed upon the infected milk fro
creamery.

The Dairy Commissioner's report of a
more than half the milk creameries of the
pasteurizing their skimmed milk before re
the passage of the present law and atte
very great opposition. Various objecti
tice. The creameries pasteurizing sk

it made the milk stringy and ropy; that pasteurized skimmed milk sours quicker than unpasteurized; that it makes the calves sick; that the heating destroys the feeding value, and lastly, that it is absurd to care for the health of hogs when no effort is made to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by the use of the butter made from tuberculous milk. None of these objections are well founded. If heating skimmed milk makes it stringy and ropy it is because the milk was nearly or quite sour before being pasteurized, a condition in which it ought not to come to the creamery. The heated milk does not sour quicker than the unheated. More than half the creameries of the State practice the heating of skimmed milk for the very purpose of lengthening the time that it would keep sweet. If heating milk makes calves sick, it is fed to them hot and they are scalded. The heating of skimmed milk does not lower the feeding value of the milk whatever. Lastly, the germs of tuberculosis do not thrive in butter, and are seldom found even in the fresh butter immediately from the churn.

The law requiring the pasteurization of skimmed milk is a proper law, and while it does not, by any means, cover the whole of a difficult problem, it is a considerable step in the right direction, and the creameries of this State should render cheerful obedience to the same. The Dairy Commissioner is required to enforce this statute, and expects to do so.

TABLE No. I.

SHOWING AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF FANCY WESTERN CREAMERY BUTTER IN NEW YORK MARKET.

Month	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1897	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1898	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1899	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1900	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1901	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1902	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1903	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1904	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1905	Twelve months ending Nov. 1, 1906
November	$ .2112	$ .2325	$ .2337	$ .2600	$ .2487	$ .2412	$ .2650	$ .2317	$ .2481	$ .2350
December	.2250	.2290	.2160	.2720	.2540	.2510	.2920	.2423	.2688	.2480
January	.1900	.2040	.1975	.2650	.2262	.2425	.2762	.2270	.2910	.2650
February	.2050	.2042	.2100	.2500	.2250	.2862	.2600	.2517	.3218	.2709
March	.1900	.1937	.2075	.2550	.2212	.2840	.2860	.2452	.2807	.2700
April	.1880	.1980	.1962	.1960	.2099	.2825	.2725	.2284	.3008	.2188
May	.1530	.1580	.1790	.2012	.1900	.2275	.2200	.2012	.2371	.2017
June	.1500	.1687	.1881	.1950	.1925	.2195	.2160	.1803	.2049	.2022
July	.1500	.1687	.1835	.1960	.1960	.2131	.2012	.1767	.2056	.2062
August	.1675	.1860	.2000	.2100	.2050	.1990	.1940	.1793	.2111	.2257
September	.1930	.2025	.2262	.2150	.2110	.2170	.2075	.1947	.2068	.2462
October	.2290	.2235	.2400	.2190	.2200	.2362	.2100	.2095	.2184	.2611
Average val. per lb. for each year	$ .1886	$ .1971	$ .2065	$ .2278	$ .2165	$ .2416	$ .2417	$ .2140	$ .2487	$ .2375

CITY MILK INSPECTION.

The growth of the city milk inspection in this State is indicated by the following table showing the number of permits for milk dealers issued in the years from 1895 to 1906. The years end in every case on the 4th of July:

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
491	566	620	574	676	714	784	821	783	780	827	893

Cities	Population	Inspectors
Burlington	25,318	C. T. Griggs.
Cedar Rapids	28,759	Dr. J. W. Griffith.
Clinton	22,756	M. W. Bannister.
Council Bluffs	25,231	H. A. Lennox.
Davenport	39,797	H. J. High.
Des Moines	75,626	J. P. Morey.
Dubuque	41,941	Dr. Chas. Palen.
Fort Dodge	14,369	D. C. Benjamin.
Keokuk	14,604	A. A. Bland.
Marshalltown	12,045	Dr. E. M. Singleton.
Muscatine	15,087	Dr. John Tillie,
Ottumwa	20,181	E. B. Hill.
Sioux City	40,952	J. E. Huffman.
Waterloo	18,071	Theo. Peek.
	394,737	

The chemist of the food and dairy department has analyzed about four hundred samples of milk and very few prosecutions for the sale of adulterated milk have resulted. There is room for very great improvement in the quality of milk sold in the cities, so far as cleanliness and modern methods of handling are concerned, but the use of added ingredients of any kind is extremely small.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

A study of the following tables will show a very considerable increase in every item for which figures are given except the amount of milk which is sent to the creameries, which rapidly decreases.

Table of comparisons is given below:

	Creamery Patrons.	Cows.	Hand Separators.	Butter Made.
1905	85,000	600,000	49,130	82,707,588
1906	91,867	650,000	58,950	91,202,354

TABLE No. II.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF POUNDS OF MILK RECEIVED, NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CREAM RECEIVED, POUNDS OF BUTTER MADE AND POUNDS SOLD TO PATRONS IN IOWA SO FAR AS REPORTED BY THE CREAMERIES.

County	Number reporting	Pounds of milk received	Pounds of cream received	Pounds of Butter Made and Market for Same		
				Pounds of butter made	Pounds sold to patrons	Pounds sold in Iowa
Adair	5	3,686,755	2,975,035	1,064,898	24,796	87,424
Adams	3	1,293,917	491,077	217,186	3,484	2,424
Allamakee	7		5,859,303	1,583,032	13,105	46,555
Appanoose						
Audubon	8	18,296,232	2,182,161	1,647,452	87,671	8,633
Benton	3	442,267	2,223,522	226,119	1,750	7,197
Black Hawk	16	40,382,209	1,658,409	2,146,261	177,883	326,677
Boone	2	4,360,000	20,230	188,185	8,775	9,600
Bremer	22	67,300,139	41,000	3,067,487	225,508	54,088
Buchanan	8	29,247,378	1,608,450	1,706,243	118,786	40,286
Buena Vista	4	474,913	2,385,492	693,962	11,340	5,360
Butler	14	33,329,759	904,875	1,930,683	139,944	69,162
Calhoun	3	1,500,083	3,380,801	1,218,194	3,486	3,819
Carroll	6	2,406,242	6,513,919	1,839,296	15,343	20,055
Cass	2	137,577	552,951	185,336	429	485
Cedar	4	1,415,980	643,252	243,709	6,167	44,316
Cerro Gordo	6	365,000	4,112,091	1,363,171	11,522	50,387
Cherokee	4	218,361	1,444,561	612,819	1,564	1,920
Chickasaw	15	34,564,544	4,772,637	2,841,369	189,673	59,833
Clarke						
Clay	6	8,186,902	1,368,706	856,629	46,579	10,115
Clayton	15	36,164,470	8,948,875	3,299,509	90,601	38,200
Clinton	7	5,289,347	977,726	474,151	14,590	2,309
Crawford	1		5,000,000	1,261,119		10,000
Dallas	3	1,832,140	1,259,180	527,821	21,583	38,764
Davis						
Decatur	1		69,280	22,623	11	598
Delaware	20	51,798,308	3,154,591	2,974,239	221,543	105,722
Des Moines						
Dickinson	5	2,201,008	1,512,592	521,304	19,915	16,135
Dubuque	16	18,270,207	1,097,945	1,787,821	80,812	36,186
Emmet	8	12,671,221	1,463,197	595,623	42,972	839
Fayette	21	62,668,300	2,704,417	3,445,213	218,076	257,758
Floyd	5	2,402,443	654,172	1,004,164	40,357	16,491
Franklin	5	7,617,419	3,900,198	1,331,568	28,858	6,641
Fremont						
Greene	1		140,000	35,000		
Grundy	8	20,751,773	1,389,535	1,308,123	150,924	10,321
Guthrie	10	9,879,336	4,579,970	1,323,993	39,750	21,420
Hamilton	2	4,353,680	317,000	272,404	19,633	1,634
Hancock	7	2,679,565	3,343,855	1,067,651	27,480	3,760
Hardin	11	17,275,873	2,539,801	1,539,567	93,071	24,086
Harrison	1	641,790	42,520	35,000	1,713	
Henry						
Howard	7	8,235,073	1,886,529	904,756	36,804	8,987
Humboldt	10	5,540,059	1,508,289	717,910	49,797	73,472
Ida	1		1,615,737	321,689	3,670	
Iowa	7	11,058,863	968,422	702,956	52,825	159,924
Jackson	13	10,813,556	3,643,551	1,600,912	36,908	33,961
Jasper	2	3,235,903	210,319	182,484	10,261	40,975
Jefferson	3	1,460,380	1,054,899	432,344	7,134	126,860
Johnson						
Jones	12	31,630,119	3,320,317	2,533,021	104,114	93,379

TABLE No. II—CONTINUED.

County	Number reporting	Pounds of milk received	Pounds of cream received	Pounds of Butter Made and Market for Same		
				Pounds of butter made	Pounds sold to patrons	Pounds sold in Iowa
Keokuk	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kossuth	20	26,522,070	3,139,129	2,131,916	159,588	46,839
Lee	1	....	1,500,000	503,890	....	50,000
Linn	13	18,889,702	3,659,765	1,657,996	59,879	398,363
Louisa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lucas	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lyon	3	578,278	1,209,607	482,491	10,719	....
Madison	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mahaska	2	....	752,479	216,166	66,908	....
Marion	1	....	619,925	193,649	19,704	11,463
Marshall	5	1,844,800	1,198,817	606,974	11,948	144,517
Mills	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	8	494,708	5,218,648	1,521,661	62,760	276,574
Monona	1	....	187,451	65,504	160	324
Monroe	1	1,025,468	130,413	76,301	2,580	11,206
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muscatine	2	3,850,604	320,230	283,184	240	36,200
O'Brien	4	3,004,578	1,490,473	623,113	15,382	42,811
Osceola	2	492,376	865,234	262,523	5,915	4,123
Page	1	....	6,500,000	1,169,683	....	78,000
Palo Alto	12	30,039,700	810,088	2,056,496	169,364	207,168
Plymouth	3	941,133	1,384,561	514,533	12,201	455
Pocahontas	3	166,816	858,891	294,658	9,930	272
Polk	5	2,121,932	15,487,377	4,083,378	2,745	874,447
Pottawattamie	1	3,000,000	....	225,000	....	....
Poweshiek	3	1,067,460	456,577	152,185	2,300	....
Ringgold	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sac	9	1,703,317	3,516,232	710,395	21,633	800
Scott	2	....	1,323,312	321,852	300	155,353
Shelby	6	2,116,099	2,408,731	660,773	16,298	3,980
Sioux	6	....	4,026,585	1,610,803	17,907	14,555
Story	9	11,873,381	888,925	839,756	85,464	82,232
Tama	3	1,159,471	494,128	180,630	1,500	5,048
Taylor	3	....	6,600,000	1,350,181	2,775	12,606
Union	1	....	3,500,000	1,000,000	....	....
Van Buren	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wapello	2	792,791	911,996	321,413	1,800	37,512
Warren	1	155,480	31,021	1,798	5,000	....
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	1	....	2,082,258	742,945	15,000	5,000
Webster	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winnebago	8	18,691,374	2,008,677	1,465,546	106,623	18,115
Winneshiek	13	....	9,202,384	2,437,743	21,820	65,914
Woodbury	1	6,000,000	21,186,679	7,061,898	....	....
Worth	8	11,524,485	1,287,668	876,929	54,460	4,609
Wright	5	722,920	3,009,082	723,559	25,797	14,652
Total	509	724,878,084	210,150,684	91,202,354	3,589,907	4,529,836

TABLE No. III.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF HAND SEPARATORS, NUMBER OF PATRONS AND NUMBER OF COWS.

County	No. of creamer's reporting hand separators	Hand separators reported	No. of creameries reporting	No. of patrons reported	No. of creamer's reporting number of cows	No. of cows reported
Adair	5	1,014	5	1,141	3	4,100
Adams	2	138	3	311	......	....
Allamakee	8	1,414	8	1,741	7	11,206
Appanoose	......	....	......	....	......	....
Audubon	6	870	8	1,345	8	13,025
Benton	2	340	3	691	......	....
Black Hawk	10	405	16	1,686	16	16,050
Boone	1	15	2	190	2	1,400
Bremer	2	86	21	1,694	18	15,491
Buchanan	6	292	8	1,392	7	10,373
Buena Vista	4	702	4	733	3	4,715
Butler	10	157	14	1,638	11	10,528
Calhoun	4	415	4	552	2	3,450
Carroll	5	1,402	6	1,456	3	2,000
Cass	2	185	2	240	2	1,599
Cedar	4	124	4	273	4	2,088
Cerro Gordo	6	1,110	6	1,276	4	5,664
Cherokee	3	723	4	919	3	2,030
Chickasaw	12	1,090	15	2,541	10	13,429
Clarke	......	....	......	....	......	....
Clay	5	451	6	849	3	3,920
Clayton	13	2,296	15	3,696	10	21,236
Clinton	7	301	7	480	6	2,306
Crawford	1	1,063	1	1,063	......	....
Dallas	3	430	4	759	1	1,300
Davis	......	....	......	....	......	....
Decatur	1	52	1	100	1	350
Delaware	15	674	21	2,008	16	13,635
Des Moines	......	....	......	....	......	....
Dickinson	5	477	5	537	4	3,370
Dubuque	11	489	17	1,119	11	5,330
Emmet	8	303	8	511	5	3,758
Fayette	7	677	20	2,755	16	20,706
Floyd	5	582	5	1,070	4	2,480
Franklin	5	646	5	1,019	4	7,070
Fremont	......	....	......	....	......	....
Greene	1	6	......	....	......	....
Grundy	8	354	8	872	7	9,490
Guthrie	9	815	9	1,510	5	4,949
Hamilton	2	205	3	310	2	2,760
Hancock	6	698	7	969	7	8,336
Hardin	10	997	9	1,495	7	7,788
Harrison	1	20	1	98	1	450
Henry	......	....	......	....	......	....
Howard	6	332	7	913	6	7,006
Humboldt	9	459	9	770	8	7,191
Ida	1	310	1	370	......	....
Iowa	7	317	6	683	6	2,975
Jackson	12	1,170	12	1,538	10	6,231
Jasper	2	49	2	180	1	675
Jefferson	3	296	3	395	2	1,942
Johnson	......	....	......	....	......	....
Jones	12	1,289	11	1,968	9	23,577
Keokuk	......	....	......	....	......	....
Kossuth	18	962	20	1,781	13	10,816

TABLE No. III—CONTINUED.

County	No. of creamer's reporting hand separators	Hand separators reported	No. of creameries reporting	No. of patrons reported	No. of creamer's reporting number of cows.	No. of cows reported.
Lee	1	1,700	1	2,000	1	16,000
Linn	12	1,233	13	2,310	10	6,701
Louisa	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lucas	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lyon	3	540	3	630	2	1,000
Madison	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mahaska	2	440	2	615	1	1,000
Marion	1	200	1	400	......	......
Marshall	4	365	5	835	3	4,010
Mills	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mitchell	8	506	8	1,651	7	10,196
Monona	1	107	1	127	1	800
Monroe	1	108	1	162	1	816
Montgomery	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muscatine	1	40	2	262	2	1,700
O'Brien	4	831	4	924	2	3,900
Osceola	2	210	2	252	1	1,200
Page	1	2,000	......	......	......	......
Palo Alto	11	304	12	1,222	9	9,205
Plymouth	3	453	3	535	2	2,850
Pocahontas	3	315	3	329	1	700
Polk	3	5,060	3	6,500	1	500
Pottawattamie	1	300	1	500	......	......
Poweshiek	3	190	3	259	3	1,275
Ringgold	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sac	8	893	8	985	5	4,090
Scott	2	384	2	488	......	......
Shelby	7	774	7	933	4	3,615
Sioux	6	1,506	6	1,626	6	11,605
Story	7	439	8	1,113	7	5,876
Tama	3	318	3	401	2	900
Taylor	1	1,014	2	1,604	......	......
Union	......	......	......	......	......	......
Van Buren	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wapello	2	1,271	2	1,325	1	400
Warren	......	......	1	58	......	......
Washington	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wayne	1	1,700	1	1,700	......	......
Webster	......	......	......	......	......	......
Winnebago	6	566	8	1,298	8	13,353
Winneshiek	13	1,458	13	2,821	7	11,896
Woodbury	1	6,500	1	7,000	......	......
Worth	7	428	7	691	7	5,500
Wright	5	575	5	672	4	4,843
Total	418	58,950	498	91,867	366	422,539

CREAMERY LIST

*** Indicates that it is a skim station. *c*—Co-operative. *s*—Stock. *i*—Individual.**

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	ADAIR COUNTY—			
1	Adair Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	M. L. McManus	Adair	C. E. McIntire
2	Arbor Hill Co-operative Cry. Co. (Arbor Hill) *c*	C. C. Pease	Stuart	E. C. Lamoree
3	Blue Grass Cry *i*	A. L. Stewart & Co	Fontanelle	M. N. Bates
4	Greenfield Cry. Co *c*	Jas. F. Laude	Greenfield	J. D. Main
5	Blue Grass Cry. (Bridgewater) *i*	A. L. Stewart & Co	Fontanelle	R. R. Brown
	ADAMS COUNTY—			
6	Farmers' Mut. Co-op. Cry. Assn *c*	F. A. Outhier	Prescott	Chas. E. Chawgo
7	Mt. Etna Farmers' Mut. Cry. Co *c*	A. C. Peterson	Mount Etna	F. O. Abbott
8	Fars. Mut. Co-op. Cry. Assn *c*	Grant Carson	Nevinville	C. Sorenson
	ALLAMAKEE COUNTY—			
9	Farmers' Mut. Co-Co. Cry. Co *c*	Ben Schwarzhoff	Dorchester	E. F. Monke
10	Calhoun Cry. Co. (Lansing) *c*	P. E. O'Donnell	Church	K. V. Ferris
11	Postville Fars. Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	F. H. Welzell	Postville	Jas. A. Gordon
12	Fars. Co-op. Cry. & Comcl. Co *c*	T. S. Buringrud	Waterville	F. W. Hessel
13	Ludlow Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	F. A. Sanderman	Waukon	W. P. Muth
14	Arctic Springs Cry. Association (Quandahl) *c*	O. C. Flatberg	Spring Grove Minn	M. E. Bakken
15	Fars. Waukon Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	J. L. White	Waukon	Jackson Smith
16	New Albin Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	R. G. May	New Albin	E. Rice.
	AUDUBON COUNTY—			
17	Sharon Sep. Cry. Co *c*	C. C. Moller	Audubon	M. Anderson
18	Oakfield Twp. Sep. Cry Co *c*	Hans Nymand	Brayton	J. P. Nielson
19	Audubon Twp. Sep. Cry Co *c*	P. Jensen	Exira	P. Jensen
20	West Hamlin Co-op. Cry Co. *c*	Fred Gjerloff	Exira	J. Johansen
21	Exira Cry. Co *c*	Chris C. Nelson	Exira	Chris C. Nelson
22	Blue Grass Sep. Cry. Co *c*	C. V. Christensen.	Hamlin	Fred Heileman
23	Danish Sep. Creamery Company (Kimballton) *c*	Peter Lykke	Audubon	Peter Thuesen
24	Liberty Cry. Co. (Manning) *c*	George Nelson	Irwin	Oscar Jensen
	BENTON COUNTY—			
25	Blairstown Cry *i*	Chas. Hanbold	Blairstown	Chas. Hanbold
26	Norway Cry *i*	M. B. Hershey	Norway	M. B. Hershey
27	Urbana Cry. Co *i*	Jas. Romine	Urbana	Jas. Romine
	BLACK HAWK COUNTY—			
28	La Porte Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	C. B. Gingrich	La Porte City	Oscar Harvey
29	Benson Dairy Co. (Benson) *c*	W. Bozarth	Cedar Falls	Geo. W. Wardel
30	Crain Creek Cry *i*	Wm. Meier	Denver	Wm. Meier
31	Great Western Cry. Co *i*	Wm. Widdel	Dewar	A. J. Widdel
32	Farmers' Cry. Assn *c*	G. S. Kleckner	Dunkerton	O. G. Alexander
33	Eagle Center Dairy Association (Eagle Center) *c*	D. G. Lichty	Waterloo	J. G. Nicholes
34	East Lester Cry *c*	Ira Finch	Fairbank	C. E. Brant
35	Union Cry. Co. (Finchford) *c*	C. A. George	Winslow.	I. R. Moon
36	Farmers' Co-op. Dairy Assn *c*	C. H. Brandhorst.	Hudson	H. C. Koneke
37	Mount Vernon Cry *c*	J. E. Rundles	Janesville	R. D. Lammer
38	Jubilee Co-op. Cry. (Jubilee) *c*	F. J. Orth	Jesup	Byron Lenius
39	Red Bird Cry. (Voorhies) *c*	E. Stevens	Traer	Wm. Hammel
40	Gilbertville Dairy Assn *c*	J. B. Kascht	Gilbertville	John Ambrosy
41	Edwards' Cry. (Edwards) *i*	H. O. Mexdorf	Waterloo	H. O. Mexdorf
42	Farmers' Dairy Assn *c*	U. S. Blough	Waterloo	R. W. Chadwick
43	Black Hawk Cry. Co *s*	R. F. Porter	Cedar Falls	A. K. Smith
44	Farrington Cry. Co *c*	F. Garton	Cedar Falls	C. L. Woodworth
45	Cedar Falls Cry. Co *s*	E. Freeze	Cedar Falls	E. Freeze

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	Boone County—			
46	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Company (Rosendale) *c*	M. P. Peterson	Story City	L. C. Peterson
47	Dodge Farmers' Mut. Cry. Co. (Boone) *c*	J. F. Lacey	Stanhope	August Dreucker
	Bremer County—			
48	Bremer Cry. Co. (Bremer) *c*	H. L. Kelley	Waverly	Wm. Kallenbach
49	Western Douglas Cry. Co *c*	L. E. Rodemeyer	Waverly	C. H. Wedemeier
50	Little Valley Cry *c*	Chas. Krueger	Sumner	F. Wills
51	Farrington Cry. (Denver) *c*	F. Garton	Cedar Falls	C. Woodworth
52	First Maxfield Cry. Co *c*	Wm. Milius	Denver	John Wedemeyer
53	Frederika Cry. Assn *c*	J. H. McDonald	Frederika	Cecil E. Carr
54	Klinger Cry. (Readlyn) *i*	C. H. Rohrssen	Dunkerton	C. H. Rohrssen
55	Maxfield Cry *c*	J. Strottmann	Readlyn	F. H. Wehling
56	Climax Cry. Co *c*	Henry Specht	Sumner	Henry Behrens
57	Excelsior Cry. Co *c*	H. E. Wuttke	Sumner	C. L. Mills
58	Sumner Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	T. J. Ratchford	Sumner	F. M. Zell
59	Fremont Cry. Co *c*	H. F. Braun	Tripoli	Henry Hankner
60	Potters' Siding Cry Co *c*	H. Willbrandt	Tripoli	Wm. Ambros
61	Tripoli Cry. Co *c*	Chas. Jahnke	Tripoli	F. C. Oltrogge
62	Artesian Cry. Co. (Denver) *c*	H. Graening	Readlyn	E. H. Homan
63	LaFayette Cry. Co *c*	Emil Walther	Waverly	Henry Piegors
64	Washington Cry *c*	S. M. Lehman	Waverly	D. A. Bottermann
65	Siegel Cry. Co *c*	H. J. Joens	Tripoli	Wm. Lenius
66	Grove Hill Cry. Co *c*	J. A. Neil	Fairbank	F. D. Daniels
67	Spring Fountain Cry. Co *c*	Joe Volker	Sumner	Fred Sommer
68	Beadlyn Cry. Co *s*	Rudolph Tiedt	Readlyn	H. L. Grease
69	Janesville Cry. Assn *c*	H. W. Stine	Janesville	B. O. Squires
70	Great Northern Cond. Factory *s*	Chas. Shaw	Waverly	
71	Dayton Cry. Co *c*	A. J. Schwake	Sumner	John Whaling
	Buchanan County—			
72	Aurora Cry *i*	Geo. L. Weeks	Aurora	W. A. Rizer
73	Fairbank Farmers' Cry. Co *c*	Jesse Lyon	Fairbank	W. Peterson
74	Hazelton Farmers' Cry. Co *c*	L Gerstenberger	Hazleton	E. M. Vargason
75	Jesup Cry. Co *c*	C. L. Bright	Jesup	E. A. Harvey
76	Lamont Cry *c*	J. D. Thompson	Lamont	F. W. Stephenson
77	Otterville Cry. Co. (Otterville) *c*	Geo. M. Vincent	Independence	W. F. Miner
78	Stanley Cry. (Stanley) *i*	Geo. L. Weeks	Aurora	Arthur.Strong
79	Spring Grove Cry *c*	A. R. Campbell	Independence	J. D. Bantz
80	*Spring Grove Cry(Newtonville) *c*	A. R. Campbell	Independence	
81	*Spring Grove Cry(Quasqueton)	A. R. Campbell	Independence	
82	Wapsie Valley Cry. Co *c*	I. S. Hutton	Independence	
	Buena Vista County—			
83	Fairfield Cry. Co *c*	O. P. Petterson	Albert City	Emil Krause
84	Coon River Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	E. P. Kruse	Newell	J. F. Sharp
85	Grant Cry. Co *c*	Geo. W. Cole	Storm Lake	C. H. Werder
86	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	C.P.Corneliussen	Alta	H. S. Allen
87	Newell Cry *i*	G. F. Allard	Newell	G. F. Allard
88	Rembrant Cry. Co *c*	O. J. Hegna	Rembrant	P. O. Lindstrom
89	Linn Grove Cry *i*	A. M. Frandsen	Linn Grove	A. M. Frandsen
	Butler County—			
90	Aplington Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	R. Meyer	Aplington	C. Wisbar
91	White Rose Cry *i*	Sam Patterson	Austinville	Sam Patterson
92	Allison Cry *i*	W. H. Codner	Allison	W. H. Codner
93	Cold Water Co-op. Dairy Assn *c*	J. W. Williams	Greene	J. Jacobsen
94	Clarksville Cry Co *c*	J. J. Ross	Clarksville	J. J. Ross
95	Monroe Central Cry. Assn. *c*	C. Primus	Aplington	Geo. Palmer
96	Kelsey Cry *i*	H. Patterson	Kelsey	H. Patterson
97	Beaver Cry. Co *c*	Peter Larson	New Hartford	Peter Larson
98	Parkersburg Cry. Co *s*	W. S. Mead	Parkersburg	Geo. E. Jensen
99	*Parkersburg Cry.Co.(Sinclair) *s*	W. S. Mead	Parkersburg	
100	Shell Rock Cry. Assn *s*	M. J. Johnson	Shell Rock	M. J. Johnson
101	Columbian Cry *i*	Hall & Olson	Shell Rock	A. Olson

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	BUTLER COUNTY—Continued.			
102	Victory Cry *c*	S. B. Whitney	Waverly	D. E. Sheldon
103	Walkers' Cry *i*	A. B. Walker	Shell Rock	A. B. Walker
104	Northern West Point Cry. Co *c*	Herman Debner	Greene	A. F. Schultz
105	Albion Cry. Co *c*	O. F. Courbat	New Hartford	O. F. Courbat
106	Bristow Cry *i*	Jas. P. Johnston	Bristow	Jas. P. Johnston
107	Oakdale Dairy Assn		Packard	
108	New Hartford Cry *c*	I. W. Plummer	New Hartford	C. S. Payne
	CALHOUN COUNTY—			
109	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	C. W. Jewell	Lake City	Carl Lissner
110	Manson Cry *i*	G. B. Moon	Manson	Chas. Moon
111	Pomeroy Cry *i*	John Behrends	Pomeroy	J. E. Lauridsen
112	Andrew Wood Co *s*	T. H. Allen	Rockwell City	L. Larsen
113	*Andrew Wood Co (Lytton) *s*	T. H. Allen	Rockwell City	
114	Somers' Cry *i*	Lewis Richards	Somers	Lewis Richards
	CARROLL COUNTY—			
115	Golden Star Cry. Co *s*	C. Wiebers	Arcadia	H. Hansen
116	Fest's Cry *i*	H. L. Fest	Coon Rapids	H. L. Fest
117	Mt. Carmel Mut. Cry. Co *c*	H. Schenkelberg	Carroll	E. H. Fleskes
118	Rose Valley *i*	C. Kohorst	Roselle	C. Kohorst
119	Templeton Cry. Co *s*	Geo. Bierl	Templeton	E. C. Schuknekt
120	Fairmont Cry. Co. (Manning) *s*	E. F. Howe	Fairmont, N	O. P. Yant
121	Halbur Cry *i*	M. J. Wagner	Halbur	M. J. Wagner
	CASS COUNTY—			
122	Farmers' Mut. Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	C. P. Pettinger	Cumberland	Albert Heyn
123	Dewey Mut. Co-op. Butter Fact. (Dewey) *c*	Adolph Bernhardt	Massena	Albers H. Ady
124	Pioneer Cry. Co *c*	E. M. Bourne	Wiota	E. E. Hawthorne
	CEDAR COUNTY—			
125	Golden Star Cry *i*	W. H. Kroeger	Bennett	W. H. Kroeger
126	Union Cry *i*	E. Huxoll	Lowden	E. Huxoll
127	*Union Cry *i*	E. Huxoll	Lowden	
128	Home Cry *i*	G. F. Reinking	Lowden	Geo. Reinking
129	West Branch Cry *i*	Eves & Elliott	West Branch	Lewis Elliott
	CERRO GORDO COUNTY—			
130	J. D. Bickel Produce Co *s*	M. V. Bickel	Mason City	Geo. Heffron
131	Plymouth Cry. Co *s*	C. A. Molsberry	Plymouth	Roy D. Sweet
132	Portland Cry *i*	C. E. Sweet	Portland	C. E. Sweet
133	Sunnyside Cry *i*	J. C. Mortensen	Thornton	Carl Jensen
134	Farmers' Mut. Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	Theo. Manz	Meservey	Fred Farewell
135	E. B. Higley Co *s*	C. O'Keeffe	Mason City	C. H. Cleveland
136	Farmers' Mut. Co-op. Cry *c*	W. L. Barlow	Clear Lake	Guy Thomas
	CHEROKEE COUNTY—			
137	Aurelia Cry *i*	Alex McAdam	Aurelia	Alex McAdam
138	White Rose Cry *i*	C. E. Austin	Marcus	E. F. Lowe
139	Cherokee Cry. (Cherokee) *i*	Jas. P. Younger	Chicago, Ill., 40 Dearborn St.	Walter Freed
140	Washta Cry *i*	Jas. Robertson Jr.	Washta	M. J. Goodnow
	CHICKASAW COUNTY—			
141	Boyd Farmers' Cry. (Boyd) *c*	J. De Bettigmes	New Hampton	M. J. Donovan
142	Farmers' Cry. Assn *c*	Albert Tietjen	Alta Vista	O. H. Buehrer
143	Farmers' Cry. Assn. (Devon) *c*	John Larson	New Hampton	Roger White
144	Deerfield Cry *c*	J. W. Kane	Alta Vista	E. B. Olds
145	Fredericksburg Butter Factory *c*	C. L. Whitcomb	Fredericksb'rg	H. E. Forrester
146	Farmers' Cry. Assn *s*	H. B. Young	Ionia	Jacob Eckstein
147	Jerico Cry. Assn. (Jerico) *c*	T. W. Munson	New Hampton	John Finnegan
148	Lawler Cry. Assn *c*	P. J. Cooney	Lawler	F. A. Zeigler

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	CHICKASAW COUNTY—Continued.			
149	Little Turkey Cry. (Little Turkey) *s*	H. R. Carpenter	Elkader	Henry Mikkelson
150	New Hampton Cry. (New Hampton) *i*	J. L. Humphrey Jr.	New Bedford, Mass	Geo. C. Kolthoff
151	*New Hampton *i*	J. L. Humphrey Jr.	New Bedford, Mass.	
152	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Assn *c*	S. W. Blinn	Nashua	J. W. Cagley
153	Gurler Cry. (Nashua) *i*	G. H. Gurler	DeKalb, Ill	Chas. Herren
154	North Washington Cry. Co *c*	F. N. Gindorff	N. Washington	Robt. Maillie
155	Saude Co-op. Cry. Assn. (Saude) *c*	Wm. Sanderson	Lawler	G. F. Langquist
156	Williamstown Cry. Assn *c*	H. S. Kerssen	Fredericksb'rg	L. L. Flickinger
	CLAY COUNTY—			
157	Farmers' Co-op. Cry *c*	Wm. McCurdy	Dickens	A. W. Snyder
158	Fostoria Cry. Co *s*	F. Riley	Fostoria	F. Riley
159	Royal Cry. Co *i*	Adol. Christensen	Royal	A. Christensen
160	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co. (Langdon) *c*	H. R. Beck	Spencer	Wm. Thayer
161	Spencer Cry *i*	J. W. Cory	Spencer	Frank L. Repka
162	Webb Cry *i*	J. A. Reid	Webb	J. A. Reid
	CLAYTON COUNTY—			
163	Elkader Cry *s*	H. R. Carpenter	Elkader	Harvey Clough
164	Fidelity Cry *i*	H. F. Beyer	Edgewood	Ed. Whipple
165	Elkport Cry. (Elkport) *i*	H. F. Beyer	Edgewood	J. S. Watson
166	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	A. A. Kishman	Farmersburg	I. D. Hendershott
167	Farmers' Cry. Co *c*	H. H. Kuhlman	Garnavillo	O. H. Schumacher
168	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	James Humphrey	Luana	J. A. Barker
169	Littleport Cry. (Littleport) *i*	H. F. Beyer	Edgewood	F. Sherman
170	Communia Cry. Co. (Communia) *i*	J. W. Meyer	Elkport	Peter Klink
171	Monona Cry. (Monona) *s*	H. R. Carpenter	Elkader	John Foss
172	Osterdock Cry. (Osterdock) *s*	H. R. Carpenter	Elkader	A. H. Peacock
173	J. D. Bickel Produce Co *s*	M. V. Bickel	McGregor	R. M. Pressey
174	St. Olaf Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	G. R. Engelhardt	St. Olaf	J. Frisby
175	Farmers' Cry. Assn *c*	O. C. Gladwin	Strawberry Pt.	H. J. Evans
176	Farmers' Cry. Assn *c*	A. E. Olinger	Volga City	Watson Shaek
177	Blue Grass Cry. (Watson) *c*	John Geraghty	McGregor	F. A. Fiet
	CLINTON COUNTY—			
178	Springbrook Cry. (Delmar) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	Wm. Gossman
179	Springbrook Cry. (Elwood) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	F. W. Leinbaugh
180	Springbrook Cry. (Petersville)	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	C. Eurenius
181	Springbrook Cry. (Teed's Grove)	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	A. Anrep
182	Springbrook Cry. (Welton)	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	C. B. Berst
183	Farmers' Co-op. Cry *c*	E. F. Lohmann	Wheatland	A. E. Banta
184	Farmers' Co-op. Cry *c*	Edw. Hart Jr.	Toronto	W. L. Sloan
185	*Diamond Cry. (Lost Nation) *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
186	*Diamond Cry. (South Grove) *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
187	*Springbrook Cry. (Browns) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	
	CRAWFORD COUNTY—			
188	Fairmont Cry. Co. (Denison) *s*	E. F. Howe	Fairmont, Neb.	A. F. Durkee
	DALLAS COUNTY—			
189	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	Jas. L. Keachie	Dexter	Jas. L. Keachie
190	Perry Cry *i*	J. Moody & Son	Perry	Owen Fox
191	Woodward Cry *i*	Calonkey & Son	Woodward	A. B. Calonkey
192	Smith Produce Co *s*	A. E. Smith	Redfield	G. A. McGriff
	DECATUR COUNTY—			
193	Decatur Co. Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	E. D. Dorn	Leon	J. M. Zubrod

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	DELAWARE COUNTY—			
194	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	J. C. Matthews	Greeley	W. R. Crabb
195	Colesburg Cry. Co...............*c*	Robt. A. Gull......	Colesburg.......	A. L. Landis
196	Barryville Co-operative Cry. Co. (Manchester) ....*c*	John Duggan	Ryan	Earl E. Mittlestadt
197	Hopkinton Co-op. Cry- Co.......*c*	Thomas Wilson....	Hopkinton......	John Stevenson
198	Bear Grove Cry. Co.............*c*	Jno. T. Goedken..	Dyersville	J. B. Domayer
199	Delaware Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	J. Yelden	Delaware.......	G. O. Miller
200	Earlville Cry.....................*i*	J. M. Dunn	Earlville	G. R. Dunn
201	Gilt Edge Cry.....................*i*	J. E. McCaffrey ...	Earlville	J. E. McCaffrey
202	Manchester Co-op. Cry. Co......*c*	J. A. Morse........	Manchester	R. L. Griffith
203	Dairy City Cry....................*i*	A.J.Andrews& Co.	Manchester	A. A. Palmer
204	*Dairy City Cry....................*i*	A.J.Andrews& Co.	Manchester	
205	Masonville Co-op. Cry. Co.......*c*	F. S. Harris........	Masonville.....	R. J. Erb
206	Silver Spring Cry. Co.... ....*s*	E. B. Potter	Delhi	A. H. Bentz
207	Petersburg Cry.Co.(Petersburg)*c*	F. H. Rolfes Jr.....	Earlville	Nick Budden
208	Spring Branch Co-op. Cry. Co. (Manchester) ....*c*	W. J. Davis........	Delaware.......	H. Everts
209	Farmers' Co-operative Cry. Co. (Thorpe) ....*c*	M. E. Blair	Manchester	G. Stuessi
210	Sand Spring Co-op. Cry.........*c*	F. S. Bowen.......	Sand Spring ...	L. A. Pollard
211	Ryan Cry.........................*i*	Geo. A. Emry	Ryan	Geo. A. Emry
212	Hazel Cry. Co. (Ryan)...........*s*	H. F. McBride.....	Hopkinton	Chas. Rohde
213	Silver Creek Cry.................*i*	Geo. E. Packer....	Ryan	Geo. E. Packer
214	Oneida Cry.......................*i*	F. M. Burbridge...	Oneida	Thos. Dickson
215	Ehler Cry..........................*i*	Nathan Patton.....	Ehler	Lester Pierce
	DICKINSON COUNTY—			
216	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	J. G. Chrysler.....	Lake Park......	E. E. Starr
217	Farmers' Butter & Cheese Assn.*c*	H. H. Shipman	Milford.........	J. O. Miller
218	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Assn......*c*	A. F. Bergman	Spirit Lake	Geo. Williams
219	Terril Co-op. Cry. Assn.........*c*	T. H. Tvedten	Terril...........	F. J. Mabie
220	Superior Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	J. M. Plummer....	Superior	Philip Wolf
	DUBUQUE COUNTY—			
221	Balltown Co-op. Cry. Co. (Balltown)..........................*c*	C. D. Harrington..	Specht's Ferry	H. Koehler
222	Spring Valley Co-op. Cry. Co....*c*	J. N. Kremer	Cascade	Wm. Thompson
223	Cascade Co-op. Cry. Co..........*c*	P. J. Conlin........	Cascade	C. T. Elliott
224	Hickory Valley Cry. ....*s*	John Ramm........	Farley..........	Peter Schmitt
225	Farmers' Golden Star Cry. Co...*c*	J. H. Prier	Dyersville	J. B. Feldman
226	Fillmore Co-op. Cry. Co. (Fillmore).........................*c*	Wm. Craft	Cascade	F. V. Souser
227	Johns Creek Cry.................*i*	A.K. Heald & Sons	Farley	John Hogan
228	Farley Cry. Co....................*c*	G. W. Cropp.......	Farley	T. Landis
229	Oak Grove Cry...................*i*	H. S. Sylvester....	Waupeton	H. S. Sylvester
230	Globe Cry. (Luxemburg).........*c*	Joe Friedman......	N. Buena Vista	Anton Smith
231	New Vienna Central Cry.........*s*	Henry Fangmann.	New Vienna....	Geo. Landis
232	Farmers' Cry......................*i*	J. W. Farni........	Durango	J. W. Farni
233	Riverside Cry.....................*c*	Mat Neises	Sherrill	Nic Semmert
234	Sherrill Cry. Co. (Sherrill) ......*c*	J. C. Boylan.......	Specht's Ferry	J. Stillmunks
235	Worthington Cry.................*i*	C. Baehler	Worthington ..	C. Baehler
236	Ladd Cry..........................*i*	F. G. Ladd	Zwingle	F. G. Ladd
237	Holy Cross Cry...................*c*	Leo Sweeney	N. Buena Vista	J. P. Crippes
238	Ells Bluffs Cry....................*s*	S. P.Wadley & Son	Dubuque.......	A. O. Walker
239	Columbian Cry...................*i*	Geo. J. Werner....	Dubuque.......	Geo. J. Werner
240	Dubuque Butter & Milk Co.......*s*	B. H. Shinn........	Dubuque	
241	Loetscher Cry. (Rickardsville(..*i*	John Loetscher....	Waupeton	John Loetscher
242	Bernard Cry......................*i*	Hayes & Cross.....	Bernard........	M. R. Cross
243	Iowa Dairy Co....................*s*	A. M. Conzett......	Dubuque.......	A. O. Walker
	EMMET COUNTY—			
244	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	Peter H. Burt......	Armstrong.....	Roy A. Burt
245	Estherville Cry. Co..............*s*	J. A. Cronholm ...	Estherville.....	H. W. Sidles
246	Farmers' Cry. Co.................*c*	P. A. Gaarde.......	Halfa	R. Wiese
247	Huntington Cry. Co..............*i*	D. Reimer..........	Huntington	Geo. Graham
248	Farmers' Cry. Co. (Hoprig) .....*c*	John C. Bosold....	Graettinger	Julius Jensen
249	Denmark Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	H. J. Fink..........	Ringsted	Peter Knudsen

CREAMERY LIST—Continued

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	Emmet County—Continued.			
250	Forsythe Cry. (Ringsted) ....*c*	H. A. Gaarde	Armstrong.....	Ed. Kressin
251	Wallingford Cry. Co..............*s*	O. O. Anderson....	Wallingford ...	J. C. Jensen
	Fayette County—			
252	Brush Creek Farmers' Cry. Co.*s*	Guy L. Rawson ...	Arlington	L. S. Edwards
253	Clermont Valley Cry. Co.........*c*	F. F. Ferguson....	Clermont	A. Erickson
254	Elgin Farmers Dairy Co..........*c*	M. Luchsinger	Elgin	Ed Hanson
255	Fayette Cry. Assn.................*c*	Peter E. Jubb	Fayette.........	Wm. Dubbs
256	Hawkeye Cry. Co. (Hawkeye)...*c*	J. Q. Adams	West Union....	Chris Russler
257	Harlan Cry. Co.....................*c*	J. C Lewis	Maynard.......	C. B. Bracey
258	Oran Cry. Co. (Oran)............*s*	F. T. Shelton......	Fairbank......	Chas. Marks
259	Oelwein Farmers Cry. Co........*c*	J. R. Ross	Oelwein	C. M. Ross
260	Jefferson Cry. (Oelwein).........*c*	H. H. Meyer	Maynard	A. H. Ford
261	Randalia Cry. Co..... ....*c*	J. E. Holmes	Randalia	Robt. Wagner
262	Center Valley Cry.................*s*	A. E. Fridley......	Sumner	Wm. Wenthe
263	Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co..... ....*c*	John J. Mihm	St. Lucas......	B. H. Kuennen
264	Westgate Co-op. Cry. Co.........*c*	F. S. Coleman.....	Westgate	C. H. Capper
265	Riverside Cry.......................*i*	F. J. Schroeder ...	Wadena	F. J. Schroeder
266	West Union Cry. Co..............*i*	N. H. Nelson.......	Calmar	Chas. Horton
267	Waucoma Farmers Cry. Co......*c*	Elmer Farr	Waucoma	P. J. Kolbet
268	Farmers Mutual Co-op. Cry. Co.*c*	F. A. Sherman	Stanley.........	Frank Strong
269	Alpha Farmers Cry...............*c*	J. T. Gager	Alpha...........	C. N. Beach
270	Richfield Cry. Co. (Sumner).....*c*	H. C. Schroeder...	Hawkeye	C. A. Day
271	Maple Grove Cry. Co.(Oelwein).*c*	T. E. Sadler	Hazleton	T. E. Sadler
	Floyd County—			
272	Powersville Cry. (Powersville)..*i*	G. H. Gurler.......	DeKalb, Ill.....	W. H. Miller
273	Rockford Co-op. Dairy Assn.....*c*	E. F. Briggs	Rockford.......	J. C. Farnham
274	Flood Creek Cry. Co..............*c*	M. A. Hirsch.......	Charles City...	H. J. Binger
275	Niles Cry...........................*i*	J. J. Brunner	Charles City...	J. Brunner
276	Charles City Cry...................*i*	J. J. Brunner	Charles City...	Frank Brunner
277	Charles City Cry...................*i*	Emil Weiss	Charles City...	Emil Weiss
278	Purity Cry ....*i*	Fred Janes.........	Charles City...	Fred Janes
	Franklin County—			
279	Hamilton Co-op. Cry.Co(Coulter)*c*	Geo. Dohrmann...	Hampton.......	L. C. Langesen
280	Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co..... ....*c*	C. A. Nicholson...	Dows	Frank Larson
281	Hampton Cry. (Hampton)........*i*	G. H. Gurler.......	DeKalb, Ill.....	A. E. McClune
282	Grant Center Cry. Co.............*s*	J. J. Hensing	Iowa Falls	Wm. Mittlestadt
283	Latimer Co-op. Cry. Co..........*c*	A. W. Meyer.......	Latimer	Fred Farwell
284	Edna Cry............................*i*	Martin & Johnson.	Ackley	C. Strausberg
	Greene County—			
285	Grand Junction Co-op. Cry......*c*	D. Maloney	Grand Junct...	W. Eaton
	Grundy County—			
286	Buck Grove Cry...................*c*	O. Niehius	Aplington	J. G. Ellinger
287	German Twp. Cry.................*i*	F. J. Martin	Ackley	Henry Schutjer
288	Dike Co-op. Cry...................*c*	C. W. Roadman...	Dike	J. F. Chapman
289	Fredsville Co-op. Cry. (Fredsville)............................*c*	Hans Lausen	Cedar Falls....	A. E. Kindberg
290	Beaver Center Cry. Co...... ....*c*	J. A. Meyer........	Stout....	T. E. Dilger
291	Reinbeck Cry.......................*i*	R. R. Welch	Reinbeck.......	T. Case
292	Fern Cry. Co...... ....*c*	W. H. Henning....	Parkersburg...	B. T. Soles
293	Cleves Cry. (Cleves).............*i*	F. J. Martin	Ackley	J. F. Schultz
	Guthrie County—			
294	Bayard Co-op. Cry................*c*	E. S. Branson.....	Bayard	L. R. Winn
295	Casey Cry. Co......................*s*	H. E. Smith........	Casey..........	C. H. Matravers
296	Guthrie Center Co-op. Cry. Co..*c*	J. A. McLaughlin.	Guthrie Center	J. M. Taff
297	Glendon Cry. Co...................*c*	W. J. Miller........	Glendon	J. T. Girard
298	Menlo Cry. Co. (Menlo)..........*s*	A. C. Curtis	Stuart..........	H. H. Colbert
299	Panora Cry.........................*i*	F. F. Wilcox.......	Panora	J. C. Hayes
300	Stuart Co-op. Cry. Co............*c*	C. M. Cady	Stuart	A. Cochrane

CREAMERY LIST—Continued

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	GUTHRIE COUNTY—Continued.			
301	Iowa Dairy Co. *s*	W. H. Hall	Yale	D. C. Barthlow
302	Dale Co-op. Mut. Cry. Co. (Dale) *c*	S. C. Hummer	Redfield	Frank Howard
303	North Branch Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	S. O. Jorgensen	North Branch	S. O. Jorgensen
	HAMILTON COUNTY—			
304	Ellsworth Co-op. Cry. Assn. *c*	S. Stenberg	Ellsworth	I. W. Mohler
305	*Ellsworth Co-op. (Williams) *c*	S. Stenberg	Ellsworth	
306	*Ellsworth Co-op. (Radcliffe) *c*	S. Stenberg	Ellsworth	
307	Jewell Cry. Co. *i*	Chris Morck	Jewell	Chris Morck
308	*Jewell Cry. Co. (Jewell) *i*	Chris Morck	Jewell	
309	Randall Farmers' Cry. Co. *c*	O. T. Henryson	Randall	M. G. Olson
	HANCOCK COUNTY—			
310	Britt Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	C. L. Larson	Britt	H. L. McNarey
311	Crystal Cry. Co. *c*	Martin Larson	Crystal Lake	L. A. Nelson
312	Goodell Cry. Co. *c*	O. E. Wasenberg	Goodell	Knute Hauge
313	Garner Cry. *i*	H. C. Schultz	Garner	H. C. Schultz
314	Concord Cry. Co. *c*	J. Kiesel	Garner	C. R. Conway
315	Farmer's Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	F. L. Bush	Kanawha	B. O. Brownlee
316	Woden Cry. *i*	L. C. Peterson	Woden	L. C. Peterson
	HARDIN COUNTY—			
317	Alden Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	T. E. Huston	Alden	N. H. Trimble
318	Buckeye Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	E. A. Carriel	Buckeye	G. H. Whitney
319	Ackley Cry. *i*	F. J. Martin	Ackley	Charles Strausberg
320	Eldora Cry. *i*	Jensen & Hadley	Eldora	R. R. Hadley
321	Spring Branch Cry. *s*	E. D. Dunn	Eldora	L. Bremson
322	Hubbard Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	Ernest Hilker	Hubbard	Sol. Samis
323	Iowa Falls Cry. Co. *c*	G. L. Whitney	Iowa Falls	J. R. Jones
324	New Providence Cry. Co. *s*	W. T. Kersey	New Prov'ence	J. W. Mohler
325	Concord-Scott Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	J. S. Thompson	Garden City	J. F. Burretts
326	*Concord-Scott Co-op. Cry. Co. (Radcliffe) *c*	J. S. Thompson	Garden City	
327	*Concord-Scott Co-op. Cry. Co. (Garden City)	J. S. Thompson	Garden City	
328	Steamboat Rock Cry. Co. *c*	F. L. Willis	Steamboat Rk.	M. J. Mansager
	HOWARD COUNTY—			
329	Cresco Cry. *i*	C. W. Pierce	Cresco	C. W. Pierce
330	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Assn. *c*	L. A. Eggerichs	Chester	E. A. Hoopman
331	Elma Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	J. P. Whelan	Elma	J. P. Whelan
332	Maple Leaf Cry. Co. *c*	D. Lane	Maple Leaf	A. J. Herman
333	Lourdes Cry. *i*	B. H. Arness	Elma	B. H. Arness
334	Protivin Cry. Assn. *c*	J. A. Dostal	Protivin	J. A. Dostal
335	Saratoga Co-op. Cry. Assn. *c*	Alfred Miles	Saratoga	Henry Foss
	HUMBOLDT COUNTY—			
336	Arnold Cry. *i*	F. M. Straight	Arnold	F. M. Straight
337	Bradgate Co-op. Cry. Assn. *c*	J. L. Van Horn	Bradgate	F. D. Shifflet
338	Bode Cry. Assn. *c*	John Pederson	Bode	A. H. Granseth
339	Owl Lake Cry. Co. *c*	C. M. Clausen	Goldfield	L. M. Tysver
340	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	A. N. Clancy	Hardy	Lee Robinson
341	Humboldt Cry. Co. *s*	G. L. Cruikshank	Humboldt	L. D. Hill
342	Wacousta Cry. *c*	John Mertz	Ottosen	Mike Hauer
343	Rutland Cry. Assn. *c*	U. G. Besett	Rutland	Joe Bogh
344	Clover Cry. *s*	Lewis Olson	Thor	P. O. Knutson
	IDA COUNTY—			
345	Holstein Cry. (Holstein) *s*	A. W. Hubbard	Hinckley, Ill.	W. O. Bradley
	IOWA COUNTY—			
346	Shimer Cry. Co. *c*	S. H. Stanerson	Conroy	W. H. Woodcock
347	Genoa Bluffs Cry. Co. *s*	M. W. Kelting	Williamsburg.	G. P. Byrne

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	IOWA COUNTY—Continued.			
348	Ladora Cry. Co. *c*	L. W. Wilson	Ladora	John Baitinger
349	Farmers' Mut. Cry. Assn. *c*	Dennis Sullivan	Marengo	Dan O'Neill
350	Victor Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	H. Whitworth	Victor	G. W. Baitinger
351	Troy Cry. *c*	Geo. C. House	Williamsburg	E. E. Montgomery
352	*Troy Cry. *c*	Geo. C. House	Williamsburg	
353	York Cry. Co. (Williamsburg) *c*	H. W. Huedepohl	South Amana	G. E. Steinke
	JACKSON COUNTY—			
354	Fulton Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	John Heide	Fulton	John Heide
355	Monmouth Cry. (Monmouth) *i*	J. P. Younger	Chicago, Ill.	C. E. Mills
356	Farmers Union Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	W. M. Miller	Maquoketa	G. W. Hatch
357	Springbrook Cry. (Miles) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	A. J. Spohn
358	Otter Creek Cry. *i*	F. G. Ladd	Zwingle	J. T. Mogle
359	Preston Cry Assn. *c*	Samuel McNeil	Preston	John S. Smith
360	*Preston Cry .Assn. (Preston) *c*	Samuel McNeil	Preston	
361	Springbrook Cry. (Preston) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	A. J. Negus
362	*Springkrook Cry (Union Center)	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	
363	*Springbrook Cry. (Spragueville)	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	
364	Sterling Separator Cry. *i*	N. A. Hoffmann	Lamotte	J. M. Hoffman
365	St. Donatus Cry. *i*	Krier & Dupont	St. Donatus	P. J. Dupont
366	*Diamond Cry. Co.(Baldwin) *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
367	Hansen Cold Storage Co. *i*	E. D. Hansen	Maquoketa	Pat Haggerty
368	Springbrook Cry. *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	J. S. Wing
369	Springbrook Cry. *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	A. W. Hohman
370	Springbrook Cry. (Andrew) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.	C. R. Crawford
	JASPER COUNTY—			
371	Baxter Dairy Co. *c*	H. Krampe	Baxter	H. C. Schettler
372	Newburg Cry. Co. *s*	G. D. Alden	Newburg	H. E. Webb
	JEFFERSON COUNTY—			
373	Fairfield Cry. Co. *c*	Jacob Roth	Fairfield	Geo. Y. Ross
374	Four Corners Cry. (Four Corners) *c*	E. B. Colee	Lockridge	E. B. Colee
375	Elmwood Cry. *s*	John McLane	Fairfield	John McLane
	JONES COUNTY—			
376	Fawn Creek Cry. *i*	J. S. Condit	Anamosa	Wm. Gierhart
377	Clover Leaf Cry. *c*	J. E. Polkerte	Monticello	W. A. Rizer
378	Amber Cry. (Amber) *i*	Jas. P. Younger	Chicago, Ill.	Frank Nickel
379	Center Junction Creamery (Center Junction) *i*	Jas. P. Younger	Chicago, Ill.	A. E. Robertson
380	Hale Cry. Co. *s*	C. E. Walston	Hale	W. H. Brownell
381	Langworthy Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	L. Batchelder	Langworthy	J. H. Batchelder
382	Martelle Cry. *i*	S. C. Batchelder	Martelle	S. C. Batchelder
383	Klondyke Cry. *c*	R. Bohren	Monticello	Fred Lehman
384	Diamond Cry. *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	J. J. Brunner
385	*Diamond Cry. *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
386	*Diamond Cry. *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
387	*Diamond Cry. *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
388	*Diamond Cry. (Wyoming) *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
389	*Diamond Cry. (Oxford Junct.) *i*	C. W. Simpson	Monticello	
390	Clay Valley Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	J. D. Neelans	Onslow	F. M. Huyck
391	Olin Cry. *i*	Geo. D. Hogue	Olin	Wm. Evans
392	Scotch Grove Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	H. R. Jacobs	Scotch Grove	J. M. Woellert
393	Wyoming Cry. (Wyoming) *i*	Jas. P. Younger	Chicago, Ill.	
394	Downerville Farmers' Cry. *i*	C. R. Wilder	Monticello	C. R. Wilder
395	Burk Cry. *i*	C. L. Perry	Anamosa	C. L. Perry
	KOSSUTH COUNTY—			
396	Algona Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	A. W. Sterzbach	Algona	A. W. Sterzbach
397	Plum Creek Cry. *c*	C. W. Hopkins	Algona	W. G. Sterzbach
398	Burt Co-op. Cry. *c*	A. Dau	Burt	D. L. Driver
399	Bancroft Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	John Bernhard	Bancroft	A. J. Doleschal
400	Fenton Cry. Co. *c*	F. C. Newel	Fenton	H. W. Pettibone

CREAMERY LIST—Continued

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	Kossuth County—Continued.			
401	Germania Co-op. Cry. Co........c	M. J. Dyer.........	Germania......	M. J. Dyer
402	Hobart Cry. (Hobart)............i	Wester Bros......	Wesley.........	P. W. Johnson
403	Irvington Co-op. Cry............c	J. L. Bedell........	Irvington......	C. A. Nurell
404	LuVerne Co-op. Cry.............c	R. W. Hanna.......	LuVerne.......	W. H. Raney
405	Lone Rock Co-op. Cry. Co.......c	Wm. Dehnert......	Lone Rock.....	J. T. Hanna
406	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Assn......c	E. J. Skinner......	Ledyard........	H. M. Dyer
407	Seneca Co-op. Creamery Co. (Ringsted)....................c	M. Jensen..........	Fenton.........	F. A. Ericksen
408	Sexton Cry. (Sexton).............i	Wester Bros.......	Wesley.........	W. N. Anderson
409	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co........c	L. J. Wegman.....	St. Benedict...	F. J. Domayer
410	Saint Joseph Co-op. Creamery (Livermore)..................c	E. C. Clark........	Bode............	Christ Bogh
411	Swea City Co-op Cry............c	A. L. Anderson...	Swea City......	B. S. Nelson
412	Titonka Cry.......................i	L. C. Peterson.....	Woden..........	Louis Mortenson
413	Lotts Creek Co-op. Cry..........c	Aug. Boettcher....	Lone Rock.....	D. L. Godden
414	Whittemore Cry. Co.............c	H. P. Hatch........	Whittemore....	A. M. Whitney
415	Wesley Cry.......................i	Wester Bros......	Wesley.........	H. F. Hollenbeck
	Lee County—			
416	The S. P. Pond Co................s	C. S. Pond.........	Keokuk.........	Chas. Leibfarth
	Linn County—			
417	Birk Cry...........................i	C. L. Perry........	Anamosa......	C. L. Perry
418	Central City Cry..................i	P. W. Sawyer.....	Central City....	P. W. Sawyer
419	Valley Farm Cry..................i	P. G. Henderson..	Central City...	R. Richardson
420	Coggon Cry.......................i	J. J. McAreary....	Coggon........	J. J. McAreary
421	North Side Cry...................c	W. H. Trefz........	Coggon........	C. S. Payne
422	Gurler-Barth Co..................s	A. J. Barth........	Cedar Rapids..	C. C. McCue
423	Center Point Cry.................i	Derflinger-Pollock	Center Point...	C. N. Pollock
424	Ely & Western Cry...............s	Frank J. Dolezal..	Ely............	Wm. Lipavsky
425	*Ely & Western Cry. (Western College)........................s	Frank J. Dolezal..	Ely	
426	Springville Cry....................i	C. E. Batchelder..	Springville....	C. E. Batchelder
427	*Springville Cry. (Paralta)......i	C. E. Batchelder..	Springville	
428	Troy Mills Cry....................i	J. M. Tupper......	Troy Mills.....	J. M. Tupper
429	Highland Cry. Co. (Troy Mills)..c	John Tehl..........	Walker........	G. R. Batchelder
430	Waubeek Cry.....................i	Bates & Hemenway	Waubeek.......	H. C. Hemenway
431	Walker Cry.......................i	H. J. Nietert......	Walker........	S. W. Laird
432	*Diamond Cry. Co.(Prairieburg).	C. W. Simpson....	Monticello	
	Lyon County—			
433	George Cry.......................i	H. P. Jennings....	George........	T. H. Lund
434	*George Cry. (Larchwood).......i	H. P. Jennings....	George	
435	*George Cry. (Matlock)..........i	H. P. Jennings....	George	
436	Littlerock Mut. Co-op. Cry......c	R. E. Stenzel......	Little Rock....	W. O. Dubs
437	Inwood Cry.......................i	L. M. Foote........	Inwood.........	Henry Nelson
	Mahaska County—			
438	New Sharon Cry.................i	A. R. Hardesty....	New Sharon...	Harry Martin
439	Oskaloosa Cry....................s	C. H. Hinman......	Oskaloosa.....	John Metzger
	Marion County—			
440	Pella Cry. Co......................s	D. R. Rhynsburger	Pella...........	T. Smorenberg
	Marshall County—			
441	Minerva Valley Cry. Assn.......c	H. P. Clemons.....	Clemons........	G. R. Jackman
442	Dunbar Cry. Co...................c	O. J. Olson.........	Dunbar.........	C. C. Bomberger
443	Liscomb Cheese Co..............s	Thos. E. Culp.....	Liscomb.......	Thos. E. Culp
444	State Center Farmers' Cry. Assn.c	C. Hansen..........	State Center...	G. T. Shaunce
445	Farmers' Cry. Co................c	C. W. Rankin......	St. Anthony...	G. R. Price

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	MITCHELL COUNTY—			
446	David Co-op. Cry. Assn. *c*	Mrs. F. N. Griffin	David	Wm. Bumberger
447	Rock Creek Co-op. Cry. Assn. (Osage) *c*	H. L. Johnson	Rudd	Sig Klemesrud
448	Farmers' Co-op. Cry Co. (Orchard) *c*	J. W. Clay	Osage	M. M. Blandin
449	Riceville Co-op. Cry. Assn. *c*	F. J. Carpenter	Riceville	A. B. Grover
450	Stacyville Cry. Co. *i*	J. B. Spensley & Co	Stacyville	J. A. Spensley
451	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	J. M. Tollefson	St. Ansgar	H. E. Fowler
452	Toeterville Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	L. C. Baker	Toeterville	A. M. Hofland
453	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co. (New Haven) *c*	F. C. Sheldon	Elma	D. C. Thomas
454	Osage Co-op. Cry. Assn. (Osage) *c*	Jno. Torsleff	Mitchell	Geo. Dushane
455	McIntire Cry. *c*	A. W. Kaericker	McIntire	A. Bartel
456	Little Cedar Cry. *i*	Geo. Helfter	Osage	Geo. Helfter
	MONONA COUNTY—			
457	Moorhead Cry. *i*	P. D. Nelson	Moorhead	P. D. Nelson
	MONROE COUNTY—			
458	Albia Cry. *i*	Elder & Elder	Albia	W. A. Elder
	MUSCATINE COUNTY—			
459	Nickel Plate Cry. *i*	Geo. W. Kelley	Wilton Jct.	J. C. Creswell
460	Iowa Condensed Milk Co. *s*	S. G. McFadden	West Liberty	
	O'BRIEN COUNTY—			
461	Caledonia Cry. Co. (Germant'n) *s*	Fred Haeckman	Paullina	Wm. Gehrls
462	Hartley Cry. *i*	A. D. Rozeboom	Hartley	D. Collin
463	Primghar Cry. (Primghar) *s*	A. W. Hubbard	Hinckley, Ill.	G. A. Bristol
464	Sheldon Cry. *i*	D. A. Miller	Sheldon	C. B. Chandler
465	Union Cry. Co. *s*	Wm. Strampe	Paullina	Wm. Strampe
	OSCEOLA COUNTY—			
466	Ashton Cry. *i*	C. W. Davis	Ashton	C. W. Davis
467	Allendorf Cry. *i*	A. Klampe	Allendorf	A. Klampe
	PAGE COUNTY—			
468	Clarinda, Poultry, Butter & Egg Co. *s*	W. W. Richardson	Clarinda	C. C. Anno
	PALO ALTO COUNTY—			
469	Silver Lake Cry. *c*	J. J. Martin	Ayrshire	Fred Shellman
470	Cylinder Cry. *i*	E. W. Reid	Cylinder	E. W. Reid
471	Rush Lake Cry. Co. *c*	J. H. McCreary	Curlew	M. Anderson
472	Emmetsburg Cry. Co. *c*	Lewis Stuchmer	Emmetsburg	N. H. Knudsen
473	Fairville Cry. Co. (Fairville) *s*	Jos. Kliegl	Cylinder	W. D. Kucker
474	Lost Island Cry. Co. (Graettinger) *c*	L. C. Christensen	Emmetsburg	J. N. Bruck
475	Mallard Butter & Cheese Co. *c*	T. C. Truog	Mallard	T R. Wilson
476	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	F. L. Lambe	Graettinger	R. Nelson
477	Osgood Co-op. Cry. Co. (Osgood) *c*	G. C. Thompson	Emmetsburg	Edgar Chadwick
478	Palo Alto Cry. Co. (Graettinger) *c*	S. A. Smith	Ruthven	E. J. Remington
479	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	Chas. E. Yocum	Ruthven	A. L. Remington
480	Rodman Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	C. J. Frye	Rodman	C. M. Vohs
481	West Bend Co-op. Cry. Co. *c*	A. L. Frye	West Bend	T. A. Clarke
482	Depew Cry. Co. *c*	R. Bucher	Cylinder, R1	Howard Gohr
	PLYMOUTH COUNTY—			
483	Paynes Cry. *i*	R. Payne	Kingsley	Ira Stuart
484	Grant Twp. Cry. Co. *c*	Fred Kusch	LeMars	Jobe Kennedy

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Continued.			
485	Remsen Cry. (Remsen)...........*s*	A. W. Hubbard....	Hinckley, Ill...	J. E. Clinck
486	*Hanford Produce Co (Merrill)..*s*	J. H. Whittemore .	Sioux City	
487	*Hanford Produce Co (LeMars) .*s*	J. H. Whittemore.	Sioux City	
	POCAHONTAS COUNTY—			
488	Laurens Cry.......................*i*	J. G. Hinn.........	Laurens	L. W. Johnson
489	Plover Cry.........................*i*	H. Fitzgerald......	Plover..........	Geo. Heathman
490	Gilt Edge Cry......................*i*	W. R. Rogers......	Rolfe............	W. R. Rogers
491	Palmer Cry. Co....................*c*	Geo. Siebels.	Palmer	
	POLK COUNTY—			
492	Beatrice Cry. Co...................*s*	F. A. Leighton	Des Moines	F. G. Green
493	Grimes B. & C. Co..................*s*	W. J. Stewart.	Grimes	W. H. Sampson
494	Des Moines Cry. Co...............*s*	B.S.Schermerhorn	Des Moines. ...	W. S. Gould
495	Farmers' Co-op. Produce Co....*s*	Keller J. Bell	Des Moines	W. E. Blood
496	Crystal Springs Cry..............*i*	MacRae Bros......	Des Moines	Wm. McWilliams
	POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY—			
497	Waterloo Cry.......................*s*	Leroy Corliss......	Council Bluffs.	A. C. Zimmerman
498	*Waterloo Cry. (Minden)........*s*	Leroy Corliss......	Council Bluffs	
499	*Waterloo Cry.Co. (Underwood)*s*	Leroy Corliss......	Council Bluffs	
500	Prairie Rose Cry...................*c*	J. D. Lorentzen ...	Walnut, R2	Christ Back
	POWESHIEK COUNTY—			
501	Springbrook Cry. (Guernsey) ...*i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	O. W. Hicks
502	Springbrook Cry. (Montezuma).*i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill.......	John Kane
503	Grinnell Cry.......................*i*	J. W. Fowler	Grinnell.........	Chas. Woodewise
504	Springbrook Cry. (Hartwick)....*i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill......	F. R. Palmer
505	Deep River Cry. Co...............*c*	Benj. Grier	Deep River...	H. J. Goebel
	SAC COUNTY—			
506	Early Cry..........................*i*	Chas. A. Deremo..	Early...........	C. E. Deremo
507	Herring Cry........................*i*	M. R. Wright	Herring	M. R. Wright
508	Lake View Cry ....*i*	Geo. O. Fisher.....	Lake View	Geo. O. Fisher
509	Delaware Center Cry. Co.........*c*	Clarke N. Searle ..	Nemaha	M. M. Lewis
510	Farmers' Cry. Co..................*c*	J. A. Cranston	Odebolt	W. J. Delger
511	Schaller Cry. (Schaller)..........*s*	A. W. Hubbard....	Hinckley, Ill...	M. J. Goodnow
512	Eden Cry. Co......................*c*	Wm. Hahne.........	Schaller.........	Elmer Wise
513	Wall Lake Cry.....................*i*	Thos. Ahern.......	Wall Lake......	D. A. Provost
514	Blue Grass Cry....................*i*	I. Hillman..........	Lytton	Geo. Hillman
	SCOTT COUNTY—			
515	Star Cry............................*i*	J. H. Marriott	Long Grove....	J. W. Blair
516	A. Wood Cry. Co..................*s*	F. A. Waugh.......	Davenport	R. K. Emily
	SHELBY COUNTY—			
517	Corley Cry. Co. (Corley).........*c*	A. C. Dinesen......	Avoca	P. F. Manuel
518	Earling Cry. Co...................*s*	M. P. Kuhl	Earling..........	J. B. Gibbony
519	Center Cry. Co....................*c*	Geo. H. Miller.....	Harlan	M. Jensen
520	Buck Valley Cry. Co..............*c*	R. Rasmussen.....	Harlan	P. Nymann
521	Danway Cry. Co...................*c*	H. Dahlop..........	Kirkman	Julius Anderson
522	Clay Twp. Cry. (Elkhorn) ....*i*	Peter H. Anderson	Marne	
523	Portsmouth Cry....................*i*	M. A. Sorenson ...	Portsmouth....	M. Ankersterne
524	Prairie Rose Cry..................*c*	J. D. Lorentzen ...	Walnut.........	Christ Back
	SIOUX COUNTY—			
525	Alton Cry...........................*i*	Mueller Bros......	Alton	J. V. Mueller
526	Hosper's Cry.......................*i*	Stoever & Boterman..............	Hospers	Emil Zoer
527	Hawarden Cry.....................*i*	Mueller Bros......	Hawarden......	Herman Seluckow
528	Hull Cry............................*i*	Rud Stensvad	Hull.............	J. L. Curtis
529	Rock Valley Cry...................*i*	C. H. Day	Rock Valley ...	J. L. Clark
530	Jelgerhuis & Co. (Sioux Center).*i*	Rud Stensvad	Hull.............	E. Den Herder

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	STORY COUNTY—			
531	Iowa State College *s*	State Prof. G. L. McKay	Ames	John Bower
532	Cambridge Farmers' Co-op.Cry. *c*	M. F. King	Cambridge	J. F. Burretts
533	Gilbert Farmers' Co.op. *c*	C. P. Lake	Gilbert	C. P. Lake
534	Huxley Farmers' Co-op.Cry. Co. *c*	A. H. Sheldahl	Huxley	P. J. Severaid
535	Roland Farmers' Cry *c*	L. T. Olson	Roland	Geo. Wick
536	Story City Far's' Co-op. Cry.Co. *c*	Alex. Henderson.	Story City	R. J. Severeide
537	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	Andrew Maland	Slater	K. T. Naa
538	Zearing Cry. Co *c*	C. P. Bean	Zearing	C. N. Hart
539	Collins Cry *i*	H. K. Gronbeck	Collins	N. C. Nielson
	TAMA COUNTY—			
540	Springbrook Cry. (Chelsea) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	John Bucker
541	Springbrook Cry. (Elberon) *i*	John Newman Co.	Elgin, Ill	Chas. Bucker
542	Tama Co-op. Cry *c*	H. Bissell	Tama	W. H. Graham
	TAYLOR COUNTY—			
543	Clearfield Cry *c*	Joe Doubit	Clearfield	Orie Gustin
544	Bedford Cry *i*	Frank Dunning	Bedford	Leslie Klopp
545	Lenox Cry *c*	Taylor Dunlap	Lenox	Joe Davis
	UNION COUNTY—			
546	Clarinda Poultry, B. & E. Co. (Creston) *s*	W. W. Richardson	Clarinda	J. C. Hall
547	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	G. W. Kelley	Afton	
	WAPELLO COUNTY—			
548	Blakesburg Cry *i*	Foland Bros	Blakesburg	Foland Bros.
549	Yorkshire Cry. Co *s*	R. N. Morrell	Ottumwa	H. A. Sherk
	WARREN COUNTY—			
550	Carlisle Cry *i*	H. L. Owens.	Carlisle	H. L. Owens
	WASHINGTON COUNTY—			
551	Linwood Cry (Wellman) *s*	S. E. Reisman	Keota	Herman Ritz
	WAYNE COUNTY—			
552	Old Colony Cry *i*	J. L. Humphrey Jr	Humeston	S. Peterson
	WEBSTER COUNTY—			
553	Fort Dodge Cry. Co *s*	A. B. Sayles	Fort Dodge	
	WINNEBAGO COUNTY—			
554	Forest City Co-op. Cry. Assn *c*	John Carson	Forest City	W. C. Frank
555	*Forest City Co-op. Cry. Assn *c*	John Carson		
556	Lake Mills Cry. Co *c*	J. A. Horvei	Lake Mills	T. A. Storvick
557	*Lake Mills Cry. Co. (Dahls Church) *c*	J. A. Horvei	Lake Mills	
558	*Lake Mills Cry. Co. (Newton Tp) *c*	J. A. Horvei	Lake Mills	
559	*Lake Mills Cry. Co. (Mount Valley Twp) *c*	J. A. Horvei	Lake Mills	
560	Lincoln Co-op. Cry. Co *c*	B. Quamme	Rake	P. N. Peterson
561	Scarville Cry. Assn *c*	K. M. Larson	Scarville.	Sorn Kristensen
562	Vinje Cry. Assn *c*	Nels Berg	Scarville.	E. A. Gudvangen
563	Eden Cry. Co *c*	I. I. Morck	Bricleyn, Minn	Moris Erdal
564	Thompson Co-op. Cry. Assn *c*	H. Jacobs	Thompson	M. M. Topager
565	Buffalo Center Co-op. Cry. Buffalo Center) *i*	L. C. Peterson	Woden	John Olsen

CREAMERY LIST—CONTINUED

Office record number	Name of Creamery	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker
	WINNESHIEK COUNTY—			
566	Silver Creek Cry. Co. .... *c*	Clayton A. Reed...	Burr Oak.......	Victor Johnson
567	Calmar Cry........................ *i*	A. E. Boe	Calmar	Iver Barlow
568	Ice Cave Cry...................... *i*	Johnson & Kjome .	Decorah........	Ole Olson
569	Ft. Atkinson Cry. Co. (Ft. Atkinson)............................ *s*	H. R. Carpenter...	Elkader	H. B. Fortney
570	Festinia Cry. Co. (Festina)...... *c*	H. A. Dessel	Calmar.........	Henry Hesse
571	Highland Cry...................... *i*	Bidne & Akre......	Highlandville..	P. J. Bidne
572	Rock Springs Cry.Co. (Highlandville)........................... *s*	P. M. Peterson	Spring Grove Minn..........	P. M. Peterson
573	Kendallville Cry.................. *i*	N. H. Nelson.......	Calmar	Ed Hoines
574	Nordness Cry. Co................. *c*	C. J. Thorgrimson	Decorah........	Geo. H. Thune
575	Red Oak Cry. Co. (Nordness).... *c*	N. E. Ramsey......	Decorah........	Hans Foss
576	Silver Spring Cry. Co. (Ossian). *s*	M. J. Nicholson ...	Decorah........	Ole Hauge
577	L. T. Fosse & Sons................ *i*	L. T. Fosse	Ridgeway	O. A. Fosse
578	Lincoln Farmers' Co-op.Cry.Co. *c*	A. W. Prann.......	Ridgeway	G. A. Bakken
	WOODBURY COUNTY—			
579	Hanford Produce Co............. *s*	J. H. Whittemore .	Sioux City	W. O. Wheelock
	WORTH COUNTY—			
580	Fertile Co-op. Dairy Co.......... *c*	J. A. Johnson	Fertile..........	J. A. Johnson
581	Nordland Cry. Co................. *c*	P. R. Hammer.....	Joice	A. H. Nelson
582	Danville Cry. Co.................. *c*	M. O. Bray.........	Kensett.........	Gilbert Olson
583	Farmers' Co-op. Cry. Co........ *c*	E. R. Stock	Manly	B. C. Iliff
584	Lorenzen Bros. Cry.............. *i*	Lorenzen Bros....	Meltonville	N. E. Lorenzen
585	Farmers' Butter & Cheese Assn. *c*	M. D. Johnson.....	Northwood	R. S. Bergsather
586	Hartland Dairy Assn. (Emmons, Minn.)......................... *s*	E. L. Loberg.......	Northwood	A. M. Hanson
587	Brookfield Cry. Assn............ *c*	E. A. Tenold.......	Northwood	J. P. K. Jenson
588	*Lake Mills Cry.Co.(Bristol Tp.) *c*	J. A. Horvei	Lake Mills	
589	Tenold Cry. Assn................. *c*	S. O. Vold..........	Northwood	N. O. Dahlen
	WRIGHT COUNTY—			
590	Norway Co-op. Cry. Co.......... *c*	C. J. Baxter	Belmond	C. H. Vanderham
591	Clarion Cry. Assn................ *c*	O. P. Morton	Clarion	Ira O'Neel
592	Fountain Cry...................... *i*	DeWitt Goodrich..	Goldfield	John M. Beck
593	Galt Cry. Co....................... *s*	A. K. Ketchum	Galt.............	John Taylor
594	Rowan Co-op. Cry. Assn......... *c*	E. V. Campbell....	Rowan	E. V. Campbell
595	Eagle Grove Cry. Co............. *s*	C. Massey..........	Eagle Grove	
596	Palsville Cry. Co..................	....	Palsville.	

IOWA CHEESE FACTORY LIST.

c—Co-operative. *s*—Stock. *i*—Individual.

Office record number	Name of Cheese Factory	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Cheesemaker
	Bremer County—			
1	Janesville Cheese Factory *s*	Geo. V. Fowler	Waterloo	John McMurray
	Cass County—			
2	Lewis Cheese Factory *i*	Smart & Dehan	Lewis	M. E. Dehan
	Cerro Gordo County—			
3	Burchinal Cheese Factory *i*	T. R. Coates	Burchinal	T. R. Coates
	Crawford County—			
4	Astor Cheese Factory *i*	O. A. Olson	Astor	Arthur Williams
	Clarke County—			
5	Weldon Cheese Factory *i*	L. M. Parr	Weldon	L. M. Parr
	Floyd County—			
6	Elm Springs Cheese Factory *i*	H. D. White	Charles City	W. B. Pfeiffer
	Greene County—			
7	Dana Mutual Co-op. Crm. Co. *c*	W. J. Elling	Dana	W. J. Elling
	Guthrie County—			
8	Jamaica Cheese Factory *c*	Goreham & Coon	Jamaica	Goreham & Coon
	Hardin County—			
9	Ellis Cheese Factory *i*	W. I. Clark	Iowa Falls	W. I. Clark
	Howard County—			
10	Cresco Cheese Factory *i*	Wm. Kellow	Cresco	Wm. Kellow
11	Clover Leaf Cheese Factory *i*	J. J. House	Cresco	J. J. House
	Jefferson County—			
12	Pleasant Plain Cheese Factory *i*	F. L. Rynor	Pleasant Plain	F. L. Rynor
	Keokuk County—			
13	Talleyrand Cheese Factory *s*	L. M. Tucker	Talleyrand	Clifton Tucker
	Lee County—			
14	Franklin Station Cheese Factory *s*	Chas. Klinger	Donnellson	A. W. Newell
	Monroe County—			
15	Bone Cheese Factory *i*	S. G. Bone	Albia	S. G. Bone

IOWA CHEESE FACTORY LIST—CONTINUED.

Office record number	Name of Cheese Factory	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Cheesemaker
	MARSHALL COUNTY—			
16	Liscomb Cheese Factory *s*	Thos. E. Culp	Liscomb	Thos. E. Culp
	MUSCATINE COUNTY—			
17	Muscatine French Cheese Co *c*	Fritz Kolb	Wilton Junct.	Homer Carson
	POWESHIEK COUNTY—			
18	Jacobs Cheese Factory *i*	L. A. Windhurst	Jacobs	S. M. Payne
	SCOTT COUNTY—			
19	Wapsie Cheese Factory *s*	C. A. Pope	Princeton	C. A. Pope
	STORY COUNTY—			
20	Iowa State College *State*	Prof. G. L. McKay	Ames.	
	TAYLOR COUNTY—			
21	Sharpsburg Cheese Factory *i*	G. S. Eastlack	Sharpsburg	G. S. Eastlack
22	Blockton Cheese Factory *i*	D. T. Waldrip	Blockton	D. T. Waldrip
	WASHINGTON COUNTY—			
23	Leet Cheese Factory *i*	W. E. Leet	West Chester	W. E. Leet
24	Clay Cheese Factory *i*	D. A. Meacham	Richland	W. H. Spencer
	WAYNE COUNTY—			
25	Sewall Cheese Factory *s*	Ira Banta	Sewall.	D. Kelso
26	Lineville Cheese Factory *i*	Matthew DeHaan	Lineville	Matthew DeHaan
27	Seymour Cheese Factory *s*	K. A. Weagley	Seymour	R. E. Spencer

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER FACTORIES.

No.	County	Firm Name	Location
1	Calhoun	Andrew Wood Co	Rockwell City
2	Dallas	Smith Produce Co	Redfield
3	Des Moines	Iowa Grain and Produce Co	Burlington
4	Lee	S. P. Pond Co	Keokuk
5	Polk	E. M. Ellingson & Co	Des Moines
6	Polk	Schermerhorn-Shotwell Co	Des Moines
7	Polk	McRae Bros	Des Moines
8	Scott	A. Wood Creamery Co	Davenport
9	Scott	Armour & Co	Davenport
10	Wayne	James L. Humphrey Jr	Humeston
11	Woodbury	N. R. Hathaway	Sioux City

RAILROAD BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the number of pounds of butter, net, shipped from each county in the State to points outside the State, which is found by subtracting sixteen per cent of the gross weight as reported by the railroads of the State. This department is under obligations to the freight officials of the different railroads for furnishing us these figures.

TABLE SHOWING NET POUNDS OF BUTTER SHIPPED OUT OF THE STATE, AS REPORTED BY THE RAILROADS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Counties	1905	1906	Increase	Decrease
Adair	1,331,358	1,079,890	....	251,468
Adams	34,234	85,444	51,210	....
Allamakee	1,293,597	1,468,626	175,029	....
Appanoose	357	32,797	32,440	....
Audubon	1,327,357	1,186,008	....	141,349
Benton	457,983	793,839	335,856	....
Black Hawk	1,338,071	1,480,132	142,061	....
Boone	49,078	53,466	4,388	....
Bremer	2,795,237	2,473,678	....	321,559
Buchanan	1,823,524	3,098,132	1,274,608	....
Buena Vista	1,006,203	1,321,824	315,621	....
Butler	1,954,725	2,233,228	278,503	....
Calhoun	1,070,783	1,531,484	460,701	....
Carroll	1,926,932	2,020,441	93,509	....
Cass	201,247	286,452	85,205	....
Cedar	264,171	290,940	26,769	....
Cerro Gordo	1,393,355	884,721	....	508,634
Cherokee	270,089	612,881	342,792	....
Chickasaw	2,146,074	2,468,370	322,296	....
Clarke	20,756	10,967	....	9,789
Clay	676,754	1,218,797	542,043	....
Clayton	3,149,763	2,373,250	....	776,513
Clinton	656,448	1,137,963	481,515	....
Crawford	1,004,439	1,093,109	88,670	....
Dallas	561,107	647,464	86,357	....
Davis	1,024	....	....	1,024
Decatur	84,048	14,496	....	69,552
Delaware	2,474,109	2,740,122	266,013	....
Des Moines	324,177	250,565	....	73,612
Dickinson	483,315	729,938	246,623	....
Dubuque	2,569,853	2,271,330	....	298,523
Emmet	597,037	644,165	47,128	....
Fayette	2,365,684	2,766,049	400,365	....
Floyd	723,058	777,425	54,367	....
Franklin	783,309	122,854	....	660,455
Fremont	....	....	....	....
Greene	68,571	137,579	69,008	....

TABLE SHOWING NET POUNDS OF BUTTER SHIPPED—CONTINUED.

Counties	1905	1906	Increase	Decrease
Grundy	1,008,893	844,965		163,928
Guthrie	97,488	896,143	798,655	
Hamilton	1,470,030	1,400,683		69,347
Hancock	772,070	888,937	116,867	
Hardin	1,631,311	1,784,853	153,542	
Harrison	39,600	36,345		3,255
Henry	13,009	12,458		551
Howard	1,049,955	806,384		243,571
Humboldt	663,453	657,326		6,127
Ida	213,124	431,692	218,568	
Iowa	494,717	653,054	158,337	
Jackson	1,543,515	1,594,125	50,610	
Jasper	131,523	87,169		44,354
Jefferson	155,454	146,734		8,720
Johnson	37,044	43,250	6,206	
Jones	2,286,316	3,752,833	1,466,517	
Keokuk	103,278	194,030	90,752	
Kossuth	1,929,405	2,423,053	493,648	
Lee	2,404,326	3,993,365	1,589,039	
Linn	1,695,892	1,734,959	39,067	
Louisa	17,163	14,009		3,154
Lucas	101,323	1,016		100,307
Lyon	348,060	592,720	244,660	
Madison	3,318			3,318
Mahaska	79,722	61,775		17,947
Marion	212,729	165,526		47,203
Marshall	465,589	387,086		78,503
Mills	4,801	13,440	8,639	
Mitchell	1,784,298	1,582,822		201,476
Monona	45,567	121,596	76,029	
Monroe	47,653	35,884		11,769
Montgomery	37,591			37,591
Muscatine	32,328	39,382	7,054	
O'Brien	633,893	702,789	68,896	
Osceola	526,754	207,138		319,616
Page	2,399,885	645,633		1,754,252
Palo Alto	1,084,465	2,303,861	1,219,396	
Plymouth	460,097	968,641	508,544	
Pocahontas	300,666	622,391	321,725	
Polk	5,827,811	5,117,540		710,271
Pottawattamie	541,130	284,351		256,779
Poweshiek	357,812	85,262		272,550
Ringgold		160,625	160,625	
Sac	635,397	936,510	301,113	
Scott	235,652	367,482	131,830	
Shelby	443,672	574,071	130,399	
Sioux	1,569,576	1,762,771	193,195	
Story	875,894	850,053		25,841
Tama	486,272	386,111		100,161
Taylor	978,588	1,289,519	310,931	
Union	1,301,753	1,383,386	81,633	
Van Buren	46,099	27,626		18,473
Wapello	253,105	408,224	155,119	
Warren	1,108	2,966	1,858	
Washington	36,821	41,595	4,774	
Wayne	933,923	996,758	62,835	
Webster	592,117	643,096	50,979	
Winnebago	969,207	1,426,005	456,798	
Winneshiek	1,919,209	1,957,822	38,613	
Woodbury	8,073,201	6,342,346		1,730,855
Worth	792,345	768,180		24,165
Wright	582,230	1,185,815	603,585	
Total	91,007,054	98,184,607	16,544,115	9,366,562

COUNTIES SHIPPING MORE THAN 1,000,000 POUNDS, NET, OF BUTTER IN THE YERA ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

1906	Counties	1905
6,342,846	Woodbury	8,073,201
5,117,540	Polk	5,827,811
3,993,365	Lee	2,404,326
3,752,833	Jones	2,286,316
3,098,132	Buchanan	1,823,524
2,766,049	Fayette	2,365,084
2,740,122	Delaware	2,474,109
2,473,678	Bremer	2,795,237
2,468,370	Chickasaw	2,146,074
2,423,053	Kossuth	1,929,405
2,373,250	Clayton	3,149,763
2,303,861	Palo Alto	1,084,465
2,271,330	Dubuque	2,569,853
2,233,228	Butler	1,954,725
2,020,441	Carroll	1,926,932
1,957,822	Winneshiek	1,919,209
1,784,853	Hardin	1,631,311
1,762,771	Sioux	1,569,576
1,734,959	Linn	1,695,892
1,594,125	Jackson	1,543,515
1,582,822	Mitchell	1,784,298
1,531,484	Calhoun	1,070,783
1,480,132	Black Hawk	1,338,071
1,468,626	Allamakee	1,293,597
1,426,006	Winnebago	969,207
1,400,683	Hamilton	1,470,030
1,383,386	Union	1,301,753
1,321,824	Buena Vista	1,006,203
1,289,519	Taylor	978,588
1,218,797	Clay	676,754
1,186,008	Audubon	1,327,357
1,185,815	Wright	582,230
1,137,963	Clinton	656,448
1,093,109	Crawford	1,004,439
1,079,890	Adair	1,331,358
74,998,191	Total	67,962,044

These thirty-five counties ship 76% of the 98,184,607 net pounds of butter shipped from the State.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NET BUTTER SHIPMENTS OF THE STATE FOR THE YEARS 1890 TO 1906, INCLUSIVE, FROM IOWA TO POINTS OUTSIDE THE STATE; ALSO INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR PRECEDING.

Years Ending October 1st.	Net pounds of butter shipped	Increase over preceding year	Decrease from preceding year
1890	71,255,796	....	....
1891	68,690,716	....	2,565,080
1892	60,112,931	....	8,577,785
1893	54,572,902	....	5,540,029
1894	54,509,417	....	63,485
1895	66,497,108	11,987,691	....
1896	80,032,916	13,535,808	....
1897	83,620,081	3,587,165	....
1898	75,364,337	....	6,255,744
1899	76,620,326	1,255,989	....
1900	71,719,329	....	4,910,997
1901	74,863,995	8,144,666	....
1902	72,714,584	....	2,149,411
1903	77,079,794	4,365,210	....
1904	75,889,260	....	1,190,534
1905	91,051,551	15,162,291	....
1906	98,184,607	7,133,056	....

INDEX.

PAGE
Letter of transmittal 3
New creamery buildings 6
New dairy laws 7
Growth of the centralizing idea 11
Cream shipping rates to points outside the State 12
Average wages of buttermakers 14
Assistant dairy commissioners 15
Pasteurization of skimmed milk 16
Table—Monthly average on fancy western creamery butter 18
City milk inspection 19
Table II—Showing number pounds of butter made 20
Table III—Showing number creameries reported 22
Creamery list 24
Cheese factory list 38
List of renovated butter factories 38
Railroad butter shipments 39
Table net butter shipments 1890-1906 42